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*A history of Dorking
and the neighbouring parishes*

John Shenton Bright

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John Evelyn.
Author of "Elysium"
J. Evelyn.

A HISTORY OF DORKING

AND THE

NEIGHBOURING PARISHES,

WITH CHAPTERS ON THE

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS, FLORA, FAUNA,
GEOLOGY, ETC., OF THE DISTRICT,

BY

J. S. BRIGHT.

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WITH FEELINGS OF RESPECT
AND FRIENDSHIP TO
WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN, ESQUIRE,
OF WOTTON HOUSE.

PREFACE.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the writer delivered some lectures on the Literary Associations connected with Dorking and the immediate neighbourhood. Since then he has been attentive to any allusions and facts found in the course of his reading, and has engaged in researches for everything which had a special reference to that subject, and the history of the town and surrounding parishes.

Dorking itself presents much less material for description than many of the towns of Surrey. Guildford has a Castle, an ancient Hospital, and returns Members to Parliament; Reigate could formerly boast of a Priory; Godalming has a Corporation; Haslemere has its Electioneering Traditions; Croydon is rich in Roman Remains and Monuments of deceased Archbishops; Richmond had a Royal Palace; Epsom has its reminiscences of former fashionable resort to its Mineral Springs; and Farnham has its Episcopal Palace, and other objects of antiquarian attraction; but Dorking is destitute of such sources of interest, and can produce only scanty materials for historical statement. It is hoped that the beauty of its sylvan Scenery, the wealth

of Literary Associations, and the Antiquities of the neighbouring parishes, will compensate for the absence of fuller information about the town itself, and make the volume acceptable to its readers.

It seems to have been unaffected by the exciting events of the Parliamentary and Royalist conflicts of the seventeenth century; and the only allusion to the period is to be found in a reference to the gathering of the Royalists, who, under colour of a horse-race, met on Banstead Downs; and retreated, before Parliamentary officers, to Red Hill, and afterwards made their way to Dorking, where history leaves them without special further information respecting their movements.

The writer trusts that the fruits of his inquiries will be acceptable to his readers, which, though destitute of narrations of stirring incidents, like those which have occurred elsewhere, are still of interest to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

Apart from many works which have been examined, the author must refer to Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey" as the treasury of information respecting the Antiquities of the County. This remarkable and unrivalled work might, through the efforts of the "Surrey Archæological Society," and the extensive interest felt in the monuments and records of the past, be considerably enriched; since many documents have, of late years, been discovered and drawn from their hiding places, and published for general information. Inquiries have been pursued at the Public Record Office; Lambeth Library; the British Museum; and the Calenders of State Papers have furnished some items of interest. Burke's "Landed Gentry;" Debrett's "Peerage;"

and Walford's "County Families," have supplied materials for the brief notices of a genealogical nature found in the volume.

The outline of the former owners of manors is drawn from Manning and Bray's History, where the exact and voluminous details of ownership, and pedigrees of ancient families are to be found.

The notices of the Geology, Botany, and Fauna of the neighbourhood are necessarily brief. Dorking has not been favoured with an observer like Gilbert White, of Selborne, nor have we enjoyed the presence of one who, like Mr. Newman, of Godalming, has made the natural history of the neighbourhood an object of ardent and successful research.

The writer claims only the office of a compiler in the work he presents to the public; and trusts that his estimate of the literature it contains will be judged with leniency by those who have a larger acquaintance with the subject, and a keener and more critical insight to determine the worth, or otherwise, of the authors whose works are mentioned. There is some departure from the general plan of associating the names and works of the writers, who have made the neighbourhood remarkable for literature, in the instances of John Evelyn and Thomas Hope, because it seemed undesirable to separate Evelyn from Wotton, and Thomas Hope from the mansion of the Deepdene.

It gives the writer pleasure to avow his grateful obligations for the assistance he has received in preparing the volume for the press. He presents his thanks to Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Kay; to W. J. Evelyn, Esq., for the loan of many interesting papers and rare pamphlets, and for the portrait of the author of "Sylva;" to the Right Hon. George

Cubitt, M.P.; Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P.; and to the Revs. E. D. Wickham and A. Cheales for information; Rev. W. H. Summers and Mr. Maybank for suggestions; to Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street, London, for the loan of electros, to enrich the volume with illustrations; and to F. Pennington, Esq., M.P., of Broome Hall, and J. L. Wylie, Esq., of Camilla Lacey, for engravings of their respective mansions.

In conclusion it is hoped that the work may be acceptable to the inhabitants of Dorking and its vicinity, who may find in it a means of reference; to those who visit the neighbourhood a cause of increased gratification; to those who have enjoyed the scenery a souvenir of past pleasurable experience; and to those who have neither visited the locality, nor may do so, some idea of one of the most charming spots in our happy country.

DORKING,

September, 1884.

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“WHITE HORSE,” DORKING.

HISTORY OF DORKING AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE MANOR OF DORKING.

THE earliest information we possess of this Manor is derived from Domesday book, and is described among the lands pertaining to the crown in these words :

“The King holds in demesne *Dorchinges*. Edidd (Editha) the Queen held it; and then it was assessed at 10½ hides; now at nothing. The arable land consists of 14 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and 38 villains and 13 bordars with 14 carucates. There is a church; and there are 4 bondmen and 3 mills at 15 shillings and 4 pence. There are 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields 50 swine for pannage and 38 for herbage. It has been valued at 18 pounds ever since the time of King Edward.”

“One Edric held this manor, gave 2 hides to his daughters, who could remove where they pleased, with their lands. Richard de Tonbridge hath one of these hides, which

does not appertain to any manor, and he hath there in demesne 1 carucate, with one bordar, and a mill for the hall; and one acre of meadow. Herford holds another hide of the Bishop of Baieux. Richard's hide is valued at 20 shillings, Herford's at 10 shillings. Of the 3 manors which Queen Edidd had in Surrey, the Sheriff receives 7 pounds, because he yields aid when they have need of it."

The ancient manor of Dorking included the parish of Capel; but Milton and Westcott, which now belong to the parish of Dorking, constituted distinct manors at the time of the Norman Survey. It is probable that the two manors which Edric gave to his daughters were what are now called the Manors of Hampstead and Bradley.

The manor was probably given by William the Conqueror to Gundreda, his daughter, on her marriage with the first Earl of Warrenne and Surrey. Their descendant, John Plantagenet, 7th Earl, claimed the right in the reign of Edward I. to hold a market twice (weekly), a fair at Dorking, courts leet and baron, with free warren and other franchises and immunities. These were allowed by John de Reigate and others of the King's Justices. On death of his grandson, in 1347, without legitimate issue, the inheritance and other estates devolved on the FitzAlans of Arundel, in virtue of the marriage of Richard FitzAlan with Alice, sister of Earl John. Richard, Earl of Arundel, the second of that name, was beheaded in Cheapside in 1397, and the estates were granted to Thomas Mowbray, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who had married his eldest daughter. A fourth of the manor descended to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. After him it came to Thomas Howard, and, after great interruptions, to Thomas, Earl of

Arundel, in the reign Charles I., who acquired by purchase two-fourths; and his trustees, in whom three-fourths of the manor were then vested, on the 21st of March, 1639, conveyed the property to Henry Frederick, Lord Maltravers, the son and heir apparent of Lord Arundel.

The property then descended, on the failure of the elder branch of the Norfolk family in 1786 A.D., to Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk. This nobleman purchased the remaining fourth part of the manor, which had passed through the hands of the Stanleys, Sir Thomas Browne of Betchworth Castle, Abraham Tucker, Esq., Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, who sold it in 1797 to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and is now in the possession of Henry FitzAlan Howard, the 18th Duke.

In 1279, John, VII. Earl of Warrenne, had the right of holding a market or fair once a year, on the eve of Ascension Day; he had the assize of bread and ale; the control of the pillory and tumbril, infangthief and outfangthief; and the custody of the persons and goods of felons and idiots. He held Court Baron and Court Leet, and claimed all stray animals if not sued for within a year and a day. Fines and fees, mulcts and tolls were constantly demanded of the inhabitants of the manor; and mendicants were required to pay for their badge before they were allowed to solicit alms.

The manor was surveyed (circa 1650) by order of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, and appears to have extended from the northern part of Aschcomb Heath to the south of Wadlehurst in the parish of Capel, and is nine miles in length; and from St. Peter's Hatch, on the east side of Holmwood, to the west of Brookwick, is nearly three miles in breadth, and includes the two parishes of Dorking and Capel.

Dorking is divided into five tythings which are called Boroughs, which are East Borough, Chipping Borough, Holmwood Borough, Milton Borough, and Westcott Borough. There are faint historical traces of Hamsted Manor, which had Pupworth on the south, and Hampstead Heath on the north, and a lane which ran from Westcott to Dorking, by Pest House Lane—which was so named from a “several house” or infirmary in the time of the plague.

The invasion of the Saxons in the fifth century was marked by cruelty to the original inhabitants, whom they slew or enslaved; and by the destruction of all those works with which Roman wealth and civilization had adorned different parts of England. Scholars who, like the late Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, have investigated this period of our history, speak of the Saxon heathen invaders in terms of bitter complaint. When these Saxons arrived and settled in a region, they gradually made clearings in the woods which existed on every hand. These clearings were called “Dens” or “Denes.” The origin of this word is given by Farley, who, in his “History of the Weald of Kent,” remarks: “The Saxons, instead of haunting the towns, settled on the verge of great woods, in which they chased the game they were so eager to pursue; and fed the swine and horses, the flesh of which was so prized at their great feasts. So that from dwelling on the borders of the waste, and wild wood, they entered into its recesses, and made clearings and settlements which are the origin of the “Denes” of the Weald of Kent and Surrey.”

In Domesday Book there is a notice of three crown mills in the manor, one of which was called the Lord's Mill, and stood at the bottom of Mill Lane; another was Pippbrook

Mill; and the third was Pixham Mill. Another Mill belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and his tenants were obliged to grind their corn there.

Courts Leet were formerly held every three weeks, and there are instances of suits lasting six months, and perhaps at last the damages were 4d., and the costs 12d. In the reign of Henry VI. a copyholder's lands were ordered to be seized for having sued another in the Sheriff's Tourn for the Hundred of Wotton, there having been no default of the Lord holding his court in Dorking.

The customs and usages of the manor of Dorking were as follows: (1) that the widow of a customary or copyhold tenant enjoys all the copyhold estate during her said widowhood, paying a fine of one penny; (2) that if a man purchase divers copyholds which were all heritable before, he shall pay but one heriot on a death; (3) that among the sons the custom of berough English prevails, whereby the youngest inherits the copyhold.

The greater part of the manor of Dorking was still left at the Conquest in a state of nature. The uncultivated condition of England suited the tastes of the Normans, and gave them abundant means for gratifying their love of hunting; since in 1066 at least two-thirds of the acreage of England was wholly unoccupied, and therefore un-named; and was a mere waste of forest, marsh, and fen, like the back country of Canada, or the Australian bush. Wolves, wild boars, deer, and other game, were numerous. Swine were fed in large numbers upon the mast and beech-nuts of the woods and forests; and a few neat cattle, of which there is scanty mention in Domesday book, were kept in the pastures. The food of the people was barley bread; but bread made from

wheaten flour was reserved for the lords of the soil.

The general population was divided into three classes. The "Villains" were a kind of serf, and were attached to the estate. The "Villains in gross" had no social rights whatever. The "Bordars" were somewhat like cottagers, who had to pay rent in kind, and supplied the lord with eggs, poultry, and other eatables. The feudal system was introduced by the Conqueror in all its completeness.

It may assist our readers to understand more clearly the nature of the feudal tenure of land which the Normans introduced, and the changes which have occurred since, if we avail ourselves of portions of an address delivered by G. W. Hastings, Esq., at the annual meeting of the Social Science Congress held at Nottingham, September 20th, 1882. He remarks: "It is to the end of the thirteenth century and the middle of the seventeenth, to 1290 and 1660, to the reforming legislation of Edward I., and the sweeping changes under the Commonwealth, that we must go back before we can find a parallel interference with the laws relating to the alienation of land. The tenure of land and the mode of its transfer seem to have been simple enough in England so long as the original Saxon institutions remained. Land acquired by the passing from hand to hand of a turf or a twig, in the presence of witnessing neighbours, was held by the sole obligation of fealty, and was alienable at pleasure. But on the advent of the Norman dynasty, all this was changed. The leading policy of that era was to bind the land in fetters of iron for the maintenance of a military caste, and the aggrandisement of the dominant few. As land was the only property, it was the sole source of national income, and every landowner was taxed from his cradle through all the

events of his life. Estates were not to be sold, lest the crown or the great lords should be robbed of their tenants, and the theoretical, and, it may be added, impracticable, object of the law was that sixty thousand knights should be maintained as the military force of the country, on as many knights' fees.

* * * * It was a statute of Edward I. which first gave legislative sanction and established the principle of free transfer. By another Act, passed six years afterwards, every landowner was permitted to directly alienate his land, subject to the condition that the new owner should hold to the same lord, and under the same condition as the tenant who sold.

* * * * During the suspension of the monarchy (1649-1660), no feudal services were tendered, because there was no crown to demand them, and when the ancient constitution was restored, the peers and country gentlemen, exuberant as was their loyalty at the moment, refused to put their necks under a yoke which neither they nor their fathers had been able to bear. By the twelfth of Charles II., knight service, with all its tyrannous incidents, was finally abolished, and the old Saxon tenure of free socage restored, after 600 years of deprivation to the descendants of Saxon freemen.

* * * * On the 1st of January (1883), when the Settled Land Act comes into operation, there will not be (with small exceptions) an acre of unsaleable settled land in England. Every tenant for life, under whatever instrument his interest may have been derived, whether act of parliament, settlement, or will, can sell the land which he holds for life, or any part of it, subject to the conditions that he must obtain the best price to be had, and that he must invest the purchase money in approved securities for the benefit of those interested after himself."

THE TOWN OF DORKING.

THE origin of the name is somewhat uncertain ; but the most probable derivation of the word is from the Celtic word "Darach" which signifies "an oak," and the termination "ing," the usual form of the patronymic, and represents the family or clan called after that name. In Kent the word *œsc*, an ash, was applied to the family and tribe of the *œscings*. The original inhabitants of Surrey and other counties were named after natural objects and wild animals, and their names survive in Ash, Beech, Oak, Wolf, Fox, and Eagle. Amid the variety of conjectures respecting the origin of the word Dorking, Allen, in his history of Surrey, thinks it may have been derived from the name of the Saxon god Thor, and remarks that there are two places of which the names are of somewhat similar form ; especially as D and Th are closely allied in sound. One is in Essex, and is called Thurrock ; and the other is in Herts, and is known as Thorrocking. The derivation of the word "Dorchinges," which is the form of the word in Domesday book, was supposed by Manning and Bray to be derived from "Dor," water, and "wicingas," inhabitants, and to represent the dwellers near the streams, and springs near the town. It is stated that in the *Chorography* of Roman towns by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, it is mentioned by the name *Dolocinda*, which signifies a *dale of springs*. The first etymology of the name of the town appears to be justified by the suggestions of Celtic scholars. The inhabitants of towns were originally Celts, and were subject for about four centuries

to the Romans who reared their villas as the one at Abinger ; and fixed their camps as at Farley Heath and Holmbury, and constructed their enduring roads, one of which is called "Stane Street," and ran from the South Coast, and probably Arundel, until it passed through the north-west angle of St. Martin's Churchyard, along the side of the Pippbrook to Mickleham, and on to London.

It is reported on fair authority that Dorking owes to the Romans the introduction of that breed of fowls mentioned by Columella, and known for its extra claw and delicate flesh. It is a universal favourite with those who keep poultry, and those who prefer to see it at table. The passage in which Columella mentions these fowls is in his "*De Re Rustica*," where, after describing various breeds of poultry, he remarks : "*Sint ergo matricēs robii coloris, robusti coporis, quadratæ pectorosæ, magnis capitibus, rutilisque cristulis, albis auribus, et sub hac specie quam amplissimæ, nec paribus unguis; generosissimæ creduntur, quæ quinos habent digitos, sed ita ne cruribus emineant transversa calcaria.*"

There is a tradition that the Danes destroyed the town in their way to the Southern parts of the country ; and although documentary evidence is wanting, it is highly probable, from the known character of the invaders, that such an event occurred. It may be assumed that the houses, which it is said the Danes destroyed in 851, were of the rudest, and, compared with the solid and convenient buildings of the present day, of the meanest description. If, nearly six hundred years after this event, the following description of the houses of freeholders and copyholders applied to the homes of well-to-do people, it is probable that the cottages and dwellings of the mass of the population were even more slightly built,

and less convenient. Rogers, in his "History of Prices," informs us "The freeholders and the copyholders have each their rude farm-houses, mainly built in timber frames, and lathed and plastered in and out (except on the ceiling where hangs the bacon rack), and garnished with sickles and bill-hooks; low benches with chests under them running round the walls, while in winter the busy farmer sits under the great chimney, where the wood for his tools has been drying, and shapes his forks and rakes against his summer labours. The cottages of the labourers, each with its garden and curtilage, are built upon the bare earth, with upright posts, wattled with willow or hazel rods, and smeared outside and in with clay or mortar. Half way up is a rude floor made of unhewn poles, and reached by a ladder. The whole is thatched with straw, reeds or broom. Sometimes the hut is wholly made of mud or clay, kneaded with a little straw and a few sticks to give it adhesion, and carefully thatched to keep the wet from the walls. Close to the cottage or farmhouse is the mud heap, streams from which in rainy weather pour down to and fertilize the lower meadows."

There are scattered notices in several topographical works of a castle which existed on the north side of the old parish church, and of a meadow called "Benham Castle Meadow." Of this Gough says, "nothing remains but a large ditch." It is also said that there was in one of the shady coppices near Westcott, a castle which was known as "Black Hawes," and belonged to the "Ewtons," of which scarcely any remains are now to be found.* Westcott and Milton were

* If any castles existed, it may be inferred that they were unlike the massive Norman strongholds which were the homes and fortresses of the nobility who followed the Conqueror and shared the fruits of his victory.

anciently so full of wood for firing that it might be bought for 3d. or 4d. per load, the buyer being at the expense of cutting and carriage.

Whatever destruction may have been caused by the invasion of the Danes, it is certain that they met with a fearful defeat and retribution at Ockley, where the Saxons were led by Ethelwulf and Ethelbald, his son. Milton remarks, "The Danes, passing over the Thames with their powers, and the West Saxons meeting them at a place called Aklea or Oke-lea, they received a total defeat with memorable slaughter. This was counted a lucky year to England, and brought Ethelwulf great reputation."

The town stands at the angle of two valleys, one of which runs towards Letherhead; and the other extends from Reigate to Shalford, and includes a part of Holmesdale. Camden mentions the old rhyme

"The vale of Holmesdale
never won, ne ever shall."

Fuller observes "that this rhyme hath one part of *history*, and the other of *prophecy*. I hope I may humbly mind the men of Holmesdale that when William the Conqueror had vanquished King Harold at Hastings, he marched with his army directly to London through the very middle and bowels of Holmesdale; and was it not won at that time? However if this vale had not been won hitherto, I wish and hope it never may be hereafter by a foreign nation invading it." The truth of the old rhyme is assailed by the fact, as Mr. Long suggests in his excellent notes on Cæsar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, that when the Roman Army invaded Britain, the great Julius passed through Dorking, as the opening between Box Hill and Denbies afforded a passage

for his legions on their way to the Thames. Several facts prove that Dorking was the principal thoroughfare from the South Coast to London. The tolls at Reigate produced one mark a year; those of Guildford, fifteen shillings; while those of Dorking realized four pounds. The number of inns which formerly provided accommodation for travellers and merchants proves the same fact. Goods were usually conveyed on pack-horses* from one part of the country to another. The "Red Lion" was formerly known by the sign of the "Cardinal's Hat;" and after the Reformation the name was changed to that which it has borne for the last three hundred years.

In the number and character of its houses the town has undergone great changes. One fine residence called the "Dutch House," which had one and twenty windows, varied gables, and a fine doorway, has been altered to form three tenements, which are formal and unattractive.† Many of the houses have stuccoed fronts and parapets, which create an impression of unreality, and conceal the principles of structure in the building. There is a lofty, massive wall belonging to Stapleton House in South Street; and there are the remains of some beautiful barge-boards with a Tudor rose in the Mint. The gables and mouldings of three houses in West Street, occupied by Messrs. Allatson, English, and Payn, deserve attention; and the old houses of Messrs. Clift and Latter, as well as the new ones of Messrs. Fielder and Peirson & Co., are an ornament to High Street.

*On the left-hand side of the road, just after passing Burford Bridge Hotel, is a narrow path along which the pack-horses used to travel. This is now enclosed in the Fredley Farm Estate.

†It is said that the Dutch residents in London used, in former years, to visit Dorking to enjoy "Water Souchy," a favourite national dish.

The old Market House stood opposite the Red Lion. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth,* and the assizes were held there in the seventeenth century. It was taken down under the promise of the Duke of Norfolk to build a new one, but at his death the executors declined to fulfil the engagement, and the vestry accepted £100 in lieu of the claim, which was expended on the improvement of High Street. The old tithe-barn is in South Street, where the Non-conformists in 1666 held their meetings. The town was originally of this form ➤ with a few lateral lanes, and was divided into East, West, and South Streets. It was first pitched in 1649, and in 1813 the southern entrance was improved, and lime trees planted along the streets.

Dorking has been considerably extended of late years to the west and south-west, where many of the houses and villas are examples of architectural excellence, and are surrounded by gardens and shrubberies very choicely planted. This extension of the town has been made at the sacrifice of some of the sylvan beauty of the neighbourhood. "Vincent's Lane," which was once delightful for its bowery character in the glow and splendour of the summer months, has lost its ornament of trees and foliage; but it has gained in utility, and there is now a wide and convenient road for conveyances to or from the south-western parts of the town to the railway and other principal lines of traffic. Many cottages have been built at the eastern part of the town, and the suburb of Pixholm appears likely to become a populous neighbourhood.

In the Patent Rolls, 3 Edward VI., is the following entry; "a grant to Thomas Gravesend for £1151 18s. 2d. of several

* Dorking is, towards the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, often written Darking.

plots of land; in the tenure of Stephen Goodwyne is one of a parcel of waste land against the 'Cardinal's Hat,' likewise a tenement called 'Brotherhedd House.'" This entry with the next sign, suggests the influence of the former prevalence of the Roman faith. The "White Horse" was originally styled the "Cross House," because it was held of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem. Another inn, near the spot where the Post Office stands, was formerly called the "Lower Chequers," but in 1660 the sign was changed out of loyalty to Charles II. to that of the "Old King's Head." The "Chequers" is now turned into a house of business, which is occupied by Mr. Mason, Grocer. The "Great Bell" stood on the site where now stands the establishment of Mr. J. L. Playfoot, draper and outfitter. The old "Queen's Arms" extended from the top of West Street to the Bell Inn, over the gate of which hostelry was lately seen the date 1591. The relics of the "Queen's Arms"* survived until the first quarter of the present century. These remains consisted of a large gallery, curiously carved in the fashion of the "Tabard," in Southwark, with the bar, kitchen, and ball-room of the inn. The latter apartment contained a splendid piece of needlework tapestry, which represented the overthrow of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea; and a space above the tapestry was ornamented with bronzed and gilded leather. This room was long occupied by a person of mean and sordid habits; and in an eager search for his accumulated hoards, after his death, the tapestry was pulled down, and finally used and worn

* The old sign is thus described by Brayley: "It bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth, viz., France and England quarterly, encircled by the Garter, with the initials E. R. The supporters on the dexter side a lion rampant, guard crowned Or; on the sinister a red dragon; above the latter is a white and red rose, and on the dexter a Fleur-de-lis, both ensigned with the Royal Crown."

out as a carpet. There were other inns, such as the "Boar's Head," and the "Hen and Chickens," in the town, and it is a matter of regret to some that many interesting pictorial signs have been replaced by formal and unattractive letters. This outline shows the extent of accommodation provided for travellers; and if any cause prevented them who came from the south coast from reaching the town, they probably stayed at the shelter station of Coldharbour, which simply afforded protection from the weather. In West Street, opposite the homely and comfortable looking "King's Arms," is a house which has an inscription to the effect that that tenement, and the adjoining one, with certain lands and a plot of ground near Denbies, were given by William Williams to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for ever.

Here may be introduced the few historical notices of the town which have been discovered in several publications and manuscripts. Many travellers from abroad who have visited this country have usually limited their visits to Epsom, which was formerly a place of gay resort; or to Box Hill, from which it is probable that Dorking looked like a peaceful village in the distance.

"An old record states that in the XXII. year of the reign of Henry VI. (A.D. 1448), the inhabitants of Dorking seem to have been in a bad state, as it is presented at the Court Leet (and often repeated) that butchers, innkeepers, tailors, hucksters, millers, merchants, drapers, shoemakers, smiths, tanners, labourers, bakers, carpenters, and turners took excessive prices; that the watch was not kept; that there were several assaults; and Matilda Symonds was, as presented in former years, a disturber of the peace." These charges against the trade of the town arose from the unwise action of the government.

which attempted to regulate the prices of articles of merchandise, and vainly endeavoured to make the laws of commerce bend to the laws of the parliament. About this date we find that bowyers were by law not to take of the king's liege people more than three shillings and fourpence for a long bow.

Aubrey, who travelled through the county in 1673, was one of the first to describe the aspects and condition of the town. He gives details respecting the old church, in the low part of which a school was kept for the children of the neighbourhood. He observes that the market was well supplied with fish, and that handsome (fresh coloured) women were rare among those who frequented it; while most were of a mealy complexion, something like the French Picards."

The same writer states that "In this town is a great plenty of cherries, particularly a wild cherry that Mr. John Evelyn tells me makes a most excellent wine, little inferior to French claret, and keeps longer; and nowhere are there finer caves for the preservation of their liquor than in the sand here."

The sand caves to which Evelyn refers are large and convenient for the storage of wine, beer, and other articles of consumption. They extend, in some cases, under the public streets, and run far back into the hilly sides of the town. The sand is of a bright orange colour.

In the seventeenth century, the tradesmen of Dorking used to issue tokens, of which Boyne in his work on Coinage gives many examples. Those which he describes are all farthings; and show great unsettledness in spelling the name of the town, which appears as Darking, Darkin, and Dorking. One is by Edward Goodwin, and has on the obverse the figure of a man making candles. The names of Bothell, Lissne,

Penfold, Watkins, and others occur on these small coins, which probably answered the two-fold object of small change and constant advertisement. There is a part of Dorking to the west of St. Martin's Church which is called "The Mint," but there is no record to justify the supposition that the tokens were coined there. The Dorking tokens in the possession of Mr. Nealds, of Guildford, and the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., of Denbies, have the following dates and names :

ELIZABETH BOTHEL OF DARKING IN SVRREY	=EB
EDWARD GOODWIN OF DARKIN IN SVRRY	=EGE
EDMOND LISSNE IN DARKIN C	=EL
JOHN PENFOLD IN DARKIV 1666	= ^P WM
JOHN WATKINS 1667 IN DARKING	= ^W I _A
THOMAS STEEDMAN DORKING IN SURRIE	E=V =ST E

The Rev. S. Highmore, minister of the Non-conformist Church, Dorking, writes a letter, about 1710, which is preserved among the MS. in the British Museum. He says, "the manor of Bradley belonged to Sir George Sondes, and that one of his daughters married Lord Faversham, and the other, Lord Rockingham, who now enjoys the estate, and has near £300 in the said parish. Sir Adam Brown had the manor of Betchworth, and married the sister of the famous Lord Shaftesbury. He goes on to say, "There is in the parish a vineyard belonging to Lord Howard (father of Sir C. Howard), with a wine-press and other necessary

materials, where several hogsheads of wine have been made in some years. We have a good ring of eight bells, and value ourselves very much upon it."

There was an act of Parliament obtained to make the river (the Mole) navigable; but some gentlemen of the county would not suffer it to take effect.

The plan which is in the British Museum makes the canal start from Burford Bridge, and the course of the river is traced from the "Nag's Head," Holmwood Common. In places where the Mole meanders very much there were to be cuttings across from point to point to reduce the distance of the navigation. The river, thus altered to new uses, was to flow into the Thames at Thames Ditton.

De Foe lived in the neighbourhood of Dorking for a considerable time, and became acquainted with some of its inhabitants. In his "Tour" he remarks; "At this place lived another ancient gentleman and his son, of a very good family, Augustine Bellson, Esq.; the father measured seven feet and a half, and allowing that he might have sunk for his age, being seventy-one years old; and the son measured two inches taller than his father. These families were Roman (Catholic) as were several others thereabouts."

There were formerly some families of distinction in the town, which have long disappeared. That of Mr. Budgen, M.P. for the county, has no representatives in Dorking. Badham, in his "Prose Halientics," speaks of the family of the "Butts," whose coat of arms was an arm confred at the elbow and erect, grasping a butt fish or flounder.

A writer in "The Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1763, gives the following account of Dorking: "The streets are wide and open, and, from its situation, the town is re-

markably clean. The population is 1800 persons. The water mills are very numerous in the parish, and many send great quantities of meal to London. The market appears much less considerable than it is, because a custom has long prevailed of selling all the corn in the public houses of the town, where it is lodged. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Dorking, and it is well known to all lovers of good eating for being remarkably fine. The church is a plain stone building, and has a tower steeple, in which is a ring of eight small but tuneable bells, with a set of chimes. The church-yard is spacious, and to the honour of the late churchwardens, from being a receptacle of rubbish, is now made a decent burying place; the cross walks are gravelled and all the filth removed. There are two meeting houses; one for the use of the Presbyterians, and the other for the Quakers. The Dissenters are numerous, but live in great harmony with the members of the Established Church. As the country about the town is mountainous, it presents a great variety of fine prospects, some of which are equalled by few in England."

A letter from Collins the artist, written in 1807, which he sent to his friend Mr. Moore, who lived near the London Road, will shew the poor and insufficient arrangements for lighting public rooms, and the homely way in which the inhabitants of the town were content to enjoy their public amusements. He observes: "I live here like a prince. I was at the theatre, Dorking, a few nights since, which most elegantly gratified the senses, that of smelling not excepted, there being four candles to light us all; two of which by nine o'clock (no doubt frightened by the company) hid themselves in their sockets." Such a fact shows the immense improvement which has taken place in introduction of gas, lamps of every

variety for paraffin and colza oil ; and lastly the electric light with its purity and splendour.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

On December 23rd, 1815, Charles Howard, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, was buried in the mausoleum connected with the parish church of Dorking, with great solemnity. The funeral procession left St. James' Square, London, about nine a.m., and was composed of the coach and six horses of the Duke of Sussex, and the principle carriages of nearly twenty noblemen and gentlemen. It arrived at Burford Bridge about four p.m., and reached Dorking about five o'clock. The cavalcade consisted of the Duke's gentlemen on horseback, one of whom bore the ducal coronet and golden batons of office on a crimson cloth. The chief mourners were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, Lord Viscount Andover, Henry Howard, Junr., Esq., and Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, Cumberland. The gentlemen of the Duke's household, with his servants, followed in six mourning coaches ; and the Deputy Garter King of Arms, Norroy, King of Arms, three heralds and three pursuivants attended in tabards of state to perform the ceremonies usual at the funeral of the Earl Marshal of England.

The funeral was met at the church-gate by the Vicar of Dorking, assisted by the Duke's domestic Chaplain ; the foot-procession was marshalled by the heralds ; Norroy, King of Arms, bearing the coronet. The church was crowded to witness the funeral service, after which the deputy garter proclaimed the Duke's style and titles in the following order :

"The Most High, Mighty, and Most Potent Prince,
 Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
 Earl Marshal,
 And Hereditary Earl Marshal of England,
 Earl of Arundel Castle,
 Earl of Surrey, Earl of Norfolk, Earl of Norwich,
 Baron Mowbray,
 Baron of Howard, Baron of Segrave,
 Baron Bruere of Gower,
 Baron Fitzalan, Baron Warren, Baron Clun,
 Baron Osawldestre, Baron Maltravers,
 Baron Greystock, Baron Furnival, Baron Verdon,
 Baron Lovetot, Baron Strange,
 And Premier Baron Howard of Castle Rising.
 Premier Duke, Premier Earl, Premier Baron of England,
 And Chief of the Illustrious Family of the Howards."

The following inscription was, with his arms, on a plate of silver gilt, affixed to the coffin.

Depositum
 Illustrissimi Principis
 Caroli Howard, Ducis de Norfolk,
 Comitis Mareschalli Angliæ,
 Jure Hereditatis
 Comitis iterum de Arundel et Surrey,
 Baronis de Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, et Maltravers, &c., &c.
 Qui diem obiit supremam
 Die Decemb, xvi mo, Anno que Sacro,
 MDCCCXV.
 Annum agens Septuagesimum.

As the ancient and distinguished family of Norfolk has so long been connected with Dorking, it may be acceptable to introduce a brief outline of its history; especially as the Duke of Norfolk is premier Duke of England, and ranks among hereditary Peers immediately after the Princes of the

Blood. The stem of the family may be traced to Sir William Howard, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward I., and there is good reason to trace it to Hereward, the exile, who was banished by the Conqueror. The mother of Sir John Howard, "the Jockey of Norfolk," was of even more illustrious descent. Her father was Thomas Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of an earlier creation, and her mother was daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the descendant and representative of William de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, who married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. When Sir John Howard was created Duke of Norfolk in 1483, his son, Thomas Howard, received at the same time the title of the Earl of Surrey. The Earldom of Arundel was absorbed into the family of Howard by the marriage of the fourth Duke, Thomas, with Mary, the daughter and heir of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, whose only son by this marriage, became Earl of Arundel in right of his mother, after the attainder of his father.

The first Duke of the line was slain at Bosworth, fighting on the side of Richard III. He was attainted, his honours forfeited, and his only son Thomas was thrown into the Tower. The Dukedom was recovered at Flodden, where the Earl of Surrey commanded the English troops, and in 1514 the revived title of the Duke of Norfolk was granted to him as the reward of his brilliant victory.

From this date the family of Howard has been associated with the political events of our country. Two of the grand-daughters of the second Duke became Queens of England, who were Catherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII., and Anne Boleyn, who was the daughter of Thomas Boleyn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and became

the mother of Queen Elizabeth. The third Duke was sentenced to death and escaped ; but his son, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, poet, scholar and soldier, was, through the jealousy of Henry VIII., beheaded on Tower Hill. The third Duke was restored to his honours and was succeeded by Surrey's son. The Duke was suspected of intrigues with Mary, Queen of Scots, was tried and executed in 1572. The title was extinguished until 1664, when it was revived. Though the title was extinct for a time, the Howards were celebrated, and the three noble families of Effingham, Suffolk, and Carlisle spring from them. The Howards of Greystoke belong to the elder line, being descended from a grandson of Philip Howard, who became Earl of Arundel on the attainder of his father, the fourth Duke. His son, the renowned antiquary, procured the Arundel marbles for the University of Oxford. The Duke, who recovered the title in 1664, was a great patron of learning. The revived title remained in the direct line until the death of the ninth Duke, who was succeeded in the ducal title by the eldest representative of the house of Howard, of Greystoke, Charles Howard, at that time proprietor of Deep Dene, Dorking.

Cobbett in his "Rural Rides," has only a brief allusion to the neighbourhood, and observes, "Oct. 24, 1821. We set off about half-past one o'clock, and came all down the valley (from Reigate) through Buckland, Betchworth, Dorking, Shere and Albury, to this place (Chilworth.) Very few prettier rides in England ; and the weather beautifully fine. Ewhurst is a pretty village, from which the first three miles is the deepest clay I ever saw, to the best of my recollection. This clayey land is fed with the water soaking from the Sand Hills."

THE REAL BATTLE OF DORKING.

In the year 1830, the prevalent discontent among the labouring population of this country, which arose from insufficient wages and the terror created by the introduction of machinery into agricultural processes, was shared by the inhabitants of the villages around Dorking. The names of "Captain Swing" and "Captain Rock" were signed to threatening letters which were addressed to farmers; valuable farm produce was frequently burned, and there was a wanton demolition of machinery. A meeting was announced to be held at Wotton Hatch. The magistrates took steps to preserve the peace, and fifty-three "specials" were engaged to prevent a riot. On the 22nd of November, another and larger meeting was held at the Red Lion Hotel, when the state of affairs became so serious, that the magistrates sought the aid of Government, and a troop of cavalry was quartered in the town. A large hamper of Peace Officers' staves was sent from the Home Office. On the morning of the day the mob met, and attacked the Red Lion Hotel, all the windows of which were broken, and the magistrates were terrified. The Riot Act was read, and the cavalry appeared and cleared a space in front of the Hotel, and the disturbance was finally checked and quietness restored. Many of the rioters were confined in the stables of the Inn; and committal warrants for those who were apprehended, were made out, and in the evening a van with four horses conveyed many of the offenders to the County Gaol. The cavalry paraded the town during the night, to preserve the peace and re-assure the inhabitants against the fear of a renewed attack.

FORMER ARTISTS OF DORKING.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON deserves to be mentioned as an artist of rare and various ability. He was an Organist and Professor of Music. Some of his ornamental writing was worthy of a place in a museum of art, and his engraving of brass plates was singularly beautiful. He was a modeller in wax, and many portraits still remain in the neighbourhood which show exactness of observation and delicacy of treatment. He was pre-eminent in the art of cameo-cutting, and his excellence in this department secured his appointment as cameo-cutter to the Queen. He has perpetuated in this durable form the profiles of many of the inhabitants, among which may be mentioned one of late Lady Caroline Cavendish as a work of rare excellence. Other subjects were occasionally chosen and executed, of which the "Conversion of St. Paul," in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, was an object of special admiration. His son Douglas was equally skilful, and has left behind him as a proof of his power, an exquisite cameo of "St. George and the Dragon."

Mr. JOHN BECKETT, a native of Dorking, followed the business of house-painter and decorator. His love of the fine arts led him to cultivate music, and landscape and animal painting. Many of the most attractive aspects of the neighbourhood were chosen as subjects for his faithful pencil. Some of his pictures represent parts of the town as they existed many years ago; but which, through recent alterations, are entirely changed. He has preserved views of houses, which though diversified in form were built for comfort, and with pleasant variety of outline and detail. In

some of his works are to be found portions of the streets of Dorking, with the quaint signs of the inns and public houses; the coaches that used to run; and the interior of the ancient Parish Church. His paintings are valuable for the patient fidelity with which they are finished; and justify the observation, that artists paint those objects best with which they have long been familiar, and whose almost unconscious knowledge, silently and surely contributes to the excellence of their work.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

PUBLIC HALL.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid November 25th, 1871, by the Right Honourable George Cubitt, M.P. for West Surrey. The back part of the building had originally been a model lodging house, which had been let off in apartments to poor people of creditable character. It was then enlarged and adapted to its present uses. It is now let for religious services, public meetings, lectures, bazaars, balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments. The Petty Sessions and the County Court are held here. The Fire Brigade, which renders essential service to the town, has a room in the basement for the engine, and other apparatus necessary for their work. When the fire bell near the Police Station is heard, the members of the brigade instantly repair to the scene of danger. The fourth Royal Surrey Volunteers, whose head quarters are at Reigate, meet periodically in the front of the Hall for drill.

The edifice, which is an ornament to the town, is held by a public company, and the frequent meetings of various descriptions which are held in it, show how much such accommodation was required. In former days, the only available large building was the Parish Church, in which, in 1818, a grand oratorio was given by Mr. J. C. Ashley. The present state of public feeling is decidedly unfavourable to such a use of places of worship.

COTMANDENE AND THE ALMSHOUSES.

De Foe remarks that the word Cotmandene signifies the heath or open space for poor cottages. There was some years since, an impression that it enjoyed the best air in England. Without claiming an exclusive pre-eminence in this respect, it has many attractions, which consist of extensive views and many glimpses of lovely scenery. The "Almshouses" look towards the south and command the range of the Deepdene gardens and woods. Poor people of good character, who have received no parochial relief, are admitted to the privilege of occupying the rooms, receiving a weekly allowance of money, and the advantage of medical attendance when sick. Grants are made for apprenticing youths to learn trades, and to the deserving poor of the town and neighbourhood, in times of sickness, accident, and other conditions of necessity.

The Almshouses were begun in 1677, when the Honourable Charles Howard, of the Deepdene, and Sir Adam Browne, of Betchworth Castle, granted to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, to erect an Almshouse "upon the north end of the common or waste land called Cotman Deane" in Dorking, and also a lease of the land at a pepper-

corn rent, for two thousand years, from Michaelmes, 1676. The following is a brief outline of benefactions to the Almshouses.

Henry Smith, Esq., Alderman of London, gave £1000, invested in a farm at Bottesford, in Leicestershire. Another gift by Henry Smith, invested in property at Langstock, Hampshire.

Rev. Samuel Cozen, of Dorking, gave property called Marsh Land, at Chislet, Kent. Little Benham's Farm was purchased with monies received from sale of part of Fordland Farm, to the Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway.

"In 1783, Mrs. Margaret Fenwick left by will to the parish of Dorking, the sum of £800 for the purchase of landed property, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and preferring in marriage such maid servants as should have lived and behaved well for *seven* years in any *one* service; and the surplus to be disposed of among the poor." Fordland Farm was purchased with this bequest, and was held by the late H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., until the sale of it to the Railway and the purchase of Little Benham's Farm.

Other benefactors bequeathed consols, of which the following is a list :

			Consols.		
Mr. Joseph Sanders	...	...	350	0	0
Mr. Joseph Sanders	...	...	350	0	0
Mr. Lowndes	...	...	180	0	0
Mr. Summers	...	...	134	11	7
Mr. Ansell	...	...	200	0	0
Mr. J. A. Curtis	...	...	240	0	0
Mr. Thomas Stilwell	...	...	3000	0	0

There are other small sources of revenue, and the whole amount received for the purposes of the charity in 1878 was £633 2s. 0d. The affairs of the Institution are managed by certain gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, who annually publish a statement of the accounts.

As the name of Henry Smith appears as one of the most liberal benefactors to the Almshouses, it may be well to introduce the tradition connected with his name and liberality. He was a silversmith of London, and having become very rich, resolved from fantastic motives, to spend the remainder of his life as a common beggar. The circuit to which he limited himself was the County of Surrey, where he was generally known by the name of "Dog Smith," because he was followed by a dog, and considered all kindness shown to his companion as done to himself. Being at Mitcham, and having offended some official there, he was taken before a justice, was publicly whipped, and resented the injury by leaving fifty pounds a year and more for the poor, to every market town, except the one where he had been so unjustly treated. Dorking shared in the humane designs of Smith, and the poor of the town reap at the present day the fruits of his kindness in the comforts afforded by the Almshouses. This is the legend, which is effectually contradicted by the fact that the allotment of his extensive benefactions was left in the hands of trustees, whom he had appointed in his will.

The monument of Smith is in Wandsworth Church, and Miss Yonge accepts the following story as genuine. "He was determined to find out whether he was caressed for his own sake or his money's. So he put on beggars weeds, and went on foot through the County of Surrey, accompanied only by a dog as companion. On the whole he was satisfied,

and bequeathed a legacy to every village in Surrey but two. Two villages were however hard upon him. At one he was whipped at the cart's tail, at another he was roughly informed that "that they wanted no lousy knaves there." So to one village he left them enough to buy a cart-whip, to the other, money to buy a small tooth-comb."

THE UNION WORKHOUSE.

This building is admirably situated on a slope, which commands pleasant and extensive views towards the west. The gardens which surround it are very spacious, and the airiness of the situation makes it one of the most eligible workhouses in England. It was completed in 1841, having been built from designs by the late Mr. William Shearburn. The cost of building was £5785. Many improvements have since been introduced, and the interior arrangements, combine convenience, facility of inspection and access, with efficiency of classification of the inmates. In the central division is the governor's parlour, from which the whole of the yards can be easily inspected. At the back are the dining hall and chapel, together with the sick wards, lying-in rooms, and schoolrooms. Including children the building contains sufficient accommodation for two hundred and fifty inmates. The Union comprises the parishes of Abinger, Dorking, Effingham, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley, and Wotton.

M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq. is the present Chairman of the Board of Guardians.

The Poor's Rate in 1642 was 3d. in the pound.

“ “ “ in 1670 was 1d. in the pound.

“ “ “ in 1787 was 3d. in the pound.

“ “ “ in 1817 was 8d. in the pound.

The last amount was probably necessary from the low scale of assessment in the parish at that date. .

COFFEE TAVERN.

The Coffee Room at the Public Hall originated by Lady Hope (formerly Miss Cotton), was carried on by her with considerable success. On her removal from Dorking, E. M. Denny, Esq., of Boxhurst, became anxious to continue and extend the work which had been so happily begun, and resolved upon erecting, as soon as a site could be obtained, a structure which should include many other arrangements, for the refreshment, innocent gratification, and religious instruction of boys, youths, and grown-up men. An eligible site was secured in West Street in 1878, and the building was completed in 1880, and contains coffee rooms where tea, coffee, cocoa, and other refreshments of a solid kind are provided of the best quality and at moderate prices. There is a reading room where the daily and weekly papers and periodicals are supplied, and a game room is open for those who wish to play chess or draughts. There are first and second class baths; the “Boys’ Own Coffee Room” with a separate bar for refreshments, and a gymnasium, and an American bowling alley. Men are provided with a smoking room, and a verandah for their enjoyment in summer weather.

There is sleeping accommodation for artizans, and a cheaper kind for men of the labouring class, all of whom are expected to board in the house.

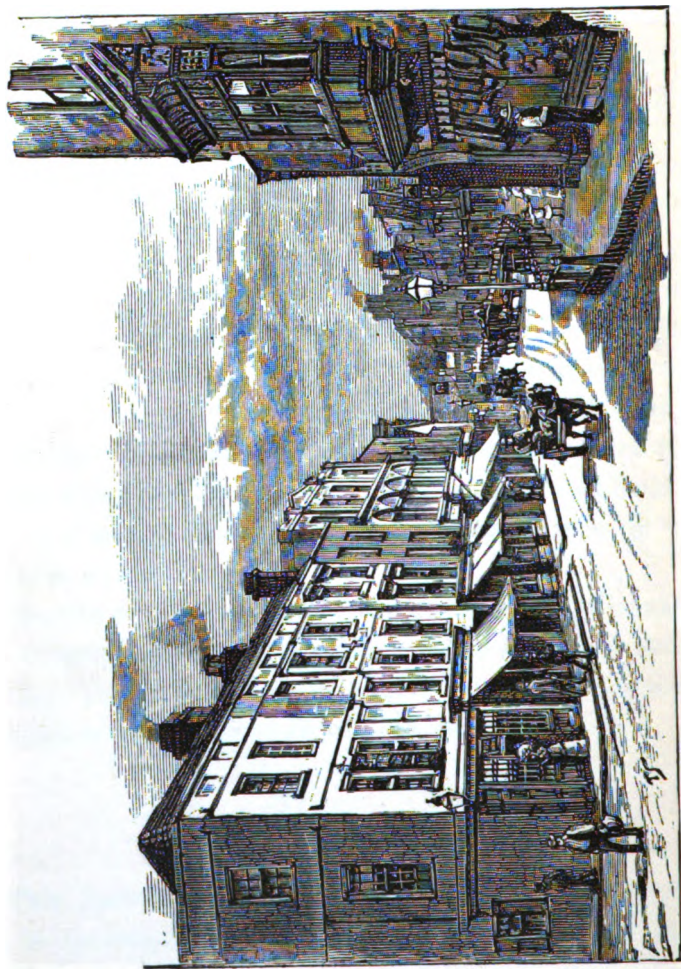
In the rear of the building is a large lecture hall, capable of holding nearly eight hundred persons, designed for social, instructive, and religious gatherings.

A brass band is trained by a sergeant of the Surrey Militia. A string-band, and bell ringers regularly practice. During every evening of the week there are prayer meetings, Bible classes, and choir practice. The United Temperance Society, and a Band of Hope conducted by the missionary, meet periodically here. There is a Penny Bank to encourage thrift in the depositors, and a numerous mothers' meeting conducted by Mrs. Denny. On Saturday evening there is a concert, which provides wholesome and innocent gratification, and on Sunday there are Gospel addresses twice in the course of the day.

The aim of these admirable arrangements is to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of Dorking, and it is earnestly hoped that the benevolent undertaking may be crowned with success.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

This Institute is situated in the centre of the town, and is convenient for those who live near, and for those whose business or engagements lead them to High Street, which is the principal thoroughfare. It contains a library, which issued to subscribers last year (1882) 1567 volumes. Chess, draughts, and bagatelle are provided for the use of the members. There are newspapers, magazines, periodicals,



HIGH STREET, DORKING.

and railway guides, which can be read or consulted in comfortable reading rooms. Many ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood subscribe to the funds of the Institute; and the Committee specially express their thanks to Sir Arthur Cotton and other friends, for the continued presentation of newspapers and periodicals. In the last annual report, which is the twenty-seventh, the Committee say, "they have much pleasure in being able to congratulate the subscribers, members and donors of the Institute on its continued prosperity, and its recognized position as one of the most useful and enduring organizations of the town." In this remark there may be an allusion to the fact, that many institutions of an educational and religious character have appeared and disappeared during the existence of the Working Men's Institute. Many of these have been begun with enthusiasm; and after a time divisions of opinion have occurred, or interest has languished, and nothing was left but for their few steadfast friends to meet at their decease, and with heavy hearts make a collection to meet the deficit, and in fact, to pay the funeral expenses. It is not to be imagined that the air of Dorking is particularly fatal to institutions of this kind, since other towns show a similar mortality. There is some consolation in the belief that they do good while they last, and prepare the way for more stable and efficient associations.

The Working Men's Institute has an annual picnic on Boxhill, which attractive spot is placed at their service by the kindness of Mrs. Hope. This usually occurs in August, when there are bands of music, refreshments, and pleasant diversions; and according to the report, the transient gratifications of the day are followed by a solid gain to the

funds. The committee are glad to announce the general approbation the Institute enjoys, and the treasurer's account shows a satisfactory balance in hand.

The President of the Institute is Mr. W. Woodland; the Vice-Presidents are L. M. Rate, Esq., and B. Hicklin, Esq.; the Treasurer is Mr. W. W. Clark, and the Secretary is Mr. Ashworth.

THE DORKING DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

As the reputation of the town of Dorking depends seriously upon its sanitary condition, it was deemed absolutely necessary for the inhabitants to avail themselves of the powers of the Public Health Act, which is designed to obviate the inconveniences of imperfect drainage, to remove everything offensive and dangerous, and to superintend the supply of water, light, and other matters, needful for the comfort of the rate-payers. It considers and determines all questions relative to sewage and drains; scavengering and cleansing; supply of water, and closing polluted wells; street-watering and lighting, highways and pleasure grounds for public use; the quality of the gas; public clocks; the construction of houses; lodging houses and cellar dwellings; all offensive trades, as blood-boilers, bone-boilers, soap-boilers, tripe-boilers, fell-mongers, and tallow melters; unsound meat, poultry, fish, game, fruit, bread, flour, and milk, exposed for sale; infection, epidemic diseases, and hospitals; markets, slaughter houses, and mortuaries.

The Board was introduced in 1880. Mr. Thomas Wood is Chairman, Mr. E. L. Jacob is the Medical Officer, and

Mr. P. L. Marten is the Clerk, and the following gentlemen are the members :

Mr. William Attlee,	Mr. T. W. Marsh,
Mr. John Bargman,	Mr. J. L. Playfoot,
Mr. W. W. Clark,	Mr. W. J. Rossiter,
Mr. Frederick Durant,	Mr. Joseph Todman,
Mr. William Jeal,	Mr. C. A. White,
Mr. John Young.	

SCHOOLS.

The old National School on the north side of St. Martin's Church, was the first institution for the gratuitous education of the poorer children of the town and neighbourhood. The new Schools, which stand at the back of the Public Hall, are built upon a site generously given by the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., and are chiefly supported by the congregation assembling in St. Martin's Church. The British Schools were founded in 1842, at an outlay of £800, towards which sum the Lords of the Council on Education made a grant of £130, and are chiefly supported by members of various nonconformist communions, who prefer the reading of the Scriptures, and the omission of any ecclesiastical form of instruction.

St. Paul's Schools were erected in 1860, at a cost of £2,126, and are supported by the congregation which attends the church of the district. Mrs. Labouchere, widow of the late John Labouchere, Esq., of Broome Hall, founded a school in the Falklands, and left a small annuity to assist in defraying the expenses of the institution.

There is a mixed school connected with the Roman Catholic Church situated in Falkland Grove.

The school which stands in Pixholm Lane is connected with St. Martin's Church, and was built by the liberality of the Rev. Theodore Mayo and Miss Mayo, as a proof of their filial love and reverence for the memory of their deceased mother, Mrs. Mayo, of Riversdale, near Dorking.

These institutions are visited and examined by Government Inspectors, and grants, according to attendance of the scholars and degree of proficiency, are made annually by the Lords in Council.

Sunday Schools are connected with almost all the religious bodies in the town. The earliest, which dates from 1807, is that maintained by the Congregational Church, West Street, and was originated by a relative of Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the founder of the system.

THE POULTRY SOCIETY.

This institution originated in 1867, and is encouraged and supported by the inhabitants of the town, and many of the neighbouring gentry. The annual show occurs early in December, when, to encourage a wide competition, prizes are offered, which include silver cups, and sums of money ranging from two pounds to two shillings. Dorking fowls may be seen in their highest perfection of size and diversity of plumage. There are the pure white, the dark-coloured, and cuckoo Dorkings, which justify the reputation of these birds in our own country, and in other parts of the world. The Cochin with its ungainly form, untuneful voice,

and creamy plumage; the solemn Spanish; the slender built and eager look of the game fowls; the neat and compact bantams; and the golden pencil Hamburgs, form part of the exhibition. There are pigeons of the Homing Antwerp kind and other varieties, which include turbits, dragons, barbs, and Maltese runts.

There are found geese, ducks, turkeys, and cage-birds. Visitors must be interested in the range of variation in the same species which, while they retain an inflexible sameness in all essential particulars, are capable of such differences in size and plumage. The rabbits belong to the silver greys, the white Dutch, the Patagonian and Himmalayan breeds, and the double-lops have, with largeness of size and long pendent ears, a very solemn and judicial appearance.

Those who successfully pursue the work of breeding, certainly contribute to the improvement of poultry; and are entitled to a just appreciation of their efforts, because they take hold of the tendencies and powers of nature to improve nature itself. Shakespeare's words are verified again, which are :

“ Yet nature is made better by no mean,
But nature makes that mean; so, over that art
Which you say adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes.”

DORKING GAS COMPANY.

This company was formed on the 17th of June, 1834, when the town, like other places through the country, had used the imperfect light supplied by candles and oil lamps, enjoyed the vast improvement which gas has so long and satisfactorily provided for houses, shops, churches, public

buildings, streets and thoroughfares. The incorporation of the company took place in 1871. The amount of gas required for the Dorking district for the year 1882, was fifteen and a half millions of cubic feet. The works have lately been much enlarged and improved by new arrangements, which can supply the increasing demands of Dorking, and the hamlet of Westcott.

DORKING WATERWORKS.

The old waterworks were founded in the reign of George II., and the water was conveyed in wooden pipes, which were generally the stems of trees bored for the purpose. These decayed, and the frequent bursting of them occasioned the necessity of frequent repairs, until iron pipes replaced the old methods of distributing the water. A new company was formed in 1873, and the engines and reservoir are on Tower Hill. Owing to the increase of the town, arrangements are made to draw additional supplies from the Rookery. The inhabitants have the advantage of constant service; and the shareholders of the Company, are, after some delay, beginning to realize a return for their investments.

THE HOLLOWAY ESTATE.

This property was purchased in 1870 by a company of influential residents in the town of Dorking, partly to prevent it falling into the hands of those who might build upon it mean and unsightly houses and cottages, and thus depreciate the neighbourhood; and partly to provide ground for the erection of villas of a certain class, for those who desire to

live apart from their places of business ; or who have retired from the engagements of active life ; or who are strangers from the metropolis and other places, and seek pleasant scenery, salubrious air, and freedom from the excitement of a large population.

It is named the "Holloway Estate" from a cutting in the turnpike road ; and it was hoped that in preparing the drainage for the houses, some traces of the Roman Road, with relics of pottery and other articles, might be found. It is probable that in the course of cultivation for some centuries, all traces of the road have been removed, and none were found to reward attention and careful investigation.

On the east is "Tower Hill" where was formerly a tower which was familiarly called a "Folly." This has been made the centre of a large house. The spot near was originally called "Furze Field" and "Windmill Field," and probably the latter name arose from the existence of that sort of mill, once very frequent, but now seldom seen in the neighbourhood.

The estate has many beautiful and commodious houses, which combine internal convenience with exterior attraction ; and there is reason to believe that in time the hopes of the originators will be realized, and the "estate" become an important and pleasant suburb of the town of Dorking.

Among the many examples of domestic architecture and arrangements for comfort may be mentioned Woodcot, the residence of Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, son of H. Calveley Cotton, Esq., son of Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., of Combermere Abbey, Shropshire, and Lady Cotton (née Miss Lockwood), daughter of John Lockwood, Esq., of Ashted, Surrey. Sir Arthur Thomas was born May 15th, 1803, at Woodcot, Oxfordshire ; was educated at Reading, Langley Broome, and

Addiscombe College ; and appointed to the Royal Engineers in 1819 ; was employed in the survey of Wales, and at Chatham, till he sailed for Madras in 1821 ; joined the force sent to Burmah in 1824-5, and after going through that severe campaign with Havelock, returned to India to carry on irrigation works in Tanjore. In 1839 he went to Tasmania, where, in 1841, he married E. Learmouth (daughter of Thomas Learmouth, Esq., of Park Hall, Stirlingshire, N.B.); returned to India, and planned and executed his great work, a weir across the Godavery river, and on his return to England in 1866, was knighted by her Majesty, and afterwards made Knight Commander of the Star of India. His son and heir is Captain Alfred Cotton, born in 1850. His daughter, Lady Hope, was married to the late Admiral Sir James Hope, of Carriden, N.B., in 1877.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

This institution was opened in 1873 by the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. The Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P. gave £1000 towards the building fund, and Mrs. Hope generously gave the site, which commands extensive views of the surrounding country. The hospital was a great desideratum for a large number of persons, who, without availing themselves of parochial assistance, felt that medical aid was above their narrow means. There are twelve beds in the hospital, and a few cots for children. Patients who occupy the wards pay five shillings a week, and children three shillings and sixpence. Out patients can apply for advice on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ; and can have medicine supplied for a week on payment of

a shilling. The institution is under the care of a trained nurse, and the whole arrangements are of a satisfactory order. Collections are made in the churches for the funds. Charles Hart, Esq. is the Secretary of the Hospital Committee.

THE CEMETERY.

The cemetery is situated on the east of the town, and on the Reigate road, the ground for which was purchased of the late H. T. Hope, Esq., of the Deep Dene. There is, at the entrance, a keeper's house and a mortuary. There are two cemetery chapels, the one on the east for the use of members of the Church of England, and that on the west for those who belong to Nonconformist communions. The space allotted for burials is divided by a yew hedge, and marks the boundary of the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the cemetery. The soil, especially in the upper part, consists of fine, coloured sand, and there are many large trees around the spot, which give an air of sylvan quiet to the scene. Few cemeteries can vie with this in the charm of the surrounding landscape. Some of the tombs are very beautiful, and express the affection of the survivors, who often adorn them with flowers and other symbols, which express regret for the past, and christian hope for the future.

The number of burials in twenty-six years amounts to 2,554.

COACHES.

At the close of the last century, the Dorking coach started from London one day and returned the next; which

contrasts strangely with our present arrangements for travelling. The town has, at the present time, two railways, which offer the accommodation of about thirty-two trains to London and back every day, at a moderate fare, and in an hour the traveller may reach the metropolis, or return in the same length of time from London to Dorking. Within the memory of many inhabitants, a coach used to run from London to the town, and meet two coaches, one of which ran to Brighton, and the other to Arundel, Bognor, and Littlehampton. During the shooting season, the coaches were often loaded with game from the county of Sussex.

About forty years ago, the Dorking coach was driven by William Broad, who was well known on the road, and was thought by many to be the original of Tony Weller himself.

The following passage from an article entitled "As the crow flies," in "All the year round," and probably from the hand of Dickens himself, will throw some light on the locality now rendered interesting by its association with Samivel and his father. "The crow drops from Ranmore Hill upon Dorking, which stands close to the old Roman-road or Stone-street leading from Arundel and the Sussex Coast. * * The literary pilgrim looks in vain for his (Tony Weller's) special throne, the Marquis of Granby. The famed house where the fatal widow beguiled old Weller, and where the Shepherd, after imbibing too deeply of his special vanity, was cooled in the horse-trough, is gone. Let the pilgrim be informed that the real "Markis" was the King's Head (now the Post Office), a great coaching house on the Brighton road in old days, and where many a smoking team drew up when Samivel was young. Long before old Weller mounted his chariot-throne, Dorking was a quiet place,

much frequented by London merchants (chiefly Dutch) who came down to see Box Hill, and to eat fresh perch."

The journey from Dorking to London by coach, which was the customary method of travelling years ago, had those great attractions of which the railway has, in some degree, deprived us. While the train has multiplied our conveniences, and has provided us with those facilities which appear to enlarge the powers of life and action, it must be confessed that by the swiftness of its motion, and the course it is compelled to take, we lose some of the pleasures of the former style of travelling. The fairest landscape requires calm attention; and often when a glimpse is caught of a fine prospect, the train suddenly plunges amid steep banks which shut out the view, or rushes into a tunnel, where the brightness of day is exchanged for the gloom of night and the roar of unpleasant reverberations.

The Dorking coach in its journey to London on some fine May morning was a pleasure not easily forgotten. It started from the Red Lion amid a circle of spectators who were attracted by the preparations for the journey, and noted perhaps with neighbourly interest the passengers, the team, and Broad, the well-known coachman of the period. It then pursued its way by Shrub Hill, down the London Road, past the blooms and shrubs of Ivery's nursery garden; allowed the traveller to see Box Hill and Denbies clothed in their fairest foliage, and the surrounding fields in their freshest green; the Mole, Burford Bridge, &c., and the well-known hostelry. It passed Fredley with its memories; Juniper Hall with its cedars; Mickleham with its quiet beauty and hints of peace and refinement; Norbury with its heights; Letherhead with its ancient church, modern villas and

tranquil aspect. It advanced by Ashted Park with its herd of deer and venerable oaks, until it appeared on the breezy downs of Epsom; passed through Ewell, and made its way to Clapham, where the wealth of London has made a fringe of mansions; and then reached, through the crowd and tumult of innumerable vehicles, its halting place in Gracechurch Street. The journey presented a singular variety of interesting objects. Apart from the pleasure of beholding scenery and views so varied as the town of Dorking with its spacious street; the village with its calm; the river with its peaceful flow; the open downs; the valley with its sylvan beauty; the hills with their verdure and foliage; the mansion and the cottage; the quiet of the country and the excitement of London; there was something to remind the traveller of those fine descriptions of De Quincey in his "Mail Coach." That charming writer remarks that by the velocity of its movement it first revealed the glory of motion through the animal beauty and power so often displayed in the horses; and by the conscious presence of central intellect to guide and control the whole.

In recent years the patrons of the road have maintained a coach during the summer months, which leaves London in the morning, and returns to town in the afternoon of the same day.*

* William Broad, the well-known coach proprietor and driver of the Dorking coach, is supposed by some to be the original of Tony Weller. There is a portrait of him at the Bull's Head, and on a grave-stone in the Cemetery is this inscription :

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM BROAD,
Coach Proprietor for 25 years in this town,
Who died Dec. 30th, 1862,
Aged 73 years.

MARKETS, FAIRS, AND PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS.

The Corn Market has existed for nearly six hundred years, and, since the demolition of the old Market House, has been held in front of the "Three Tuns Tavern." The Poultry Market has shrunk from its former considerable importance. This was, in ancient, and some recent days, attended by large numbers of farmers' wives, who came to sell; and by higglers, who came to buy, the choice Dorking fowls and capons, which were afterwards sent on to supply the demands of the wealthy in the metropolis. The annual Cattle* Fair is still kept, though less thronged than some years ago, when the sheep pens and cattle extended from the Post Office to the Surrey Yeoman. The pleasure fair is now held on Cotmandene, where shows, itinerant players, circuses, and stalls for the sale of confectionery, and other attractive wares are to be found. The Punch Bowl Fair has declined. The Cherry Fair held on the last Sunday in July at the "Fox," on Ranmore Common, is discontinued; and the Leatherhead Fair, where aristocratic ladies had stalls for the sale of fancy articles and needlework, is extinct. The grant of a fair to be held at Westcott, given by George III. to Sir John Evelyn, is in abeyance.

There are occasionally processions of the Foresters' Club, with music and banners at their annual feast. Some benefit societies have waned and disappeared to the regret and loss of their few surviving members.

One of the most memorable public events which has occurred in Dorking, was the great feast held on Cotmandene

* De Foe says that, in his day, Dorking had the greatest fair for lambs in England.

to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. About twelve hundred persons were accommodated in an enclosure which was adorned with flags bearing the names of Grey, Russell, Brougham, Althorp, and Durham. It was an unusual event for the quiet neighbourhood, and the supply of viands taxed the ingenuity and resources of those who catered for the assembly. The bugle sounded for silence, grace was said, and the guests, full of glad expectation of the results of the Reform Bill, enjoyed the feast with considerable hilarity and enthusiasm. The day was closed with a grand display of fireworks; and those who took part in its pleasures remember the event as one of the most striking in their experience.

Another occurrence which created universal sympathy and produced an expression of patriotic feeling, was the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1863. The Sunday Schools walked in procession, headed by music and banners, and the scholars were afterwards regaled with a dinner and fruit, which were provided by the liberality of the attendants of the different places of worship to which the children belonged. A plenteous provision was made for the comfort and enjoyment of the humbler classes of the neighbourhood, who were gratified with a dinner in the large field opposite Shrub Hill House. There was a prevalent desire for the happiness of the bride and bridegroom; and the cost of the solid and varied refreshments of the feast was met by the gentry and wealthier inhabitants of the town.

DORKING CRICKETERS.

Cotmandene, formerly called "The Heath," was the spot where cricket matches were played by the inhabitants of the town against their rivals from neighbouring places. The

contests usually lasted two days; and the interest created by the game rose to a degree of excitement which almost approached that of a parliamentary conflict. The Dorking eleven have for many years maintained their reputation, and the town has produced two cricketers, Mr. Jupp and Mr. Humphrey, who have gained the highest distinction both in England and Australia.

In 1777 a poet describes the cricket matches which were played, and the local interest which they produced :

“ Behold a happy band near Dorking met,
Attired for sport, on Cotman’s pleasant green,
At earnest play, flies eager to excel
From hamlets round; the crowded booths are filled
With motley groups of joyous young
And old, who, as their favourites please,
Their plaudits give.”

The conclusion of the contest is thus described :

“ But hark ! loud shouts proclaim the finished game,
That rend the sky, the fortunate are hailed
By all the joyous circle far dispersed ;
The merry bells have caught the cheerful sound,
From Dorking’s tower vibrates the tuneful peal.”

MANUFACTURES.

The town has, from the absence of coal mines, the insufficiency of water-power, and the smallness of its population, never been distinguished for its manufacturing industries. Within the memory of some of its inhabitants, a few persons were employed in weaving huckaback, sheeting, and similar articles of domestic use. The cheaper production of these goods by the aid of machinery in localities where iron and coal are more accessible, has gradually led to the extinction in this, and other towns, of this species of industry. The elders of the town remember a weaver sitting by his

shop window busily at work, and attracting the attention of boys, girls, and adult passers-by. Aubrey informs us that in his day there was a good pottery for earthenware, which probably turned out vessels for homely domestic use, and destitute of the ornament and beauty which mark the productions of Chelsea, Leeds, and elsewhere.

LOCAL USAGES AND CHANGES.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

The town has maintained an ancient custom, which in former years was prevalent throughout England before the Reformation. It is the vestige of the once popular carnival, in which, before entrance upon the fasts and restraints of Lent, there was a general outbreak of festivity and amusement. Though the celebration of the day is less imposing in Dorking than the simultaneous gaiety of Rome, Naples, Paris, and other places, there is abundant animation and intense popular interest. In the morning of the day, a few men dressed as mummers, whose costume and manners suggest release from the grave decorum of ordinary life, with rude and monotonous music, and a few symbols of mysterious signification carried aloft, make the circuit of the town. The afternoon is devoted to the game of football, when all the shops are closed, and windows protected by boarding and shutters. The game begins at the church gates, and is carried on by the young men of the town chiefly, who, with good-humoured rivalry and immense animation, contend for victory. This is the principal athletic contest of the town, and as it has survived

the change of religion out of which it first sprang, and is connected with wholesome rivalry and the pleasure of the younger inhabitants, it is likely to be perpetuated to a very remote era.

THINGS THAT WERE.

Many changes have occurred within the last half century, which may be briefly noticed here. The Court Baron, and Court Leet, with the appointment of constables and head-boroughs, are discontinued. The office of constable lapsed with the decease of the late Mr. James White. The "Ale Taster" and "Beggar-poker," (which latter word signifies "move on,") have ceased. The patrol committee and the personal service of the male inhabitants, have given place to an efficient police force. The distribution of parish funds on Sunday afternoons at the close of divine service has ceased. Offenders no longer sit in the stocks, which were placed near Butter Hill. The town has lost much of its pleasant character by the removal of some rows of trees which adorned the front of some of its residences; and the old market house has disappeared.

Certain civil and ecclesiastical anniversaries and usages are either forgotten or slenderly recognised. Beating the bounds of the parish is no more, since the Ordnance maps define the limits and boundaries with scientific exactness. St. Thomas' Day was the time for the poor to go out "Gooding," and they have ceased their applications. The "Ditchling Singers" or Waits, have no part in the celebration of Christmas gladness. The oak bough no longer hangs, on 29th of May, from the church tower, to remind the population of the return of

Charles II. The fifth of November has lost its Guy Fawkes; and the first of May its "Jack of the Green," who was clad in leaves and flowers, and seemed to represent the gaiety of spring by his animation and dance. The archery meetings have long been suspended; and other games and amusements as Badminton, croquet, and lawn tennis, have taken their place, and had a long reign of popularity.

THE LANGUAGE OF DORKING AND ITS PRONUNCIATION.

Lord Macaulay writes in his journal, (September 22nd, 1854), as follows, and his observations apply fully to Dorking and the neighbourhood: "As I walked back from Esher (to Ditton Marsh), a shower came on. Afraid for my chest, I turned into a small ale-house, and called for a glass of ginger beer, I found there a party of hop pickers, come back from the neighbourhood of Farnham. They had had but a bad season, and were returning, nearly walked off their legs. I liked their looks, and thought their English remarkable good for their rank of life. It was in truth Surrey English, the English of the suburbs of London, which is to the Somersetshire and Yorkshire, what Castilian is to the Andalusian, or Tuscan to Neapolitan. The poor people had a foaming pot before them; but as soon as they heard the price, they rose and were going to leave it untouched. They could not, they said, afford so much. It was but fourpence halfpenny. I laid the money down, and their delight and gratitude quite affected me. Two more of the party soon arrived. I ordered another pot, and when the rain was over, left them, followed by more blessings than ever, I believe, were purchased for ninepence."

The language of Dorking and its neighbourhood has no striking traces of dialect, and no unpleasant harshness of pronunciation. Whatever varieties are found, survive in the rural districts. In the publications of the English Dialect Society, the Hon. Granville Leveson Gower has introduced many curious words which may be found in Surrey. The following examples are selected from many which he has noted and preserved in his paper upon the subject :

bannick to thrash

beazled tired out

boffle confusion

buzzly short, plump

doddish infirm in body or mind

gooming stupid, to go about with the mouth open

Petergrievous fretful

shirty..... short tempered

While the pronunciation of English in the neighbourhood is free from the harsh or ancient forms which prevail elsewhere ; it must be confessed that there is, at the same time, a remarkable destitution of local songs and ballads. The carols which are sung at Christmas, are of the kind which are generally heard elsewhere.

THE LEGAL HISTORY OF DORKING.

Judging from the entries relating to Dorking in two Assize Rolls of the middle of the reign of Henry III. (circa 1244) still preserved in the Public Record Office, it may be assumed that the town was a place of small importance at that early date. Both Rolls are in excellent preservation,

and give an account of the proceedings of the Justices' Itinerant, who returned to the respective circuits every seven years, and paid their visits to Dorking in the nineteenth and twenty-fifth years of that reign.

The following are a few of the "*Placita de Corone apud Beremundesiam de Comitatu Surraie coram W. de Ebor, et sociis suis, anno xix.*"

"Verdict of the hundred of Wodetone. William de Seler of Dorking, dug in Dorking and found a certain part of a certain sword; for this was attached, and did not come, and therefore, he and his pledges in mercy, to wit Roger de Lond, Walter de Colle, and Robert de Molentino; Gilbert Rufus and Gilbert Bynorthbrook were then with him, and in like manner attached to the aforesaid pledges, and did not come, and therefore as to the pledges as before. Afterwards came William le Serler, and defended that he found no treasure, but they will say that the other found nothing. Afterwards came William and made a fine for half a mark by the pledge of Roger de Lond."

"Richard de Brigeshill charged with robbery, came and defended everything, and put himself upon the country for good and evil, and twelve jurors and four townships say that he is not guilty, and therefore he is acquitted."

"A certain man-thief, and a certain woman-thief (*latro nissa*) were taken and imprisoned at Dorking; and the man-thief was hanged, and the woman-thief escaped, and therefore to judgement."

"Robert Belle is outlawed for robbery. Adam Belle is outlawed for robbery, and was in the tithing of Dorking; he had no chattels. And Thurstan de Dorking is outlawed for the same, and had nothing, neither in the frank pledge

because a clerk (a priest). Geoffrey de Dorking and Terrias, his brother, put in exigent,* and outlawed for robbery; had no chattels, and were in the tithing of Hugh le Noble, in Dorking, therefore in mercy."

"Peter Snoke abjured (the realm) for robbery. His chattels, four cows, two oxen, and two beasts, and he had likewise corn, but how much is not known; and had half a virgate of land in Dorking. Afterwards it was proved that he had corn to the value of five marks, and thirteen sheep; the price of all the chattels 100s., whereof the sheriff shall answer."

In the Assize Rolls, Surrey, of the date of 1241, and in the reign of Henry III., are the following entries:

"Richard Flinthard charged with burglary in the house of Gunnilda de Middleton, fled, put in exigent and outlawed."

"Edith de Hamesby was drowned in a certain ditch in Dorking. The first finder came and is not accused. No Englecherie, therefore murder."

"Edward, son of Ralph, the clerk, fell from a certain tree so that he died. The first finder came and is not accused, nor any other. Judgement misadventure; no Englecherie, and therefore murder."

"Maurice, son of Gunnilla de Lankesette, fell from a certain mare, so that he died. The first finder came and is not accused, nor any other. Judgement misadventure. Price of the mare half a mark, whereof Gregory the sheriff shall answer."

"Vivian, the Chaplain, entered into the house of Pain le Wrangle, in Dorking, and immediately came Serls, his boy, and found him lying on a certain bed dead, with his neck

* That is, "called, or demanded at five courts and not appearing outlawed."

broken, and he was covered with the cloak of Edalina, wife of the aforesaid Pain; and Nicholas de Wrancy, then sheriff, took the said Pain for that death, and imprisoned him; and it is not known how he was delivered, therefore to judgement of the said Nicholas. And the aforesaid Pain is dead. And the township of Dorking burried the said Vivian, without view of the coroner, therefore in mercy. No Englecherie, therefore murder. And it is certified that the aforesaid Pain killed him."

In an Assize Roll of Edward I. (1298-4), we read that under the Hundred of "Wudeton," that the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in respect of Gilbert Moramt, who had been arrested for the death of William Purye of Dorkynge." The next record of interest in connection with the town is the list of all the heads of families who were taxed in their goods and chattels in the sixth year of Edward III. (1339). The town is called "Villata de Dorkynge." There are ninety-six names, of which many are Norman, as John de Warrenne; many are described according to their place of abode, as Ricardus atte Hatch; some are entered according to their profession, as Robertus le Clerk; and many by their occupation, as William the goldsmith, John the shopman, Richardus the ironmonger, and Nicholas the carter. The taxes range from fourpence to seven shillings, and the total required from Dorking is seven pounds, five shillings and a penny.

In the reign of Henry IV. (1399-1413), the following is found in the Banco Roll. "John, Prior of Reygate, parson of the church of Dorkynge, summoned to answer to the Prior of Lewes concerning a sum of £25, being arrears of an annual rent of thirteen marks which he owes him. The

Prior of Lewes, by his attorney, says that one John Chierlien, late Prior of Lewes, his predecessor, was seized of the aforesaid annual rent, as of the right of the church of St. Pancras, of Lewes, in the time of King Richard II., payable to him by one Richard Warnham, late Prior of Reygate, parson of the church of Dorking, predecessor of the aforesaid John. The rent had been paid—since time out of mind—until the Feast of Easter, Anno 19 Richard II., when aforesaid John withheld 66s. 8d. of the rent then due, and also the whole of the annual rent of two and a half years ensuing, namely, up to the 20th February, Anno 22 Richard II. The judgement entered up states that the Prior of Lewes shall recover against the Prior of Reygate the aforesaid rent and arrears since due, which together amount to £51, also damages assessed at £20.”

Amerciamenta and Fines of the County of Surrey in the 25th year of Henry VI., in the hundred of Wodeton, by twelve jurors.

- “From the said Hundred for murder except
the liberties 40 shillings.
From the tithing of Robert de la Cheppnigge,
in Dorking, for the flight of Richard
Flinthard $\frac{1}{2}$ -mark.
From the tithing of Pain the Smith, for the
flight of William, son of Reginald $\frac{1}{2}$ -mark.
From Robert de Horle, because he had not
any pledge. Walter de la Leye for
trespass. The tithing of Odo de la
Corniser, for the flight of Martin the
the tailor. John de Fischeffold for fine
for false appeal $\frac{1}{2}$ -mark each.”

Then follow several cases of fines of half a mark each for false appeal and concealment ; and the township of Dorking for trespass 100s.

In these extracts it will be observed that the word "Englecherie" occurs, and the explanation of this old law term is supplied by the following quotations from Spelman and Cowell.

Spelman informs us that in the days of Canute, King of Denmark, who conquered and settled peacefully the realm of England, dismissed his army at the request of the English Barons ; and then adds :

"Vides legem hanc latam fuisse (ex jure hospitalitatis in præsidium extraneorum) viz Danorum primo, et deinde (cum ingressi Normanni) Francigenarum, quorum cædes multo gravius plectebatur quam Anglorum. In mitigatione pœnæ fuit, si legalitur constaret de Englischeria interfecti, hoc est Anglicum fuisse ; non Danum, non Francum, non extraneum."

Cowell describes it thus : "If a man were privily slain or murdered in old time he was accounted Francigena, which word comprehended every alien until Engleceria was proved, viz., that he was an Englishman. Every murdered man should be accounted Francigena until Engleceria was proved before the coroner by two men who knew the father, and two women who knew the mother."

An old record states that in the 22nd year of Henry VI. (A.D. 1444), the inhabitants of Dorking seem to have been complained of, and presented at the Court Leet (and often repeated) that butchers, innkeepers, tailors, hucksters, millers, merchants, drapers, shoemakers, smiths, tanners, labourers, bakers, carpenters, and turners took excessive prices ; that the watch was not kept ; that there were several assaults ;

and Matilda Symonds was, as presented in former years, a disturber of the peace." These charges against the townspeople arose from the unwise action of government, which attempted to regulate labour and merchandise, and make the laws of commerce bend to the laws of parliament.

On the 22nd of July, in the 38rd year of the reign of Henry VI. (1455), the following entry occurs in the Early Chancery Proceedings.

"To the most reverent fader in God, and my right gracious lord, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England. Meekly besechith your gracious lordship, Richard Staplere, your pore oratour, that where nowe your said oratour bought and bargeyend of Henry Carpenter of Dorking, one meer and X acres lond called Dethes, xiiij acres wode called Detheschorte, ij acres medowe called Southmeak, and xiiij acres londe called Mylkyns, wyth the appurtanences, in the parysh of Dorkyng, in the Counte of Surry, for xlvjs. viiijd., and for all the right and title that your said suppliant hadde in a parcel of medowe called Ballydrydon, in the said Parish of Dorkynig, &c., and now the said Henry wynnot enfeffe your said suppliaunt of the said meer, londe, wode and medowe, ne noon estate thereof to hym make. Howe be it that he hathe, be oftymes that to doo required by your said suppliaunt to his final undoying, &c." At the foot of the document it is written that the manucaptors of the said Richard Staplere appeared in Chancery as his sureties on July 22, 1455.

There are several examples of trespass upon the pastures of people in the town, from which we select these :

"Johannes Wylott de Dorking is attached to answer to Johannes Tayllour unus nunciorum de Saccaria for forcibly

entering his close there and depasturing his cattle. Inquest to certify damages 29 Henry viii."

"John Bower de Parochia de Dorking complains against Johannes Taylor and Francisca, his wife, for forcibly entering his close there, and depasturing his cattle thereon. 17 Elizabeth, Pasch."

In the month of October, 1623, Jasper Goodwyn, of Dorking, bought of the Rev. Richard Smythe, of Shere, a quantity of wheat, rye, barley, featches, oats, and buck (wheat) at the following prices: and was charged with the offence of engrossing.

Wheat	2/6 per bushel.
Rye	2/- "
Buckwheat	1/- "
Barley	1/4 "
Featches or Vetches	1/4 "

In statute law, engrossing means the purchasing of large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it again at a high price. Jasper Goodwyn was tried for this offence in the Court of Exchequer, but as Mr. Smyth Harte and Mr. Tyllier, of Shere, were all ignorant of any transactions after the purchase of the corn, though the record is incomplete, it is probable that he was acquitted from want of sufficient evidence to convict him.

The subjoined extract of a letter written July 18, 1639, by Dr. Thomas Turner, to Mr. Secretary Windlebank, confirms the statement that the assizes were frequently held in Dorking.

"My wife and myself are earnestly importuned by our boys' nurse to desire your help and favour in a matter which concerns her very much. She is in danger to lose house and

land, even all that it is worth, merely by a circumstantial defect in law, if it can be proved. I enclose the case. Now her request is that you would write your letters to Baron Weston, if you have any interest in him, that when this matter shall come before him at the assizes at Dorking, he would afford all lawful favour to Richard Blundell and his tenant, Joseph Seaman, against William Weller and John Ede."

HOP GROUNDS.

In the "Depositions of the Court of Exchequer" found in the National Record Office, there is an account of a suit commenced by the Rev. Philip Walton, appointed Vicar of Dorking Parish in 1744, against Mr. Jonathan Tyers, of Denbies, who planted six acres of hops, in 1747, on a part of Chapel Lands and Denbies. Tyers refused to gather the hops; but left every tenth hill (or four lines planted six feet square) for the Vicar to gather as he could, whereas he ought to have picked the hops, and given to the Vicar every tenth basket. Tyers was adjudged not to have gathered the hops, which were not titheable till they had been gathered. The decree of the Courts of Exchequer made on February 24, 1753, was confirmed by the House of Lords, May 15, 1753. "That the method of setting out the tithe of the hops was no good setting out; that the appellant (Tyers) should come to an account with the respondent (the Vicar); should satisfy and pay the respondent for tithes accordingly; the taking of which said account was thereby referred to the Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court; should pay the respondent the costs of his suit to that time, to be taxed by the said

Deputy Remembrancer; that an injunction should be awarded under the seal of the Court to stay the appellant's proceedings at law; and the consideration of future costs, and all further directions were thereby reserved till after the coming in of the Deputy Remembrancer's report."

QUARTER SESSIONS.

In 1692 the General Quarter Sessions were held at Dorking, when Hugh Hare, Esq., of Betchworth, gave a charge to the Grand Jury. It is a kind of lay-sermon, and reveals the manifold corruptions which flourished and degraded English society; profane swearing, drunkenness, and evils to which it leads, the profanation of the Lord's day, are brought before the attention of the magistrates, who are urged to impose legal penalties for such breaches of the law. The following extract from the charge is painfully interesting; "You are also to inquire if any rector or vicar (who keeps a curate) hath neglected once in a month to read the Common Prayer in his parish." The frequent daily services and celebrations of worship on the Sunday—with the activity of the clergy—furnish a striking contrast to the deplorable neglect which prevailed nearly two hundred years ago.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

In the reign of Elizabeth there are, in the Calendars of State Papers, frequent notices of the trouble created by large numbers of men who are described as "rogues and vagabonds." It is possible that these classes were increased by the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., and Hume

remarks that before that event "the monks lived in a hospitable manner; and, *besides the poor*, maintained from their offals, there were many decayed gentlemen who passed their lives in travelling from convent to convent, and were entirely subsisted at the tables of the friars." There may have been difficulty in getting work at a time when there were few manufactures, and commerce was limited in its range. The trouble of which the government then complained still subsists, and local boards and newspapers join in lamenting the fact, with which it is so difficult to deal. In 1571 there are no less than three returns from the sheriff and justices of Surrey, met at Dorking "to certify their proceedings in keeping watch and ward for apprehending 'rogues and vagabonds.' "

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

On the 8th of May, 1648, a meeting was held at Dorking to support a petition to parliament in favour of Episcopacy; against the disturbance of ministers in their churches, and for the conditional restoration of the king. The following resolutions were passed:

I.—That five hundred copies of the said petition should be forthwith printed and sent unto the gentlemen and petitioners of the said county.

II.—That Tuesday, the 16th of May, it is agreed that the petitioners should meet at, or upon, Putney Heath, at eight of the clock in the morning.

III.—It is desired that those who shall subscribe the said position would show themselves in person in presenting of it, if it may stand with their convenience.

IV.—It is desired that all high constables in their several divisions and hundreds, should make returns of subscriptions of the said petition ingrossed in parchment, one for the House of Lords, and another for the House of Commons; and that they be delivered to Mr. John Evershed, or to such person or persons as he shall appoint. And that the original copies be left with the said high constables, or such as they shall appoint; and the charges of the said ingrossment are resolved shall be paid by the petitioners at the meeting aforesaid."

A larger meeting was held on Putney Heath, and the appearance of the petitioners at Westminster was attended with tumult and danger.

EXTRACT FROM "LAY SUBSIDIES."

In the year 1457 A.D., the government desired to ascertain the number, names, and callings of foreigners residing in England. The Earl of Surrey summoned a jury to inquire and report. From the following outline it appears that several names which have long been known in the neighbourhood are really of foreign origin. The official document begins, "Inquisition taken at Dorking in the thirty-fifth year of King Henry the Sixth, before Nicholas Huse, Knight, Earl of Surrey, upon oath of Henry Godmann, John Godmann, Richard Stapler, Richard Constabyll, John Gerard, William Balhore, and others, who affirm upon their oath that Gerard de Caleys, Paul de Vanderbysshe, Henry Borrowgrave, Martin Sonds, Dynyk Spykewell, John Weller, Henry Lynne, and others are foreigners, and not natives of the kingdom of

England, the countries of Ireland, Wales, the Duchies of Aquitaine, Gascony, and Normandy, dwelling in these parts and have lodgings in the same. And that Hormes Staffe and twenty-nine other names, among which we find that many are Dutch, as Walter Vanderhane, William Vandermeylen, and John Vanderbarowe, are described as not born within the Kingdom, Countries, Duchies, and Islands aforesaid, nor are under the authority of the king, live not within the said parts and have no lodgings therein.

And that there is no person called Vermeyan Esterlyng, an Italian."

Then follow several names of Lombards, Florentines, Catalonians, and others. The return proceeds, "Neither is there any other merchant, broker, or agent, or attorney, nor any other foreign merchant born beyond the Dominions, Duchies, and Islands aforesaid, dwelling, dealing, or resorting there for the space of six weeks within the said parts, and have no house within them, nor lodging in any place within the aforesaid parts, with any merchant, foreign broker, or agent, or with any of the subjects of the said king; nor any other stranger born in any other place outside the Kingdom, Duchies, and Islands, is dwelling in the aforesaid parts. In testimony of which fact the aforesaid jury affix their seals to this Inquisition in the day and year aforesaid."

In 1664, Mr. Feake, who was an active and dangerous Fifth-monarchy man, was apprehended in Dorking, and confessed his disaffection to the government, and said he would suffer like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

Sir Adam Brown and George Evelyn, Esq., write to Sir E. Brett, because they hear "he wants information about Mr. Feake, who is a dangerous man, and the people here-

abouts are so affected to him that he will seduce abundance of them. Although a stranger, many would be bound body for body to have him released."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The military affairs of the town are connected with those of the county, from the history of which we learn that in the hundred of Wotton, in which Dorking stands, Henry VIII. required thirty-six soldiers, of which fourteen were to be archers, and twenty-two bill-men.

In 1649 a Commission was appointed by General Fairfax to repress abuses committed by parliamentary soldiers, or those who professed to be so; and Mr. Laurence Marsh was commissioner for Dorking.

In 1809 the Local Militia was established in Dorking, and raised eighty-seven men. In 1818 the Earl of Rothes' corps subsisted as a division of the Surrey Yeomanry. A militia club was formed in the town to pay for substitutes for those members who might be drawn for the service.

In the year 1859 occurred one of those panics which occasionally, and not unreasonably, seize the population of England. The threat, or the fear of a French invasion, and the patriotic spirit of the people, and corps of volunteers were everywhere formed to assist in the defence of our shores. A company of the 14th Surrey Rifles was formed in Dorking, which seemed to promise well for the future; but many changes have occurred, and the corps is much smaller than it was at its origin. Efforts are now made to augment its number and efficiency.

AGRICULTURE.

It appears from the Bailiff's accounts at Dorking, in the reign of King Richard II. (1377—1399), that the harvest usually lasted five weeks, *communibus annis*; an ox sold for twelve shillings; a cow for six or eight shillings, and a cow's hide for twelve-pence; and pigs were sixpence each; and two hundred and seventy-four rabbits at threepence-half-penny each.

The fore-feet of oxen used in ploughing, and of heifers in harrowing, were shod at threepence each; hurdles cost twopence each; and washing and shearing sheep tenpence per hundred.

Qrs. Bush.

*Thirty acres and a half of barley produced only	41	4
Five and a half acres of tares	"	 1 6
Twenty-eight acres of oats	"	 38 4

Thrashing barley was paid for at the rate of two-pence a quarter; tares at fourpence; and oats half-penny. Winnowing one-penny for three quarters. Barley sold at four shillings and fourpence per quarter; tares at four shillings; and oats at two shillings and sixpence.

The wages were as follows: the warrener one penny a day. The servants of the landowner were paid according to their rank; the bailiff had six shillings a year; other servants five shillings and sixpence; the shepherd four shillings

* "The operations of farming must have been imperfectly understood five hundred years ago, and the yield of the harvest must have been greatly inferior in quantity to that produced at the present day. Instead of forty-one quarters from thirty acres of barley, the present quantity usually reaches about one hundred quarters; and instead of thirty-eight quarters of oats from twenty-eight acres, there are now obtained about one hundred and forty quarters.

and sixpence, and he had by custom one fleece at shearing. One quarter and four bushels of oats were allowed for their pottage. Ploughing for winter and Lent corn cost sixpence an acre; harrowing, half-penny; mowing and binding, fourpence. The Customary tenants were to harrow a whole day and have one meal; if half a day only they had none. A carpenter had fourpence a day for his wages.

In the seventh year of the reign of Richard II. (1384), cows with calves were let for the season at five shillings each. No apples nor pears were sold, from their failure through the country. The autumn was so rainy that instead of cutting and binding wheat and oats at sixpence an acre, it cost, with carriage, eighteen-pence. In this year no wages are charged in the accounts; for all the servants went away out of the lord's service at Michaelmas. As "villains" or "natives" could not quit their lord's service without the landowner's permission, many gained their freedom during this year of scarcity. At this time a groat was equal to five shillings of our present money.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

(In Chronological Order).

THE PARISH CHURCH.

There are but faint traces of the origin of the fabric which existed before the destruction of the town by the Danes before their defeat at Ockley. It is supposed that the first building stood upon a spot where was formerly a castle or burgh, and that one Ewton was the founder of the church which is noticed in the "General Survey,"

(1081—1086 A.D.) Manning informs us that the church of St. Martin was a *sine cure* rectory, because the rector had the power of intitling a vicar to officiate under him. The advowson was originally granted to the Earl of Warrenne, and was given by him to the priory and convent of St. Pancras, Lewes.

The following are all the rectors whose names are preserved in the registers of the Diocese.

<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Rectors.</i>
Prior and Convent of Lewes	John de Warren, resigned 81st March, 1822.
Ditto	John de Malmsbury, resigned 8th October, 1825.
Ditto	Robert de Balna, died 1841.
Concurrent vicars presented by the rectors :	
The Bishop by lapse	Henry de Halverton, 1818.
John de Warren	Thomas Everaud, resigned 1824.
John de Malmsbury	John de Arderne, installed April, 1824.

The living was afterwards, in the reign of Edward III. (1394), appropriated to the prior convent of the Holy Cross, Reigate; and, on the dissolution of that monastery, was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Howard of Effingham; the Earl of Peterborough, Sir John Parsons, Sir John Hind Cotton, and the Duke of Norfolk were successively the patrons. The right of presentation is now vested in the Right Honourable George Cubitt, M.P.

It is a tradition that the church which stood until 1895 was reared in the time of Richard II. This fabric had some beautiful signs of a venerable antiquity, and its southern

porch was deemed sufficiently choice to merit a place in a work by Pratt, devoted to the description and illustration of pre-eminent fine examples of southern porches in various parts of England.

In the Rolls Office the following traces of allusion to the parish church of Dorking have been discovered.

"John de Malmesbury, persona ecclesiæ de Dorking," 3rd Edward III. (1330 A.D.) "A writ of inquiry between the Prior Nicolas de Clyne, and the Prior of Reigate and Parson of the church of Dorking, to ascertain the Prior of Okeburn when his Priory was taken into the King's hands, 23rd July, eleventh of Edward III. (A.D. 1338), was seized of a certain annual pension of twenty shillings, as of the right of the Abbey of Beaherlewin, of which the Priory of Okeburn is a cell to be taken by the hands of the parson of the church aforesaid." An old deed dated at Dorking 1449, mentions Richard Clyff as the vicar of the parish.

In the year 1553, the last year of Edward VI., the Marquis of Northampton, and several other gentlemen, were appointed to examine the state of "church goodes," and to ascertain and preserve the property found in churches, and to prevent it from being "embesiled and removed." In the Hundred of Wotton, in Dorking Parish Church, were found the following articles :

In primis, one chalice of silver and gilte, and also ij chalices containing in all by estymacion xxvj oz.

Item, a cup of silver contayning by estymacion vj.

Item, a coope of crymsyn vellat.

Item, a vestyment of the same.

Item, a coope of Bridges.

Satten.

Item, a cross cloth of silke.

Item, xliiij candlestyckes of latten.

Item, ij payre of sensars.

Item, a lampe of pewter.

Item, a lampe of latten.

Item, ij holy waterpootes of latten.

Item, ij standard candlestycks of latten.

Item, two basons of latten.

Item, a piece of latten.

Item, a crosse of copper and gilte.

Item, a canype of cloth.

Item, a centre cloth.

Item, v Balles in the steeple, the best by estymacion xvic,
and the residue under the same rate.

Item, a chyme.

Item, a clocke.

Item, a saunce bell.

Item, iiij hand belles.

"All which is committed to the custody of R. A. W. Goodwyn, John Hether, and John Hoker, the sixt of October, in the sixt year of the raigne of our said sovereign Lord (Edward VI.)

"Lacking * of the former inventory exhibited to the former Commissioners iiij painted aulter clothes out of their church ther, sins the same inventory was exhibited to the aforesaid Commissioners." "Examined by the Commissioners

* On pulling down an old house near Dorking, a sacramental cup, shaped like a wine glass, with curiously shaped stem, was found concealed in the roof. It may have been hidden by some one who had stolen it from the church furniture during the days of Edward VI. At the sale of the Bernal Collection it realized the sum of eleven guineas. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held May 11th, 1876, Major Cooper exhibited a gold ring of the fifteenth century found at Dorking, on the bezel of which is the Blessed Virgin standing with her child in her right arm and a sceptre in her left hand.

and found to be trewe.”

There was, in pre-Reformation times, a fraternity founded within the parish church towards finding one priest to pray for the souls of the brethren and sisters of the same fraternity for ever.

On the 17th of November, 1569, a “Declaration was forwarded to the Council by Sir H. Weston, Sheriff, and others, Justices of Surrey, of their obedience to the provision of the Act of Uniformity of Common Prayer and observance of the Sacraments.” This passage is extracted from the State Papers of the reign of Elizabeth, and shows the solicitude of the Queen to establish the reformed faith.

According to Aubrey, on the north side of the old church, there was a reading and writing school; on the south side a Latin school; and in the vestry, then a school house, was this curious acrostic inscription :

“ I reland was my native place
O f Betchworth Castle I was Cooke,
H ere we y having run my race
N ature's dissolved, for heaven I looke.
O thou that read'st, learn this from me,
As I am now, so thou must be.
W ealth God me lent, which by last will
I did bequeath as I thought best,
L eaving a stranger the same to fulfil,
D love which being”

In the former chancel, on a black marble, was the following inscription: “Jacet sub hoc Marmore nobilissimum par Conjugum pariter et amantissimum; EDVARDUS VAUX Baroet de HARBODEN, et ELIZABETHA quæ, ex illustri SUFFOLCIENSI prosapiâ oriunda, Vidua fuerat relictâ GULIELMI KNOLES. Comitis de BANBURY, Diem obiit illa suum, decimo quinto Calendas Aprilis, Anno Salutis Mundi, millesimo, sexcentesimo, quinquagesimo octavo; et Ætatis suæ sepuagesimo quinto;

Ille vere suum clausit sexto idus Septembris, Anno, at incarnato Domino, millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo primo, et Ætatis suæ septuagesimo quarto, Pie obierunt Mundo, vivantque in æternum Deo."

The former fabric, which stood till 1836, was a gothic building with north and south aisles, and a low embattled tower over the transepts which divided the nave from the chancel. As the burial ground had been used for centuries, the soil around the church had risen several feet, and the entrance into the building was by a descent of several steps.

The following passage from A. Beresford Hope, Esq., will best describe the interior and the former condition of public worship.

"I may as well attempt to describe the visible form in which the Church of England and its worship were first made palpable to my childish senses, in the reign of George IV., and at an opulent and beautiful market town of Surrey, not thirty miles from London, which is now accustomed to very different services. The building was a large, and had been a handsome, Gothic church, but of its interior the general parish saw very little, except the nave and aisles; for the chancel was cut off by a perfectly solid partition, covered with the usual sacred writings, and some strange painting,* among which Moses and Aaron shone in peculiar uncouthness. The eastern portion of the aisles was utilized for certain family pews or private boxes, raised aloft and approached by private doors and staircases. These belonged to the magnates of the neighbourhood, who were wont to bow their recognitions across the nave. There was

* It is probable that the following entry refers to this strange ornament, "Church beautified 1674 A.D., Adam Browne, Esq., and James Mitchell, gent, being churchwardens."

also a decrepit western gallery for the band, and the ground floor was crammed with cranky pews of every shape. The pulpit, of the age of Charles I., stood against a pillar, with the reading desk and clerk's box underneath. I need hardly explain that the portion of the Communion office preceding the sermon was, Sunday after Sunday, read from the desk, separated from the Litany on the one side, and from the sermon on the other, by such a rendering of Tate and Brady as the unruly gang of volunteers, with fiddles and wind instruments, in the gallery, pleased to contribute. The clerk, a wizened old fellow in a brown Welsh wig, repeated the responses in a nasal twang, and with a substitution of 'w' for 'v' so consistent as not even to spare the Belief; while the local rendering of 'briefs, citations, and excommunications' included announcements by this worthy, after the Nicene Creed, of meetings at the town inn of the 'executors' of a deceased Duke. Two hopeful cubs of the clerk sprawled behind him in the desk, and the back-handers occasionally intended to reduce them to order, were apt to resound against the impassive boards. During the sermon this zealous servant of the sanctuary would take up his broom and sweep out the middle alley, in order to save himself the fatigue of a week-day visit. Yet, repulsive and grotesque as were these accessories of worship in this town of three London coaches, it could at least boast, as countless country churches at that period could not, that it was open twice upon every Sunday, that Good Friday was not forgotten, and that on Christmas day the frequent holly sprigs betokened a faint recognition of Christian seasons. It also possessed one of the earliest national schools which had been built, so it was really not so very backward a parish. The pictures and the

rustic band at length had worked out their term, for a faint awakening of the ceremonial conscience in the townspeople led to the purchase of an organ, for which no better place could be found than a heavy new gallery, stretching across the eastern portion of the nave, and still more effectually blocking out the chancel. Had the poor old church weathered some seven or eight more years of degraded existence, it would probably be now standing as a handsome and well-restored structure. It was doomed to be replaced, in the year 1835, by a broad but flimsy galleried apartment, in which, at all events, there was an apparent Lord's Table, flanked by corresponding praying and preaching pulpits. The clerk and his broom followed Moses and Aaron, the fiddle, and the bassoon, to the land of shadows, and public worship was, for successive years, continued in forms of cold decorum, till in fresh hands this second temple gave place piecemeal to a newer and nobler fane."

Owing to the want of accommodation in 1829, there was a project to rebuild the parish church, which was abandoned probably from fear of too large an outlay. It was then proposed to build a chapel of ease, to contain five hundred persons, at a cost of £2500, exclusive of the price of the ground for a site. It was necessary to secure twelve subscribers of £50 each to gain the advantage of Parliamentary assistance, according to the provisions of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of George IV. (1825). The object of the building was to secure that accommodation for the poor which could not be found in the old church. The project failed; but the end was realized in the re-building of the church on a larger scale in 1836.

The foundation of the fabric which was reared after the

demolition of the old church, was laid October 28th, 1835, by Dr. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester. After this building, which cost £9,328, had stood for thirty years, it was considered unattractive, and preparations were made for the erection of another, more in accordance with the revived style of church architecture. The fine old chancel was replaced by a new one, finished in 1868, which is built of Bath stone, with facings of black flint, from designs by H. Woodyer, Esq., of Guildford. The expense of this alteration was generously borne by Mrs. Burt, of Pippbrook House, Dorking. It was opened by Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Mauritius. The interior of the church is rich in choice ecclesiastical ornament. - The reredos has carved marble groups of figures which represent saints and angels in the attitude of adoration; and are placed on each side of the altar, and between them is a large metal cross with a background of green marble, with alabaster panels that contain emblems of the four Evangelists. The pulpit, obtained by the late Rev. S. Isaacson from the Netherlands, has in the front a carved representation of St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar; and the legend states that on the following night he dreamt that he saw that portion of his garment on the shoulders of Jesus Christ. The floor is covered with Mintons' tiles of rich design; and from the ceiling, which is of panelled oak, are suspended seven lamps. There are four large brass chandeliers, of which two stand without and two within the altar rails. The clergy and choir stalls are of carved oak, and are separated from the body of the church by gilded gates, surmounted by a handsomely carved oak screen and cross. On the steps from the church into the chancel a brass with this inscription has been placed: "To the glory of God and to the pious

memory of William Henry Joyce, priest, twenty years vicar of this parish, this screen was placed Anno Domini 1870."



The outer walls of the church are built of flint with stone buttresses. In the interior blue forest stone is used for piers and arches, which latter are twenty-one feet in span. The building will accommodate seven hundred persons. The foundation stone of the tower and spire was laid by the late Bishop Wilberforce in 1872, which was his last act connected with church building in the diocese of Winchester. The edifice was completed by the erection of the spire in 1877. An anonymous donation of £1500, with other generous gifts,

enabled the vicar and churchwardens to finish the building according to its original design, and the capital set of bells, which had long been silent, were rung again on New Year's Eve, 1878.

Of the eight bells, the fifth is inscribed, "*John Wilner made me 1626.*" The first was given by *John Spencer*, 1709; the second by *William Fenwicke*, 1709; the third by *Mrs. Margaret Fenwicke*, 1709; the fourth by *John Hollier* and *John Pinney*, 1709; the sixth by *Robert Spencer*; the seventh, "*Richard Philips made me, 1710;*" the eighth the *Rev. Mr. Philip Walton*, Vicar.

The spire is two hundred feet high, with small lancet holes here and there, and has, at its base, figures of the Evangelists.* Three large stone dials indicate time for those who can see, and the chiming of the quarters and the tolling of the hours for those who can hear, are of considerable service to the inhabitants of the town. The south porch was erected as a mark of respect to the *Rev. Philip Hoste*, the former vicar, previous to his removal to Farnham. Adjoining the churchyard on the west, is a large room which is used for lectures and parochial purposes; and close by is a coffee-room and a soup kitchen, in which are prepared dinners, beef-tea, and other comforts for sick and needy parishioners.

The windows of the church are beautiful examples of stained glasswork. One in the south transept was erected by *Mrs. George Cubitt* to the memory of her late parents (the *Rev. James* and *Mrs. Joyce*). Her father was for many

* There are several mural monuments in the church, among which we note one to *Thomas Hart, Esq.*, forty-five years Vestry Clerk of the parish, and placed "by the inhabitants as tribute of respect to the memory of so excellent a friend, and conscientious a public man."

years vicar of the parish, and in the easternmost bay of the south aisle and clerestory there are two stained glass windows to the memory of her brother, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, who was vicar for the space of twenty years. The chief, or east window, represents, in different compartments, Christ's entry into Jerusalem; the Agony in the Garden; Bearing the Cross; Scene before Pilate; St. John taking the Virgin home; the Resurrection; and the appearance to Mary Magdalene in the Garden. The south and north chancel side-windows contain figures of the twelve apostles, with their names below; and there are groups drawn from the Acts of the Apostles, which represent the Election of Matthias; Pentecost; and Peter's preaching on that day; Peter baptizing; Peter and John healing the lame man at the beautiful gate of the temple; Barnabas laying the price of his land at the Apostle's feet; Peter and John delivered from prison; Peter and John before the council; Peter raising Dorcas; Peter's vision; Peter preaching to Cornelius; and the death of James. As the church is dedicated to St. Martin of Tours, there are two windows which represent his military and priestly career. He appears as a Catechumen; receiving baptism; divides his cloak with a beggar, and has a vision of the Lord. As a priest he is instructed by St. Hilary; converts his mother; is elected Bishop of Tours; burns pagan temples, and destroys sacred trees; celebrates mass; and dies at the age of 80.

In concluding the description of St. Martin's Church, it may be desirable to refer to the Vicars who have held the living during the last half-century. Among them we find the names of the worthy Rev. Mr. Feacham; the Rev. James Joyce, eminent scholar, theologian, and christian poet; the

Rev. W. H. Joyce, his son, conscientious and amiable; and the Rev. Philip Hoste, now of Farnham. The present Vicar is the Rev. P. R. Atkinson, who is descended from an ancient family, eminent as Architects in the county of York. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was B.A. in 1855, and has attained the ecclesiastical dignity, one probably never before held by any of his predecessors, of Canon of Winchester and Archdeacon of Surrey.

THE VICARAGE OF ST. MARTIN'S

stands in Sondes Place, on the Westcott Road. This house was in the possession of the Sondes' family from the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272 A.D.) Through a marriage with an heiress who had property at Throwley, in the county of Kent, whither the family removed, the estate in Dorking was disposed of. There is, in the Harleian Miscellany (vol. x.), an affecting account written by the vicar of that parish during the Commonwealth, which describes the murder of one of Sir George Sondes' sons by his brother, and the subsequent execution of the murderer at Maidstone on August 21, 1655.

Sondes Place, together with eight acres, two roods, and thirty-eight poles of land around it, was given by the late Duke of Norfolk for a vicarage. The former one was situated in Back Lane, now Church Street, and was inconvenient and dilapidated. It was sold under an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of Queen Victoria, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the new vicarage-house. The remainder of the money was made up by a loan from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1839. The Vicarage of Dorking is in the Deanery of Stoke, and was rated in the *Taxation* of

Henry VIII. at £14 18s. 11½*d.* per annum, and appears to have been charged with tenths to the King, and 2s. 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. ^ The vicarial rent-charge as awarded by the recent tithe commutation act is £540. The chief lay impropiators are the Rev. Charles Parker, Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst, Kent; L. M. Rate, Esq.; and Mr. W. Williamson, of Guildford.

ECCLIASTICAL.

During the prevalence of Presbyterianism, the parish church was served by a minister of that communion of the name of Mr. Nobbs. It is probable that the former incumbent died, and was not ejected from incapacity, ministerial neglect, or moral unfitness for the office. The Calendars of State Papers published by the Government, supply painful examples of the deplorable condition of many parishes where such measures of inquiry and action were absolutely needful. In the year 1654, at the Committee of Lords and Commons, for the judging of scandal, the county of Surrey was divided into six clasiss or circuits. This was occasioned by the prevalent neglect of discipline, and was designed to inquire chiefly into the character of the clergy of the day. The Dorking classis, which extended from Crawley to Betchworth, and from Letherhead to Ockley, was assigned to the following clergymen and lay-gentlemen: Rev. Messrs. Steere, of Newdigate; Geery, of Abinger; Cozens, of Dorking; Fisher, of Fetcham; Winge, of Ewhurst; and Denys, of Capel. Among the laity we find the names of Sir Ambrose Browne, of Betchworth; George Evelyn, of Wotton; Captain Buttery, of Dorking; and six others. Respecting this committee,

Richard Baxter, though unfriendly to Cromwell, observes :
“ They saved many a congregation from ignorant, ungodly, drunken teachers ; that sort of men who intended no more in the ministry than to say a sermon as readers say their common prayers, and patch up a few good words together, to talk the people asleep on Sunday, and all the rest of the week go with them to the ale-house and harden them in their sin, and that sort of ministers who either preached against a holy life, or preached as men that never were acquainted with it.”

THE PARISH REGISTER.

This register, like others of the same date, contains a variety of entries, and confirms the following description of such records by a writer in the “ Cornhill Magazine ” for September, 1879.

“ The parish register is often to an attentive reader a book of real interest. The more regular contents are frequently interspersed with curious and miscellaneous memoranda. Notices of royal visits and hunts ; of touchings for the king’s evil ; of thanksgivings for British victories, and fasts on account of British defeats ; of excommunications and public penances ; of executions ; of licences to eat flesh in Lent, and to marry during prohibited seasons—as in Advent or on Rogation days ; of epidemics ; of monstrous births, unusual deaths, and extraordinary ages ; of crops and prices ; earthquakes and eclipses ; floods and storms ; of the foundation, repairs, and adornment of churches ; these and many other diverse entries are to be found among the insertions of baptisms, marriages, and burials.”

The old Dorking parish register, which contained the registration of baptisms, marriages, and burials, was stolen from the vestry; and the present register begins in the year 1538. A few extracts which justify the preceding description, may be interesting to the reader.

"1562, February 28th. Owyn Tonny was christened;" (added in a later hand), "who, scoffing at thunder, standing under a beech was stroke to death, his clothes stinking with a sulphurous stench, being about the age of twenty year or thereabouts, at Mereden House."

From 1563 to 1644, there are frequent entries of persons who died of the plague.

"1627, November 14. John Colcott, aged 108 years, was buried." *

In 1635 two persons were tried at the assizes held in Dorking, and were executed. In 1636 five more suffered death; and in 1668 five more—all of them being buried in the churchyard.

"1738, May 16. Richard Madderson, aged 29 years, and was not above three feet and three inches high; but in thickness grown as much as any other person. He was all his life troubled with an inward griping distemper, of which he at last died very suddenly."

1622. The following entry is made by a new vicar on his appointment; "Accepi clavem, intravi solus, oravi, tetigi sacra, pulsavi companas in nomine Patris, et Fili et Spiritus

* "Some of your readers may be interested to know that last Sunday night a centenarian died in my parish. Mrs. Blackman was born at Newhaven, Sussex, on the 7th of September, 1778, and died on the 16th of February, 1879. I have known her for the last twelve years, and can testify to her being in full possession of her faculties to the end. She was ill for a fortnight, and on my last visit to her, a few hours before her death, was still able to converse with me."—*Letter of Rev. Canon Holmes, Vicar of St. Paul's, Dorking, inserted in the "Times" of February 24th, 1879,*

Sancti. Secundo die Maii, Ano Domi 1622. Per me Paulum Calaphum."

It appears from the register of burials, and from other sources, that the assizes were held in Dorking in the years 1625, 1636, 1637, 1639, 1647, and 1669, in which years several criminals, who had been condemned, were executed at the south end of the town, and the place of execution was for some time called "Gallow's Green," on the Cold Harbour road.

The visitation of the plague was frequently felt in Dorking, as in other parts of the country. From 1563 to 1647 there were, at intervals, numerous deaths in the town and neighbourhood. The mortality was so great in 1603 that one hundred and eight persons were buried in that year; and many of those who died from infection were buried in their houses, or in the neighbouring fields.

During the Commonwealth, marriages were solemnized in the presence of a magistrate, and notices of marriage were published in the market.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

(Founded 1662 A.D.)

This Non-conformist Congregation originated in the year 1662 A.D., when many clergymen were ejected from their livings for declining compliance with the terms of the Act of Uniformity. The movement was begun by the Rev. John Wood, formerly incumbent of North Chapel, Sussex, who, having a small estate at Westcott (then usually called Westgate), retired there, and preached in the town of Dorking. Calamy, in his Non-conformists Memorial, remarks

“that he died in 1698, aged seventy-eight, and was a grave, solid and judicious divine; who brought forth fruit in old age.” In the “State Papers” there is a licence given to John Wood to be a Presbyterian Teacher in his house at Dorking. This is dated April 22, 1673. The place of worship was probably a barn on Butter or Borough Hill, and was connected with a dwelling house.

He was assisted by the Rev. James Fisher, who was ejected from the neighbouring church of Fetcham. There are, in the “State Papers,” notices of four licences for worship which were granted to James Fisher, the last of which runs, “The house of James Fisher, in Dorking, in Surrey, licence for a Congregational Meeting-place.” In the year 1669, Archbishop Sheldon caused a general inquiry to be made through the kingdom respecting the numbers of Non-conformists in the different Counties. The following is an extract from the return for Stoke Deanery, in which the parish of Dorking is situated.

“Dorking four conventicles:—“One at the house of MR. JOHN WOOD, their speaker; about 600. *Teachers*, the said Mr. Wood, and MR. KING of Ashtead.

“Another at the house of Mr. James Fisher; about 100. *Teachers*, MR. FEAKE, and other strangers.

“Another at the house of JOHN BARNARD, their *teacher*. And a fourth conventicle,” which was at the house of Michael Gale, at Sand Place, in Dorking.

The register of baptisms appears to indicate that the Dorking Non-conformist Church possessed a kind of local importance, since many of the children were brought by their parents from Ewhurst, Horsham, Newdigate, Grinstead, Letherhead, Guildford, Chertsey, and Reigate. Some curious

names occur in the register, as Philadelphia, Thomasine, Yarico, and Dowzabella. In 1780 there are frequent entries of the baptism of the children of soldiers belonging to the Scotch Greys, the Old Buffs, the 69th Regiment of Foot, and to the Northumberland Militia. The last regiments were encamped on Ranmore Common, to be at hand in case of any outbreak in London; and the occurrence of the Gordon Riots justified the step. Two of the soldiers died from eating the berries of the deadly night-shade.

The old Church Book, which dates from 1718, contains some curious entries respecting Briefs, which were customarily addressed to all congregations for help in the way of collections for cases of accident, distress, and repairs of churches. The subjoined are a few examples selected from those found in the old registers belonging to the congregation.

BRIEFS

In 1736.	For Houghton Regis and St. John's,	
	Wapping	8 8½
	" Castle Hays	2 11½
	" Stony Stratford	1 2
In 1738.	" Ledbury Church	2 2½
	" Fairwell Church	1 7
In 1744.	" Chilworth	4 6
	" St. Albans	8 3
In 1766.	" Hailstorm in Yorkshire	1 1
	" Ditto in Berkshire	7 0
	" Ditto in Hampshire	1 1
In 1798.	" Fire in Liverpool	7 7
	" " at Ellerton Paper Mill	5 6½

Then follow several more for oyster dredging in the Medway and for damages produced by floods. The book

informs us that the Rev. John Mason and the Rev. Dr. Kippis were ordained and consecrated by fasting, prayer, and imposition of hands to the work of the ministry.

In the year 1809 the Rev. Thomas Spencer was engaged to preach in the old chapel, built in 1719, for the midsummer vacation. This youthful and popular preacher who, according to the estimate of the Rev. Robert Hall, seemed likely to carry the art of preaching to an unknown degree of perfection, was drowned at Liverpool, in the twentieth year of his age. He observes, in a letter, "Since I have been at Dorking, my time has been fully occupied by a variety of engagements. Preaching, walking, reading, and society have all urged their claims upon me, and each received a measure of attention. * * * The vicinity of this town is remarkably pleasant. In my walks I am sometimes led to see how the azure skies, meandering streams, flowery meads, and rising hills shew forth His eternal power and Godhead."

The following list contains the names of those who have successively filled the pastoral office to the present date: Rev. John Wood, 1662; Samuel Brookes, 1695; Samuel Highmore, 1706; Joseph Stokes, 1717; John Mason, A.M., 1729; Thomas Coad, 1746; Andrew Kippis, D.D., 1750; John Heap, 1754; Peter Emons, 1769; William Stuck, 1769; Joseph Hobson, 1797; John Whitehouse, 1812; Alfred Dawson, 1826; Richard Connebee, 1835; John Shenton Bright, 1847. The Rev. Thomas Coad, who ministered to the congregation, died in 1749, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Milner, of Peckham, in whose school Oliver Goldsmith was sometime usher. In a note to this sermon, Milner adds "as I was composing this discourse

(Feb. 8th, half-past 12 p.m., 1749), I felt very sensibly the shock of an earthquake. Since which a more violent shock was felt, March 8th, thirty-five minutes past five in the morning." The following epitaph is inscribed in the small and modest tablet which is now affixed to the walls of the schoolrooms connected with the church.

In Memory
of
THE REV. MR. THOMAS COAD,
Late Pastor of this Church,
Born at Stoford in Somersetshire,
Dy'd Jany. 24th, 1749, aged 52,
Non Omnis Morior.

Here, in expectance of the great assize,
And hope of endless joys above the skies,
His mortal part, the Body mouldering lies ;
How just his hopes, and what his conduct here
Will, at that day, without disguise appear ;
Reader, be wise, and for thy change prepare.

The father of Mr. Coad was, from his energetic Protestantism, an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth in his attempt against James II., and fought in the rising in the West of England ; but being defeated was, with many others, apprehended, and sentenced to be transported to Jamaica, where he preached the gospel to the slaves, and on his return to England, published a small work entitled "A Memorandum of the Wonderful Providences of God to a poor unworthy creature, from June 12, 1688, to Nov. 24, in the year 1690."

The following epitaph refers to an honoured member of this church.

MARY ALEXANDER,
 Born October 5, 1741,
 a widow indeed
 who
 as she had opportunity
 Did good unto all,
 Especially unto those
 of the household of faith,
 long distinguished for
 Christian hospitality,
 Cheerful benevolence,
 and a lively interest,
 Uniformly and practically manifested,
 in this town
 and throughout the world,
 having entered the 92nd year of her age
 peacefully breathed her spirit
 into the hands of him who gave it,
 and left the world
 extensively known, honoured and beloved
 March 26th, 1833.

The Rev. Jno. Whitehouse entered upon his work in 1812, and has left an honourable reputation for ardent piety and extensive usefulness. On one side of the pulpit there is a tablet and inscription, of which the following is an extract :

THE REV. JOHN WHITEHOUSE,
 Released from a state of toil and conflict
 entered into rest and peace Jan. 22, 1825,
 having sojourned on earth 38 years,
 during twelve, amidst many infirmities of body,
 he dispensed the word of life in this place.

*The holy doctrine which his lips proclaimed
 was illustrated and commended by his life,
 by the christian virtues, meekness, humility, and love
 which in every relative capacity adorned his character,
 and will long endear his memory to the hearts of survivors.
 "Yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me."*

1 Cor. xv. 10.

On the other side of the pulpit is another tablet with the following inscription :

*Sacred to the Memory of
 THE REV. ALFRED DAWSON,
 who, after four years of ministerial labour at
 Grantham in Lincolnshire,
 entered into rest March 30th, 1835, aged 41.
 The amiable temper and religious excellence
 which greatly endeared him to a large circle of christian friends
 prepared him to enter on an early immortality.
 So long as this sacred edifice stands
 the usefulness of his ministry will not want a memorial;
 For the erection became necessary
 to accommodate the increasing number of his hearers.
 His end illustrated the sufficiency of the gospel he had preached,
 the great husbandman taught him to engraft piety on suffering,
 and the fruit was peace.
 His eminent devotion made his habitation the house of God
 while he lived,
 and when he died, God made it the gate of heaven.*

There are other mural tablets in the church which record the piety and services of former attendants. New School-rooms were built in 1858 at a cost of £800. In 1874 the whole fabric was repaired, the pewing improved, the windows

were altered, a new organ and a warming apparatus provided, which required an outlay of £1055. By the generosity of the members of the congregation, visitors, and some friends in the neighbourhood, the amount was speedily collected, and the place re-opened without the incumbrance of a debt.

As a fabric, this place of worship is the oldest building in the town and neighbourhood, until we reach the ancient churches of Mickleham, Wotton, and Ockley.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The original meeting house of this body of christians stands hidden by houses erected in front of it in West Street, opposite that ancient block of buildings now occupied by Messrs. Allatson, English, and Payne. The edifice is plain and homely in appearance, had formerly a grass plot in front of it, and a pleasant curtain of lime trees towards the street. The old chapel was, for a time, the depôt of the arms of the Dorking Rifle Corps; which supplied a strange contrast to the presence of the peace-loving members of the Society of Friends who formerly worshipped there. Many years ago, Joseph John Gurney, a distinguished member of the Society, preached in the old place which, with a tent, and the attendant's house, was crowded to excess. During the service the last mentioned portion of the building, through the decay of the floor joists, gave way, and about sixty persons fell into the cellar below. Happily, beyond a few bruises, no injuries were sustained, and after a short time Mr. Gurney, with exemplary calmness and self-possession, resumed and concluded his address.

The present place of worship, which stands on a pleasant spot at the foot of Rose Hill, was erected in 1846.

The Society of Friends in Dorking was originally connected with members of the same profession at Horsham, Reigate, and Brockham Hurst.

WESLEYAN CHURCH AND JOHN WESLEY (1764 A.D.)

In former years the members of the Wesleyan Communion worshipped in a large room, situated in a yard near the Red Lion. Their society had previously experienced great fluctuations, and in some years their worship was conducted in the houses of friends in the town. In the year 1850 their present place of worship in Church Street was built; and it was opened by the late distinguished Rev. Robert Newton. Divine service is conducted by local and travelling preachers, who are connected with the Redhill Circuit.

The following extracts from John Wesley's Diary relate to his visits to the town.

"Thursday, 12" (Jan. 1764). "I preached at Mitcham, and in the afternoon rode to Dorking. But the gentleman to whose house I was invited seemed to have no desire I should preach. So in the evening I had nothing to do. Friday 13, I went at noon into the street; and in a broad place not far from the market place proclaimed the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. At first two or three little children were the whole of my congregation, but it quickly increased, though the air was sharp, and the ground exceeding wet; all behaved well but three or four gambling men who stood so far off that they disturbed no one but themselves."

"Wednesday, 19" (Jan., 1771). "About noon I preached at Dorking. The hearers were many and seemed all attention."

"Monday, 16" (Dec., 1771). "I rode to Dorking, where were many people; but none cut to the heart."

"Monday, 23" (Dec., 1772). "I opened the new House* at Dorking, and was much comforted both this and the following evening. In returning to London I read over Belisarius. The historical part is both affecting and instructive. But the tedious detail of the duties of a king might very well be spared."

"Thursday, 1st" (Dec., 1775). "I preached at Dorking, and was much pleased with the congregation, who seemed to 'taste the Good Word.'"

"Thursday, 17" (Jan., 1780). "I preached at Dorking, and could not but reflect; in his room I lodged the first time I saw *poor* Mr. Ireland. Emphatically poor! Poor beyond expression, though he left four score thousand pounds behind him."

"Tuesday 23," (1781). I went to Dorking, and buried the remains of Mrs. Attersal, a lovely woman, snatched away in the bloom of youth. I trust it will be a blessing to many, and to her husband in particular."

"Thursday 20th," (1783). "I went to Dorking, and in the afternoon took a walk through the lovely gardens of Lord Grimston, (Bury Hill). His father-in-law, who laid them out, is some time since numbered with the dead; and his son-in-law, living elsewhere, has not the beholding of them with his eyes."

"Monday, 16" (Feb., 1789). "I went to Dorking. I scarce find any society in England like this. Year after year it seems at one stay, neither increasing nor decreasing;

* "This place of worship has been adapted to form cottages now known as Chapel Cottages in Church Street.

only if one or two die, one or two are quickly added to fill up the number."

The last entry in Wesley's Diary occurs when he was eighty-four years of age, in which he remarks; "I went to Dorking and found a lively and well-established people."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (A.D. 1857.)

This church was built and endowed chiefly by the zeal and liberality of the late John Labouchere, of Broome Hall, and was consecrated by the late Bishop of Winchester, July 17, 1857. A collection, which amounted to £196 16s. 8d., was made at the close of the service for the building of the vicarage. The ground for the schools, vicarage, and church, was generously given by the late H. T. Hope, Esq., of Deep Dene. The late Lieut.-Col. Atchison and the late Mr. Richard Attlee were the first churchwardens chosen by the vestry. Since the consecration the church has been twice enlarged. The following epitaph is on the north side of the chancel; "Sacred to the memory of George Tournour Horton Atchison, Captain of her Majesty's 67th Regiment, and Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General to the troops in North China, eldest son of Captain Atchison, of Rose Hill, Dorking."

"He died at Tien-tsin, China, on the 21st of July, 1861, in his twenty-eighth year, after a service of ten years in the 67th Regiment, including the capture of the Takee forts, and the campaign of 1860 in North China." His surviving brother officers have erected this tablet as a memorial of their deep regret for the loss of one whom they greatly loved and respected."

"Not slothful in business, fervent in Spirit, serving the Lord."

A brass plate contains the following inscription—

“In memory of Lieut-Colonel Henry Alexander Atchison, of Rose Hill, Dorking, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Born March 25th, 1806, died September 25th, 1869.”

Another brass plate refers to the liberality of the late Thomas Stilwell, Esq., of Trashurst.

“This inscription is to record the munificence of Thomas Stilwell, Esq., of Trashurst, who in addition to former liberal gifts to this church, has recently at his sole cost beautified the chancel and erected the pulpit and reading desk.”

“Samuel Holmes, Vicar,
Alexander Weddell, } Churchwardens.”
Thomas L. M. Winter, }

One of the stained windows of this church was presented by Mrs. Hope, and contains the following inscription—

“To the memory of Thomas Hope, Esq., of the Deep Dene, Surrey; Blaney Castle, Ireland; and Piccadilly, London. Born April 11th, 1807. Died December 4th, 1862. By his Widow.”

“THE BRETHREN.”

The place of worship, which has been reared for the use of this class of christians, is in Hampstead Road; and was opened for public worship, August, 1863. The services, which are conducted by the male members of the fellowship, consist of the “breaking of bread”—or the Celebration of the Lord’s Supper in the morning of every Sunday; and the “preaching of the Gospel” in the evening of the day.

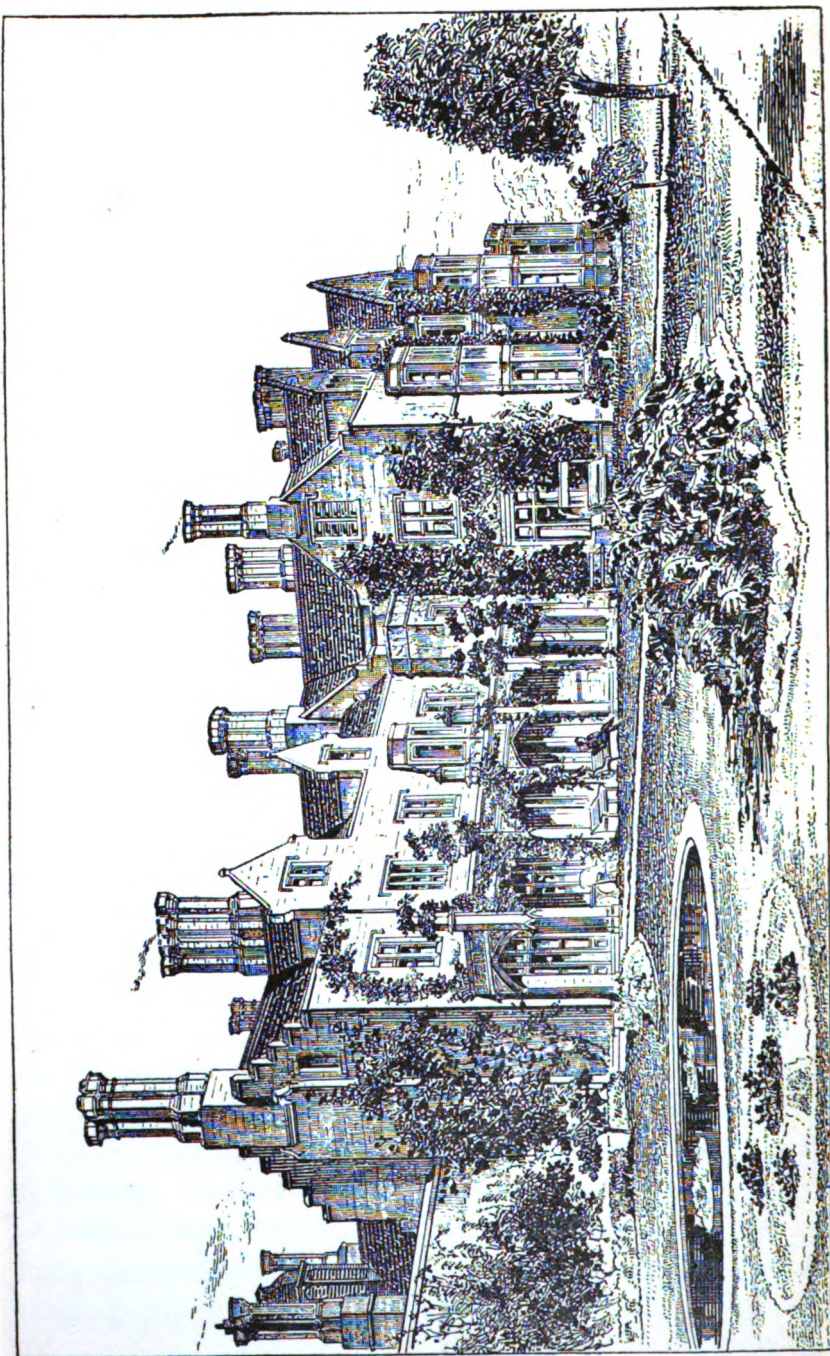
BAPTIST CHURCH (1869 A.D.)

Some christians of the Baptist Communion commenced a public service in the Old Infant Schoolroom, and formed

a fellowship in 1869. The memorial stone of their place of worship was laid on the 5th of June by Thomas Steele, Esq., who gave the site for the edifice. It is a commodious structure and the walls of the interior are brick in ornamental patterns. There is a large baptistery near the pulpit, for the celebration of the rite of baptism by immersion. The church was opened for divine service on the 25th of October, 1876, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of London.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (1872 A.D.)

The present *temporary* building is dedicated to St. Joseph, and will be used as a school when the large church is built on the adjacent ground. The present fabric and priest's house were erected by the Duchess of Norfolk, on land her Grace bought for the purpose. Divine service was begun on July 8rd, 1872, by the Bishop of Southwark, who celebrated pontifical mass; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Oakley, and the most Rev. Monsignor Capel preached in the evening. The ancient manorial rights of the Norfolk family partly prompted the Duchess to erect these buildings. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor of Dorking. His ancestor De Mowbray inherited it from Warrenne, the friend and companion of William the Conqueror, who held lands extending from Shoreham, on the coast of Sussex, through Bramber, Steyning, Horsham, Ruspur, Ockley, Newdigate to Dorking. Although these rights have been in the course of centuries much curtailed, and the property diminished by fines, sequestrations, and other losses, there is still a large extent of both in the county of Surrey.



BROOME HALL.

DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCES.

BROOME HALL.

A little to the south of Leith Hill stands Broome Hall, which was formerly the residence of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., and afterwards of the excellent John Labouchere, Esq. It is now the property of Frederick Pennington, Esq., M.P. for Stockport. The mansion is surrounded by lawns and gardens; the terrace commands the prospect of the Weald of Sussex with its fertile expanse, part of the county of Kent to the east; and to the west, part of the county of Hants. The South Downs limit and frame the view on the south; and on the north, Leith Hill forms a magnificent background. The gardens and parts of the estate have been enriched and adorned by the planting of choice conifers and other trees, which add much to the charm of the scenery. The residence is rich in works of decorative art, and contains pictures by Linnell, and Caldecott; a fine marine subject by Brott, the celebrated "Esther" and "Vashti" by Long, and some excellent works by foreign artists.

Mr. Pennington is the fourth son of John Pennington, Esq., of Hindley, county of Lancaster, born in 1819, married

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in 1854, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Sharpe, Vicar of Doncaster and Canon of York, and has a son, Frederick, born 1864. Mr. Pennington is a magistrate for Surrey, and purchased Broome Hall of the Laboucheres in 1865.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode was the son of Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, the former proprietor of Broome Hall, and in 1846 became a partner in the important and celebrated firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, which is one of the oldest printing establishments in London. Since then he has been an active man of business, as well as a distinguished man of science and a man of the world, whose houses in London and Sevenoaks were almost constantly filled by distinguished guests, both English and foreign. To accomplish all this, make elaborate and delicate experiments, contribute a succession of papers to the *Transactions* of the Royal Society and the *Philosophical Magazine*, to mix frequently in general society, to preside over the chief of scientific bodies, and manage a large business, was possible only to a man who would map out the work of every day and never waste a minute of his time. And this was the case with Mr. Spottiswoode.

The Athenæum remarks, "He was a many-sided man whose greatness is not to be described in a single word. His earliest mathematical essays, entitled *Meditationes Analyticæ*, were published in the same year in which he gained the Senior Mathematical Scholarship in his University. The dedication is at least curious: "To all those who love to wander on the shore till the day when their eyes shall be opened and they shall see clearly the works of God in the unfathomed ocean of truth, these papers are inscribed." In 1851 appeared his "Elementary Theorems relating to

Determinants." The titles of his mathematical works are very numerous. He turned his attention to the polarization of light—electrical discharges, rarified gases and other physical researches, and his address as president of the British Association at Dublin in 1878, and his earlier address at Birmingham in 1865, will ever remain monuments of his philosophic power."

His was eminently an organizing brain, gifted with great clearness, complete mastery of detail, unfailing punctuality, and power at once to seize the essence of any matter brought under his notice. Personally he was most kind and generous, eminently tolerant of differences of opinion, and courteous to all with whom he came into contact. He succeeded Sir Joseph Hooker as President of the Royal Society in 1878, and was the first President who died in his office since Sir Joseph Banks. His death, which occurred June 27, 1883, was caused by typhoid fever, complicated by congestion of the lungs, though his strength had been shaken by a severe accident he met with some months before, and by his indefatigable attention to the various duties he had undertaken to fulfil.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of Archbishop Spottiswood, and his funeral was attended by many Members of both Houses of Parliament, Chancellors of Universities, Heads of Colleges, Dignitaries of the Church, Professors of Science, Fellows of Learned Societies, Men famous in the World of Art, Publishers and Printers, and others, who testified, by their presence, their high regard for the President of the Royal Society, and the Queen's Printer.

BURFORD LODGE.

This estate and mansion were once held by G. Barclay, Esq., who erected a votive pedestal and urn to the poet Shenstone, with this inscription :

D. M. S.

Gulielmus Shenstone,

D. D. L. L.

"To the bard of Leasowe's grove,
Tears of silent tribute lend ;
Scenes like these he loved to rove,
Nature's and the Muse's friend.

Tho' no more the path he guides,
Through the dell's embow'ring shade,
Still his spirit there presides,
Still his urn shall deck the glade."

This property came afterwards into the possession of the late Dr. Gordon, and is now the seat of Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P. for Mid-Surrey. It is situated near the western slope of Box Hill, at the foot of which the Mole flows towards Burford Bridge. In addition to the beauty of the lawns, the park, and the river, there are conservatories which contain many plants remarkable for wealth of bloom and attraction of foliage. The collections here, especially of orchids, are a source of great interest to the proprietor, who has inherited from his mother, Mrs. Lawrence of Ealing, a genuine love of gardens and gardening. The orchid houses rank among the first in England, for the number and variety of that class of growths, which, for peculiarity of structure, range of form, and vivacity of colour, may be considered the most curious

in the vegetable kingdom. The attention, skill, constant care, and ingenious adaptations to realize, as far as possible, a resemblance to the natural conditions in which they grow, produce the most attractive results in the exquisite variety of charming flowers, some of which we may notice in the following brief outline.

The Cool House is filled with odontoglossums from the mountainous parts of New Grenada, Columbia, Peru, and Guatemala, which, in their native habitats, enjoy an equable atmosphere, and grow amidst the moisture produced by heavy rainfalls, and in the shade of woods and forests. This house, which is kept as cool and moist as possible in summer, contains the *Odontoglossum Alexandræ*, named in honour of the Princess of Wales, and has lovely spikes of white flowers; the *O. Pescatorei*, *Grande*, and *Vexillarium*, which latter has large-lipped rosy blooms. There is also the rare *O. Andersonianum*, the *Lycate Skinneri*, with its chaste variety called "album," of which the blossoms last eight weeks in perfection. In addition to these choice plants may be seen the *O. Coronarium*, and the fantastic *O. Cirrhosum*. Suspended from the roof, and growing on bare blocks of box-wood, are many *Oncidiums*, including *O. Varicosum*, *Rogersii*, which, with the *Masdevallias* with their weird, drooping, trifid flowers, and the *Medusæ Manodes*, deserve special notice.

House No. 2 is devoted to plants which require a somewhat higher temperature, and less moisture. Here are the *Lælia Elegans* from Brazil; splendid *Cattleyas*; the very fragrant *Trichopilias* from South America; *Bollicæas* and *Pescatorias* from the same region, where, as collectors report, it rains every day of the year. Here is the vast mass of bloom of

the chaste winter-flowering *Cælogyne Cristata* from Nepaul; *Cypripediums* from New Grenada; *Cymbidium*s from Sikkim and Assam; immense plants of the *Zygopetalum Maxillare*; and some terrestrial *Calanthes*. From the roof hang large Indian *Dendrobiums*, and the rare *Odontoglossum Londeburghianum*.

In *House No. 3* are to be found *Cattleyas* from Brazil and the neighbouring countries. The blooms of these orchids, which range in colour, from pure white to brilliant scarlet and rich purple, create universal admiration. *Lælia Harpophylla* produces its wealth of scarlet flowers, and the chaste *Dendrobium Suavissimum*, with many other growths, whose roots clasp bare blocks of wood, enrich the collection.

No. 4 House is chiefly filled with orchids from the East and West Indies. Here are to be found the *Calanthe Vestita Rubra*, and *Veitchii*, and *Cypripediums* (*Venus' Slippers*), comprising all the best known varieties. One of the last mentioned curious plants (*C. Candatum*) has the two side petals run out to a length of more than two feet. The *Dendrobium Nobile*, *Fimbriatum*, the Dove Orchid from the West Indies, the fine *Vanda tricolor Russelliana*; *Stanhopeas* with their grotesque flowers which hang from the bottom of the baskets in which they grow; lovely *Burlingtonias*, and other orchids enrich this department.

Shelley justly styles them

" The parasites,
Starred with ten thousand blooms, flow around
The gray trunks, and as gamesome infants' eyes,
With gentle meanings, and most innocent wiles,
Fold their beams round the hearts they love,
These twine their tendrils with the wedded boughs."

There is another house devoted to orchids from the hottest parts of the world; among which are to be found the

Phalœnopsis from Borneo and Manilla; the *Angrœcum* from Madagascar; the *Saccolobium Giganteum* from Cochin China; and others which bloom in beauty and profusion in the early months of the year. The Mexican house is filled with orchids which require more sunshine than many other specimens. A small house with an eastern aspect has many plants which come from the Peruvian Andes. The curious *Masdevallia Toranensis* is remarkable for its rarity; and, to conclude this brief outline, there are the wonderful Cape Orchid, *Disa Grandiflora*, and fine American *Cypripediums*.

The health and perfect condition of this rare collection prove the skill and experience of Mr. Spyers, the superintendent; and suggest the resources and intelligence of Sir Trevor Lawrence, who, upon application, gives permission, especially to lovers of orchids, to visit the houses.

Sir John James Trevor Lawrence was born in 1881, and married in 1869, Bessie, only child of the late J. Matthew, Esq., and is M.P. for Mid-Surrey.

BURY HILL.

Bury Hill is supposed by Puttock to derive its name from Burgh, a fort; and tradition hints that the hill on the right of Milton Heath is a tumulus (a place of burial after a battle), which is rendered probable from a neighbouring meadow being known as "Warfield." It is thought that the Burgh was occupied as a Roman station for the protection of the road which ran from the south coast to London, which was not probably formed until the time of Honorius and

Arcadius (circa 895). In old deeds a piece of land in Westcott is called Burghland.

The mansion is finely situated on a slope which is surrounded by plantations, and has, in the foreground, a large sheet of ornamental water, which is a beautiful object in summer, when the island is rich in foliage; and in winter when it is frozen, and becomes a scene of animation from the number who find pleasure in the heathful and graceful exercise of skating.

To the east is the Nower (which word signifies a projecting headland), on which is a rustic temple much resorted to in summer months by the inhabitants, and visitors to the neighbourhood. The gardens belonging to the mansion are large and choicely planted; and the numerous varieties of rhododendrons give great charm to the walks and terraces. There is a fine collection of conifers which include the *Pinus occarpa*, *P. leiophylla*, *P. insignis*, *P. lareana*, *Pseudo strobus*, and many others. Some have attained a considerable height and are beautiful growths. The *Pinus insignis* is more than thirty feet high; the *Abies Douglassi*, forty-five feet; the *Pinus Cembra*, twenty feet; the *Pinus romana*, twenty-eight feet. The *Pinus pinaster*, *escarina*, and the *Cupressus Gossantiana*, with many others, are in a most flourishing condition. There is a *Wistaria Sinensis*, said to be a cutting from the first plant brought into the country by Captain Welbank.*

There is an observatory, furnished with telescopes and instruments, and over the entrance, the following lines

* The gardens are, in the summer, usually thrown open for one day for the inhabitants of the town; but the paths and walks round the mansion are strictly private, and permission to pass through them must be obtained of Mr. Barclay.

from Dante.

“ Per che, se tu alla veritu circonde
 La tua misura, non alla parvenza
 Delle sustanzie che t'appajono tonde,
 Tu vederai mirabil convenenza
 Di maggio a più, e di minore a meno,
 In ciascun cielo, a sua intelligenza.”

Paradiso, Canto xxviii.

There is a tablet affixed to the structure which bears the inscription :

“ Erected by Arthur Kett Barclay, 1848.”

This property was originally a part of the waste of the manor of Milton ; and was enclosed during the last century by Edward Walter, Esq., M.P. for Milbourn Port, Somersetshire, who resided first at Chadhurst Farm. By his marriage with Harriet, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of George, Lord Forester, whose only surviving child, a daughter, was married to James Bucknell, third Viscount Grimston, (created Baron Verulam in 1790), and on the decease of her father, inherited the property. It was sold by Lord Verulam to Robert Barclay, Esq., about 1805.

The late Mr. Robert Barclay, from his connexion with Mr. Thrale, had several opportunities of meeting and conversing with Dr. Johnson. On his becoming a partner in the celebrated brewery in Southwark, Johnson advised him not to allow his commercial pursuits to divert his attention from his studies. “ A mere literary man,” said the Doctor, “ is a *dull* man ; a man who is solely a man of business is a *selfish* man ; but when literature and commerce are united, they make a respectable man.” Mr. Barclay saw Johnson a few days before he died, when the latter observed “ that they should never meet more ; have you any objection to receive an old man’s blessing ? ” Mr. Barclay knelt down, and

Johnson gave his blessing with great fervency. On Mr. Thrale's death in 1781, Mr. Robert Barclay became the head of the celebrated brewery, known as Barclay, Perkins, & Co. Dr. Johnson had been left executor to Mr. Thrale, and, in his new capacity, was seen at the sale "bustling about with an inkhorn, and a pen in his button hole, like an exciseman," and on being asked what he really considered the value of the property which was to be disposed of, answered, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

The Barclay family traces its descent from Alexander de Berclay, circa 1326, who is described as holding land in Gloucestershire, was direct descendant of Roger de Berclai in the time of Edward the Confessor, and inherited the old family estate in the shire of Mearns in Scotland.

David II. granted to him and Kathleen his wife the lands of Mathers.

David Barclay of Mathers, born 1580, sold the property of Mathers, and married the daughter of Sir John Livingstone by whom he had :

Colonel David Barclay, born 1610, served with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus in his wars against Austria, and for the defence of the Protestant cause. He purchased the lands of Urie, Co. Kincardine, from William, Earl Marischal, and married the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstone; and had, for his son, Robert Barclay, the Apologist, who was born in 1648. His book, "an Apology for Christian Divinity," represents and defends the doctrinal views of the Society of Friends, and contains many proofs of the author's learning and piety. In 1669 he married Christian, daughter of Gilbert Mollison, Esq., of

Mollison, and from him descended the Barclays of Bury Hill by his second son David.

David Barclay, second son of Robert Barclay, of Urie, married first, in 1707, Anne, daughter of James Taylor, Esq., of London, and secondly, in 1723, Priscilla, daughter of John Feame, Esq., of London, from whom descended Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill. David Barclay entertained Queen Anne, George I., George II., and George III., when they visited the city of London on Lord Mayor's Day.

Robert Barclay, born 1751, married Rachel, daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, and settled at Bury Hill.

Robert Barclay, of Urie, born 1731-2, married in 1776, Sarah Anne Allardice, of Allardice, heiress of the Earls of Airth and Monteith, and of Prince David, Earl of Strathearn, son of Robert II. King of Scotland. Mr. Barclay Allardice died in 1854, and the representation of the male line devolved to Charles Barclay, son of Robert, and his heir born in 1780. Charles Barclay, Esq., was M.P. for Southwark, Dundalk and West Surrey, and High Sheriff in 1842.

Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., born in 1806, married in 1836, Octavia, daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperly, Co. Notts, and was F.R.S., J.P., and D.L.

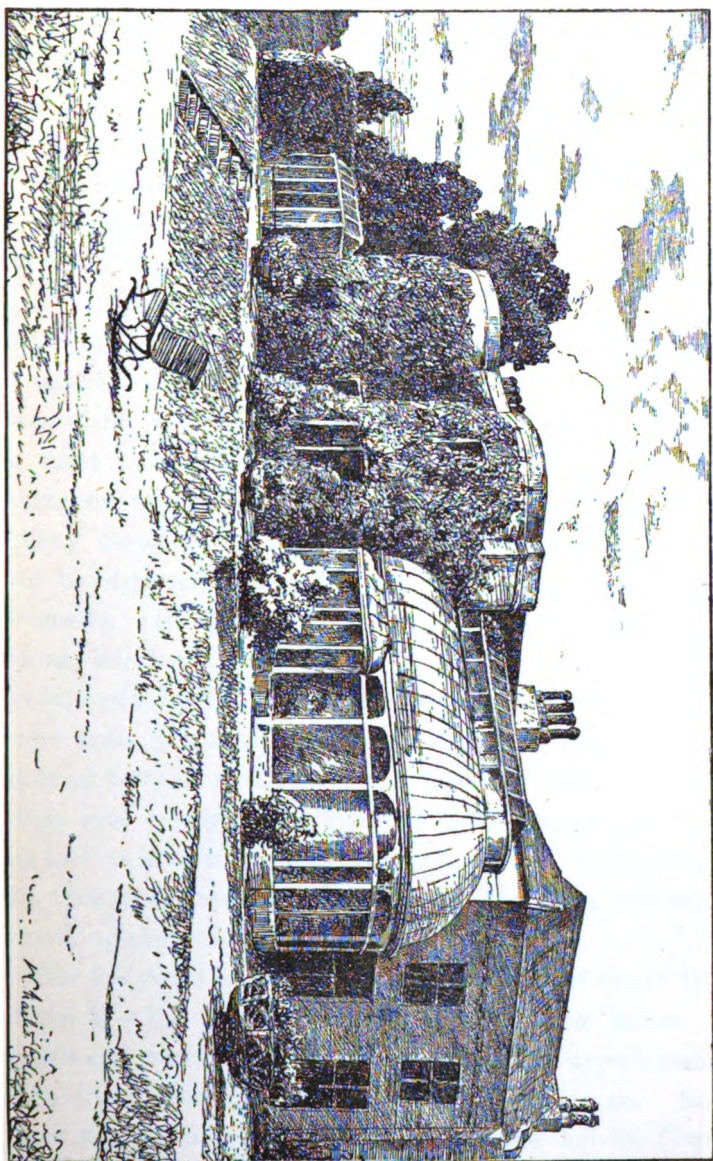
Robert Barclay, born 1837, now represents the family of the Barclays of Mathers and Urie, and is the present chief of the house, married in 1877, Laura Charlotte Rachel, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable-Burton, M.P. for Richmond, Co. York, by Laura his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart., of Denton Park. The family of Robert Barclay, Esq., consists of a son and heir, Robert Wyvill, born November 23, 1880, and a daughter, born December 16, 1881.

CAMILLA LACEY

Is a memorable spot, both for its natural beauty and its literary associations. The name "Camilla" was derived from one of Miss Burney's novels, but the word "Lacey" is one which occurs again in the neighbourhood, as in "Polesden Lacey," is probably derived, according to the suggestion of Dr. Doran, from a word which signifies "added fields or lands."

Having noticed in the section devoted to "Literary Associations" the works which make her name so well known, it will be advisable to notice those incidents in her life which make "Camilla Lacey" so attractive. She was the daughter of Dr. Burney, celebrated from his knowledge of music, and his history of that delightful art.

In 1786 she was appointed, through the influence of Mrs. Delany, to be one of the keepers of the Queen's robes. Of the duties of this place at Court, Macaulay remarks: "What was demanded of her was that she should consent to be as almost as completely separated from her family and friends as if she had gone to Calcutta, and almost as close a prisoner as if she had been sent to gaol for a libel; that with talents which had instructed and delighted the highest living minds, she should now be employed only in mixing snuff and sticking pins; should sometimes fast till she was ready to swoon with hunger; should sometimes stand till her knees gave way with fatigue; that she should not dare to speak or move without considering how her



CANTILLA LACEY.

Mistress, (Madame Schwellenberg, Mistress of the Robes), might like her words and her gestures."

An extract from a letter to her sister amusingly describes some of the restraints of Court etiquette: "*Directions for coughing, sneezing, or moving before the King and Queen.*—In the first place you must not cough. If you find a cough tickling in your throat, you must avert it from making any sound; if you find yourself choking, with forbearance you must choke—but not cough. In the second place you must not sneeze. If you have a vehement cold you must take no notice of it; if your nose-membranes feel a great irritation, you must hold your breath; if a sneeze still insists on making its way, you must oppose it by keeping your teeth grinding together; if the violence of the repulse breaks some blood-vessel, you must break the blood-vessel—but not sneeze. In the third place you must not, upon any account, stir hand or foot. If, by any chance, a black pin runs into your head, you must not take it out. If the pain is very great, you must be sure to bear it without wincing; if it bring tears into your eyes, you must not wipe them off; if they give a tingling by running down your cheeks, you must look as if nothing was the matter. If the blood should gush from your head by means of the black pin, you must say nothing about it."

After five years endurance of the restraints of Court life, and the growing despondency of her mind and failure of strength and spirits, she was released from her appointment, though Queen Charlotte was reluctant to let her go. She enjoyed a pension of a hundred a year, and left the Court on July 7, 1791.

On her visit to Mr. Lock, of Norbury, she became

acquainted with the French exiles who then occupied Juniper Hall; where she listened with rapture to Talleyrand, and Madame de Stael, and took French lessons from the Chevalier D'Arblay, to whom she was married in 1793, in Mickleham Church. He had been Adjutant to Lafayette, and was on guard at the Tuileries on the night when Louis XVI. fled to Varennes. She fell in love with him and married him on no better provision than a precarious annuity of one hundred pounds.

Dr. Burney visited his daughter at Westhumble and observes :

“ And thence I went to Camilla Cottage at Westhumble ; a cottage built on a slice of Norbury Park, by M. d'Arblay and my daughter, from the production of Camilla, her third work ; and where, and at Mr. and Mrs. Lock's, I passed my time most pleasantly, in reading, in rural quiet, or in charming conversation.” This small residence here mentioned by Dr. Burney, of which the structure was just now completed, had playfully received from himself, the name of Camilla Cottage ; which name was afterwards adopted by all the friends of the Hermits. Its architect, who was also its principal, its most efficient, and even its most laborious workman, had so skilfully arranged its apartments for use and for pleasure, by investing them with imperceptible closets, cupboards, and adroit recesses ; and contriving to make every window offer a freshly beautiful view from the surrounding beautiful prospects, that while its numerous, though invisible conveniences, gave it comforts which many dwellings on a much larger scale do not possess, its pleasing form, and picturesque situation, made it a point, though in miniature, of beauty and ornament from every spot in the

neighbourhood, whence it could be discerned."

The Cottage was named "Camilla Lacey" from the fact that it was built with the proceeds of the novel of that title. She felt considerable interest in the progress of the building, and in providing conveniences for its inmates; and remarks in reference to the digging of the well, which was very deep, that it was "impervious." Many distinguished visitors found their way to Camilla Lacey, who had first visited Fredley and "Conversation Sharp," and were desirous of an interview with one who had been eminent as a writer of fiction with scarcely an imitable model, and had supplied the means of pleasure without impairing the sense of moral obligation.

Sir Walter Scott writes "I was introduced by Rogers to Madame D'Arblay, the celebrated authoress of "Evelina" and "Cecilia"; an elderly lady with no remains of personal beauty, but with a simple and gentle manner. She told me she had wished to see two persons—myself of course being one, and George Canning. This was really a compliment to be pleased with, a nice little handsome pat of butter, made up by a neat-handed Phyllis of a dairy maid, instead of the grease fit only for cart wheels." Monsieur D'Arblay's gardening furnished her with constant amusement. She informs us that under his management the shrubs were like Noah's dove which found no rest for the sole of its foot. Like a soldier, as he was, he cut the hedge with his sabre, and intending to free the garden from weeds, annihilated a bed of asparagus. Her last days were shadowed by bereavement, and she had to mourn the loss of her husband, her son, and many friends whose converse formerly brightened

her career in life. Her religious diary she would not allow to meet the public eye.

The original Cottage has been gradually enlarged and improved by successive owners and tenants; among the latter may be mentioned Lady Caroline Cavendish. The place afterwards came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, who have improved the building by the addition of several rooms, which have windows commanding different prospects of the charming neighbourhood. There are many choice works of art in the mansion, which include water-colour and oil-paintings, valuable china, statuettes and other ornamental objects. There is an apartment named "The Burney Room" which contains the original manuscripts of the novels "Evelina," "Cecilia," and "Camilla," with many of the authoress' original letters, and other papers relating to her friends and correspondents. The pictures on its walls consist of portraits of Fanny Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay; Queen Charlotte, her Royal Mistress; Dr. Burney; Dr. Johnson, her friend; Baretti; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and others of her distinguished contemporaries. As an additional ornament, there are plaques of choice Wedgewood manufacture; and, to complete the arrangement, there are early editions of her works, and such as relate to her life and times.

Her son, the Rev. Alexander D'Arblay, who had taken orders in the Church of England, was appointed to Ely Chapel. The place had long been shut up, and during the first days of his ministry he caught influenza, and in three weeks from his first seizure, died on January 19, 1837, to the great sorrow of his mother, who was then in her eightieth year. She died on January 6, 1840.

CHERKLEY COURT.

This magnificent residence was recently built by Abraham Dixon, Esq., and presents an imposing aspect, towards the south and west, of a wide and attractive landscape. The views towards Norbury, Denbies, and Leatherhead, are singularly impressive, and by their quiet and beauty, incline the spectator to doubt whether he is within a few miles of the vast population and earnest life of the metropolis. The interior of the mansion is rich in pictures, and various ornamental objects, which have been gathered during the frequent and extensive travels of the owner. The conservatories are rich in rare and curious plants; and the tropical department contains fine fruiting bananas, palms, nelumbiums, pontederias, bougainvillias, and other growths, which attract by their colour and fragrance.

Below the mansion, on the south, there is a yew wood of considerable extent, and solemn and impressive aspect. It is quite unique in this neighbourhood, and probably is unrivalled by any similar collection of trees of this order in our country. Many of these yews are of a patriarchal age, and are much diversified in tint of foliage and variety of form. Some are pyramidal; others are like a dome in shape; and many are curiously irregular in their growth. One is called "The Cauliflower Yew," from its close resemblance to that plant; and another is twenty-four feet in girth, and has a trunk singularly knotted and contorted, as if it had had a hard and troubled existence.

Near this wood is the old Roman Road which ran from the South Coast to London. There are traces of a camp now, through the lapse of time, growth of plants and trees, not very discernible, but where the Romans who accompanied Julius Cæsar in his second invasion of Britain probably halted, and especially as near at hand is a patch of clay amidst the surrounding chalk, where water could be obtained. Coins have been found near the camp which bear the names of Augustus, Vespasian, and Domitian, and other Roman Emperors. Some pottery has been discovered, consisting of domestic vessels, and cinerary urns which contain fragments of bones. Coins of a more modern date have been found which are French, and belong to the time of Louis XVI., but how they were brought there it is impossible to explain.

Abraham Dixon, Esq., is the second son of Abraham Dixon, Esq., of Whitehaven, Co. Cumberland, by Lætitia, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Gomersal, Co. York, born 1815, married 1847, Margaret, daughter of Richard Rathbone, Esq., of Liverpool, and is J.P. for the county of Warwick.

HOPE AND THE DEEPDENE.

Evelyn and Aubrey speak of this place with admiration; the former observes, "August 1, 1655, I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary recess, being fifteen acres environed by a hill. He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and a laboratory." Aubrey is much more profuse in his description, and remarks, "Here

the Hon. Charles Howard hath very ingeniously contrived a 'long Hope' (i.e. according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*) in the most pleasant and delightful solitude for house, gardens, orchards, boscages, &c., that I have ever seen in England. He hath cast this hope into the form of a theatre, on the sides whereof he hath made several narrow walks, which are bordered with thyme, and some cherry trees, myrtles, &c. Here was a great many orange trees and syringas; and the pit (as I may call it) is stored full of rare flowers and choice plants. The house was not made for grandeur, but retirement, neat and elegant, suitable to the modesty and solitude of the proprietor, who in this iron age lives up to that of primitive times. Here are no ornaments of statuary or carver, but the beauty of the design and topiary speak for itself, and needs no addition out of the quarries. In short, it is an epitome of Paradise, and the Garden of Eden seems well imitated here."

Aubrey visited the spot between 1678 and 1692, and speaks with still greater enthusiasm of the place, which may be partly due to the "civil entertainment given to him by Mr. Newman (the steward) by his master's order," and declares that "the Pleasures of the Garden, &c., were so ravishing that I can never expect any enjoyment beyond it, but the Kingdom of Heaven." Mr. Howard died on the 31st of March, 1713, and was interred in a vault in Dorking Church. The following tribute to his character was written by Lady Burrell, and affixed to some brick-work which formed part of his laboratory.

"This votive tablet is inscribed to the memory of the Honourable Charles Howard, who built an Oratory and Laboratory on this spot. He died at the Deepdene in 1714.

If worth, if learning, should with fame be crown'd,
 If to superior talents fame be due,
 Let Howard's virtue consecrate the ground,
 Where once the fairest flowers of science grew.*

Within this calm retreat, th' illustrious sage,
 Was wont his grateful orisons to pay ;
 Here he perused the legendary page,
 Here gave to chemistry the fleeting day.

Cold to ambition, far from courts removed,
 Though qualified to fill the statesman's part,
 He studied nature in the paths he lov'd,
 Peace in his thoughts, and virtue in his heart.

Soft may the breeze sigh through the ivy boughs
 That shade this humble record of his worth ;
 Here may the robin undisturbed repose,
 And fragrant flowers adorn the hallowed earth."

This fine property descended to the Hon. Charles Howard, of Greystoke, who died in 1720 ; then to his eldest son, Henry, who died without issue ; afterwards to Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk ; then to the 10th Duke, and finally to Charles, 11th Duke, who sold it to Sir William Burrell in 1791. Subsequently the estate was sold by Sir Charles Merrik Burrell to the late Thomas Hope, Esq., father of Henry Thomas Hope, its late owner, whose widow still possesses the estate.

The Hope family is of great antiquity ; one of them, John de Hope, swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296. Another of the same name came from France in the retinue of Magdalene (eldest daughter of Francis I.), the first Queen of James V. He promoted the Reformation in Scotland, and his son Henry was much engaged in foreign trade, particularly with Holland, and married Jacqueline de Tott, a French lady,

* G. Robins, the celebrated auctioneer, suggests that "Deep Dene was originally Deep Dens, seclusion and mystery being the grand accompaniments of science in those days, when a dark chamber, a long beard, a parrot and a crocodile, constituted a philosopher."

by whom he had two sons, viz., Henry, who settled in Holland, and was the founder of that opulent branch of Hopes who were merchants in Amsterdam; and Thomas, of Craighill, who attained great eminence as a member of the Scottish Bar, was appointed Lord Advocate, and created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628.

The afore-mentioned Henry Hope had a son who married Anna, the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, and their son Archibald married Anne Claus. Thomas was the third son of Archibald and Anne, and married Margaret Marselis, whose children all died except one, John Hope, who married Philipina Barbara Van der Hoeven, and had issue three sons, Thomas, Adrian and Henry Philip. In the "Annual Register" for 1780 it is stated that the father of Thomas Hope, author of "Anastasius" died on the 26th of December, 1779; and that he was descended from the elder branch of the Hopes of Scotland; raised the credit of the house of Amsterdam;* presided as Representative of the Prince of Orange, first in the West India, and afterwards in the Dutch East India, Companies. As a merchant he would prescribe laws to the Sovereigns of the East, and greatly sway the scale of empire in Europe."

Thomas was the distinguished author of "Anastasius" and other works, who purchased the estate, and, in 1806, married the Hon. Louisa Beresford, younger daughter of the Right Rev. William, Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam.

The late Mr. Thomas Hope has left at the Deepdene, and in English literature, numerous and decisive proofs of his

* The present Hope family is in possession of great wealth, and has a rich and extraordinary number of jewels, one of which, the property of the late H. T. Hope, Esq., of the Deepdene, is a blue diamond valued by Mr. Streeter, at £30,000.—(*Times*, November 3, 1881.)

powers in the use of the pencil, and his ability as an author. His work of fiction entitled "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek," contains the result of careful observations of the scenery and inhabitants of the Mediterranean shores and islands. There is much quiet humour in the tale, especially when Anastasius is about to become a Mussulman, faintly objects to his teacher that the Mohammedan faith cannot become universal, because in high latitudes the fast of Ramadan (which requires abstinence from food from sunrise to sunset) would extend over some months, and the faithful would die of hunger; and after suggesting some other difficulties, the following counsel is tendered as conclusive against all objections. "Whenever you meet with an infidel, abuse him with all your might; and no one will doubt you are yourself a stanch believer." Anastasius remarks "I promised to follow the advice." Mr. Hope's work on "Architecture," is rich in illustrations of the churches of Northern Italy, and became a pioneer in the revival of public interest in that branch of the arts. His volume on "Furniture," condemns the flimsy and gaudy style which was then prevalent in France, and was imported into our own country. Another publication which showed his knowledge and industry was "The Costume of the Ancients," which contains illustrations of the dress, weapons, and worship of many historic nations, and has been of great use to artists, who, under its guidance, have given both truth and beauty to their works.

His patronage of art was extensive and crowned with distinguished success. Under his encouragement Flaxman produced a series of illustrations of Dante's "Divina Commedia." The original drawings form a part of the

treasures of the Deepdene Library, and though probably too statuesque and classical in character for mediæval subjects, impressively represent the principal incidents of that surprising poem. Several choice pieces of sculpture from the hand of Flaxman adorn the vestibule of the mansion. Mr. Hope was a signal benefactor to Thorwaldsen, the celebrated Danish Sculptor, who, having been supported by a government allowance, was about to leave Rome in dejection and disappointment. He was brooding over his want of success. There stood the model of his Jason, a figure of surprising beauty, which no one had given him a commission to execute in marble. Mr. Hope was detained in Rome by a passport difficulty, and ordered the Vetturino to drive him to Thorwaldsen's studio, and generously gave him the desired commission. It stands at the Deepdene, and is one of its many ornaments. The classic beauty of the face, the sweetness of the lips, the upper one just curled in superb disdain of the foe, and the grace of the limbs, attest the genius of the sculptor, and justify the insight of the patron. Thorwaldsen always kept the anniversary of Mr. Hope's visit as the most auspicious event in his life; and testified his gratitude in a way which showed the power of his hand, the vigour of his imagination, and the fervour of his gratitude. He presented his patron with a votive mural tablet, upon which he had sculptured in alto relievo a graceful female figure, pensive and dejected, though still persevering in the use of style and tablet; the lyre, the symbol of joy, is laid aside and mute; the owl, the emblem of night, obviously intimates darkness and sorrow; the flame of the lamp seems ready to go out when the genius comes, whose wings are not yet folded from swift and recent flight. He has scarcely

drawn near to the lamp before he lifts the oil-cruse, and pours forth the much desired supply. The inscription, "*A Genio lumen*," expresses the meaning of the design, which was to symbolize the timely and seasonable relief which Mr. Hope afforded, and the light it shed on the future career of the sculptor.



The exterior of the mansion is imposing, and reminds

those who have been in Rome of some of the historic palaces which abound in that city and its environs. It was much improved and embellished by the late Henry Thomas Hope, Esq. ; and the interior and the open loggia have recently been decorated by French artists in a style which shows considerable refinement of taste. The entrance hall is a square apartment with a gallery on three sides, which contain choice works of art. In the basement are to be seen

"*Oephalus and Aurora*" by Flaxman.

"*The Belvidere Apollo*," a copy by Flaxman.

"*Venus coming from the Bath*," copy from Canova by Bertolini.

"*Antinous*," a copy from the antique.

"*The Emperor Hadrian*," antique.

"*Hygeia*," an antique.

"*A Shepherd and Dog*," by Thorwaldsen.

"*Silenus and Bacchus*," group in bronze.

"*The Gladiator*," in bronze.

"*The Medici Apollino*," a copy in Carrara marble.

"*Athenian Boy*," pulling a thorn from his foot ; in bronze, by Pisani.

"*The Crouching Venus*," in bronze.

"*The Capitoline Doves*," mosaic.

There are copies of the Lanti Vase in bronze ; large *Tazze*—a beautiful cenotaph ; busts of Roman Emperors, and a fine copy of the Florentine Boar.

The galleries contain "*A Genius*," in bronze ; "*Jove's Eagle* ;" "*The Knife Grinder* ;" "*Diana and Antinous* ;" "*Master Charles Hope* ;" "*Master Adrian Hope* ;" "*Master Henry Hope* ;" "*Mrs. Hope* ;" and "*Lord Wriothesley Russell* ;" all by Thorwaldsen. "*Henry Philip Hope*," by

Bartolini; and many other choice works of art.

The Deepdene is not only rich in statuary but possesses many admirable and priceless pictures, which were originally in the Palais d'Orleans, and were acquired by the late Thomas Hope, and further increased by his son, Henry Thomas Hope, and by Mrs. Hope, who is the present owner of the mansion. The details which are now introduced have been enriched by extracts from a catalogue of the pictures, prepared by Cecil Lister Kaye, Esq., who has obligingly allowed the author the privilege of making them.

The *Vestibule* contains two fine works by Gauffier, a Roman artist. The first represents "Ulysses and Nausicaa;" and the second, "Hector reproaching Paris;" both Homeric subjects. "*The Six Poets*" are by Giorgio Vasari, whose "*Lives of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*" supplies much interesting information not found elsewhere. The picture represents Petrarch, Danté, Guido Cavalcante, Boccaccio, Cino da Pistoia, and Guiton d'Arezzo.

The *Great Hall* is, in addition to the superb sculpture, adorned with a fine picture of "Henry Philip Hope," brother of Mr. H. T. Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. There is a small monument on the terrace to the memory of Henry Philip Hope, with the inscription,

"Fratrī Optimo, H. P. H."

There are a "Venus and Adonis" by Carlo Maratti; "The Last Supper" by Jordaens; and "Damocles" by an unknown artist. This picture was bought by Mr. T. Hope of a Frenchman named Dubost, who received a commission from him to paint a portrait of Mrs. Hope, which was done so badly that he could not be the painter of "Damocles," and his name was erased from the picture. In revenge he

painted and exhibited a picture which was a caricature of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, under the title of "Beauty and the Beast," until Mr. Beresford, the brother of Mrs. Hope, cut it to shreds in the presence of a large number of spectators. There is a fine work which represents the "Author of Anastasius" in Turkish costume, and is full length and life size.

The *Hall Gallery* has the fine picture by Haydon which represents the "Repose of the Holy Family in their flight to Egypt." There are "Orpheus attended by the Muses of Poetry and History," by N. Poussin; "Damocles," by Westall; and "Judith and Holofernes," by the great artist Giorgione; "Death of Adonis," by Rubens; "St. Francis," by Fra Bartolomeo; "Angelica and Medoro," by Guercino; and a "St. Sebastian," by Andrea del Sarto.

The *Billiard Room* is adorned with the grand picture of "The Fall of Babylon," by Martin; painted for Mr. Hope, and is a companion picture to "The Fall of Pompeii," by the same artist. There is a cool "Landscape" by G. Poussin; and two "Views of St. Albans" by Mulready; "The Holy Family attended by Angels," by N. Poussin; and a "Portrait of the Duke de Valentinois," alias Cæsar Borgia, by Correggio. There are three fine Marine pieces by Vandevelde and Backhuysen. The gem of this apartment is "The Temptation," by Titian; of which "the colouring is extremely fine, and the head of our Saviour is admirable for the expression of goodness and divine wisdom. The Tempter is represented by a young man holding a stone in his hand. Drawing, colour, and the grand effect of this picture, render it worthy of the highest eulogy; and it ought to be regarded as one of the most valuable works of the master."

The *Library Corridor* contains "The Music Master," by Sharp, which gained the first prize in 1809, was purchased by Mr. Hope from the Directors of the British Institution. "The Importunate Author" is by J. S. Newton, and is a scene taken from Moliere's Comedy of "Le Facheux." There are Dutch Landscapes by G. Berkenheyde. "The Violin Player," by Uchterveld; "Views in Venice," by Marische; "The Repose in Egypt," by Gauffier; and "The Singing Lesson," by Tarken.

The *Library* has a fine portrait by Raffaele of "Marc Antonio," the eminent engraver; a "Magdalen," by L. Carracci; a "Saint Cecilia," by Domenichino; and "Lucretia" and "Roman Daughter and her Father," usually called "La Charité Romaine," by Guido. There are two valuable works by Holbein, one of which is a portrait of some one now unknown; and the other of his friend and the distinguished Scholar "Erasmus," and has the date 1532 A.D.

The *Boudoir* is adorned with several portraits of the Hope family, among which may be noticed those of Mr. Adrian Hope, born 1709; Mr. John Hope, born 1751, and his wife née Philippina Barbara Vander Hoeven; a charming portrait, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hope; Master Charles Hope, as Bacchus, youngest son of Thomas and Hon. Mrs. Hope, by Lawrence; General Sir John Hope, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Adrian Hope as children, with a dog. There is an admirable picture of Mrs. Hope, the present owner of the estate, in a grey dress, with a row of pearls round her neck, by Lacretelle, an eminent French Artist.

The *Drawing Room* has two fine pictures of "Fruit and Flowers," by Van Huysum, and two works with the same

subject by Van Os. "The Madonna and Child," by Perugino, is eminently beautiful for arrangement and colour. Mieris is seen to considerable advantage in two choice examples, which are a "Lady Buying Poultry," and its companion picture a "Lady Buying Fruit." "The Interior of a Church in Italy" is by Canaletti; "St. Peter Healing the Sick," by Schidone; "St. John the Baptist," by Domenichino; a portrait by Denner; "The Interior of a Church," by Arnold; and a "Female Saint," by Raffaele, holding her drapery with one hand, and a flower in the other.

The *Small Drawing Room* is devoted chiefly to the works of artists of the Dutch School, among which may be noticed a "Landscape," and a "Repose in Egypt," by Van Huysum; "Scene in Holland," "View in Holland," "The Hawking Party," "The Stadthaus in Amsterdam," and "The Hague," by Berkenheyde,—all faithful representations of scenes and buildings in Holland, with which country the name of Hope is honourably associated. There is a "Street Scene," by P. C. La Forge; "The Judgement of Paris," by Mieris; and a "Dutch Scene," by Vander Heyden—much admired by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who remarks, that it has "a view of a Church and two black friars going up steps. Notwithstanding this picture is finished very minutely, Vander Heyden has not forgotten to preserve great breadth of light."

The *Small Dining Room* is rich in portraits of the Hope Family. "Lady Decies," mother of Hon. Mrs. Hope, is by Sir Joshua Reynolds. "Hon. Mrs. Hope and Children," the two boys are Henry and Adrian Hope. "Mrs. Henry Hope," by Phillips; a fine portrait of "Rev. W. Harness;" "The Burgomaster and his Family," which

represents Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, his wife, two sons and two daughters. Then follow portraits of the "Children of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle," and include those of the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Francis, Lady Beatrice, Lady Emily, and Lady Florence Pelham Clinton.

The *Dining Room* is rich in chefs-d'œuvres of Raffaele and Veronese. There is a "Magdalen," by Correggio, which was once taken to Spain by the second wife of Philip V., and afterwards returned to Italy by one of her household. The documents of the Roman Academy verify the work as the production of Correggio. There is a "Holy Family," by Schidone; a "Holy Family, St. Mark, and the Doge Ranieri," by Tintoretto. The Doge is reading out of a book which Joseph is holding, and our Saviour is pointing to it. There is an impressive "Betrayal," by Guercino; and a fine "Charity," with the usual emblem of little children, by Vandyke; and the "Incredulity of Thomas," by Guercino. The two pictures by Veronese are among the finest works of the artist. The first to be noticed is "The Contention of Virtue and Vice for the possession of the Artist." This represents a woman having the hands of a harpy holding a pack of cards in her hand, and leaning towards Veronese who is flying away from her, and throws himself into the arms of Virtue who is coming forward and holding him. Vice is rising from her seat, and under her drapery there is a bust of a sphinx and a poignard. Behind her is a fragment of a monument, on the cornice of which is written

"Honor et Virtus post mortem florent."

The face of Vice is hidden as if the artist anticipated the

sentiment of Pope,

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen."

The other picture, the "Marriage of Wisdom and Strength," has a lovely landscape. Wisdom in the form of a beautiful woman raises her looks towards heaven, and her forehead is adorned with a bright star or a conventional figure of the sun. At the base of the colonnade near which she sits is the inscription "Omnia Vanitas." The ground is strewn with the emblems of royalty. Near her is a Cupid seated, holding a sword and a crown, behind is Hercules with the skin of the Nemean lion thrown over him, and resting on his club. Both these works of Veronese are in the highest preservation, and were formerly in the Gallery of the Palais d'Orleans.

The "St. Michael and Satan," by Raffaele, which is similar to the great picture in the Louvre, was painted for Francis I., who rewarded the painter in the most munificent manner. Raffaele acknowledged the liberality of the king by sending him a "Holy Family," whereupon Francis doubled the amount of the original payment. The picture at the Deepdene was probably painted for Cardinal Cenci, and differs from the Paris picture in the colour of the wings of the Archangel, and of the drapery. It is described by Carlo Maratti, as an "Opera Maravigliosa," and presents in a splendid manner the victory of the Archangel over the power and malice of Satan.

The *Back Staircase* has a picture of a "Market Place in Holland," by Ouwater; "View of a Castle," by Berkenheyde; "Thetis bearing the Armour of Achilles," by West, which was painted by commission for Thomas Hope, Esq.; and there is a fine work of Hilton's, of which the subject is

"Queen Philippa interceding with Edward III. for the lives of the Burgesses of Calais."

The *Landing* contains a "Landscape" and the "Martyrdom of a Saint," by Salvator Rosa; "Our Saviour Bound," and a "St. Sebastian," by Domenichino; "The King and Queen of Holland and Family," by Gonzales; "San Marco by Night," by Guardi; and "Nine Views of Venice" and "Roman Peasants," by unknown artists. There are a "Scene in the Apennines," by Fairbairn; "Narcissus and Cupids," by West; and "Mr. Hope of Amsterdam," by Sablet, which represents him playing at cricket.

The *Study* possesses four pictures by Mariesche, which are "Views of Venice;" "The Campagna of Rome," by Burrer; and "The Piazza di San Marco," by Guardi.

The *Bedrooms* have several choice works of art, of which the most remarkable are "Venus and Cupid," by Palma Vecchio; "Ruins in Italy and Ephesus," by Mayer; "Bacchante and Fawn," by Meramee; "The Cup of Tea," by Sharp; "The Poor Wanderer," by Kreuseman; "Girl at Venice," by Inskipp; "The Last Supper," by Germiniani; "Madame Sentupery," (daughter of Mrs. Hope), by Halfeld; and three portraits of "Miss Hope," afterwards Duchess of Newcastle; in the first she is painted as playing at cat's cradle; in the second, as a child offering a biscuit to a King Charles' Spaniel; and in the third, on a pony, and a dog running at her side.

In a small room near the Conservatory which is decorated after the style, and with groups of figures, similar to those found at Pompeii, there stands the superb Minerva Victrix which was found near Ostia, and purchased by the late Thomas

Hope for his gallery of sculpture. Mrs. Hope has kindly provided hand-catalogues for the information and pleasure of visitors; but some detail of the pictures may be acceptable, and may render the sight of these works more impressive and instructive. Descriptions of the Jasper vase which represents Perseus and Andromeda, the costly china, the choice bronzes, miniatures and enamels, would be too numerous even for a brief outline of them.

The gardens of the Deepdene are rich in ornamental trees of great size and beauty. On the north side is a magnificent tulip tree, (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), the bole of which measures ten feet in circumference. There are specimens of the copper-coloured beech, the Hungarian lime, evergreen oaks, cedars of Lebanon, *Pinus insignis*, *Morinda*, *Pinsapo*, *Abies clanbraziliana*, and *Douglassi*, with many other native and foreign growths of singular beauty. The Conservatory is rich in exotic ferns, lovely creepers, and richly blooming plants. The southern side of the mansion is clothed with magnolias and adorned with sculpture; so that, as a writer observes, "On one side of the house is England, and on the other side is Italy." On the slopes and dells to the west of the mansion the rhododendrons flourish by thousands, and in the month of June exhibit such a profusion of flowers, and such a mass of fine colour, as to make travellers, who have seen the wonders of the Himalayan blooms, express their grateful surprise. At the top of the hill, which is reached by a path overshadowed by magnificent beeches, is the Terrace, whence the visitor looks northward upon the dell with its Italian garden, and the landscape bounded by the North Downs; and from a splendid avenue of limes he can look southward, and see at

his feet the spot which was originally a vineyard, and in the distance the weald of Sussex and the South Downs on the Coast.

The present owner of this fine property is Mrs. Hope, daughter of Monsieur Joseph Bichat, who was married to Mr. H. T. Hope in 1841. Their daughter, Henrietta Adela, became Duchess of Newcastle by her marriage in 1861 with Henry Pelham Alexander, sixth Duke of Newcastle, born in 1834 and deceased 1879. Their son, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham Clinton, was born in 1864, and succeeded to the title in 1879. The heir presumptive is his brother, Henry Francis Hope, born 1866. The eldest daughter, Lady Beatrice Adeline Pelham Clinton, was married September 16, 1880, to Cecil Lister-Kaye, Esq., son of Sir John Lister-Kaye, Baronet, of Denby Grange, Wakefield, who died in 1855, having married the Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of Earl of Cottenham, by whom he had two sons, the present baronet and Cecil Lister-Kaye, Esq. Lady Emily Pelham Clinton was married June 24th, 1880, to S. E. Don Alfonso Doria, Duca d'Artigliano, second son of Prince Doria-Pamphilj Landi, by his marriage with the Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. The remaining female member of the Duke of Newcastle's family is Lady Florence Josephine.

Somewhat to the south is the Mausoleum of the family, which was, under letters patent from the Bishop of Winchester, consecrated as a burial place by John (Beresford), Bishop of Raphoe, in the autumn of 1818. Thomas Hope, Esq., was interred there on the 3rd of February, 1831, and his son, Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., was buried

there in 1862. There was a large and solemn gathering of the townspeople, who testified their respect to one who had been always willing to promote their welfare; and many of the neighbouring gentry, and persons of distinction from London, who attended as mourners, made the scene unusually impressive.

DENBIES.

This spot was originally called Aschcomb Hill; and probably derived its present name from an owner or tenant of a farm whose name was Denby. The house and some land were purchased by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, of Mr. Wakeford, in 1734. On the death of Mr. Tyers, the Hon. Peter King bought the property; and his son, Lord King, sold the house and a portion of the land to James White, Esq. Mr. Joseph Denison, an eminent London Banker, was the next owner; and his son, William Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey, enlarged the estate by the purchase of land from the Earl of Verulam and the late Duke of Norfolk. It was, on Mr. Denison's death, bought by the late Thomas Cubitt, Esq., whose son, the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P. for West Surrey, is the present owner.

As before noted, this property was owned by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, the founder of Vauxhall Gardens, who is chiefly remembered for the grotesque decorations of the grounds with statues, inscriptions, and dreary verse. In the centre of a gloomy wood, which he called "Il Pensoroso," he built a small temple and covered it with a number of serious texts and admonitory sentences. At the termination of one of

the walks were the figures of a "Gentleman's skull" and a "Lady's scull," with verses inscribed on a pedestal below them of a sufficiently repentant style. At a short distance from the temple, which had a clock that struck every minute, were two figures as large as life, representing the christian and the unbeliever in their last moments, with a statue of Truth treading on a mask.

Thus, while Tyers was providing for the gaiety and dissipation of London by the opening of Vauxhall Gardens, he reserved all his seriousness and gloom for the cheerful scenes of the country.

Mr. Tyers is known as the father of Tom Tyers, who wrote an "Essay on Addison and Pope;" and in his "Political Conferences" anticipated a form of literary composition which has been adopted with such success by Walter Savage Landor in his "Imaginary Conversations." He was very frequently in Johnson's company, and Boswell remarks, "he abounded in anecdote but *was not sufficiently attentive to accuracy.*" He is humorously described in the "Rambler" as "Tom Restless." Johnson once observed to Boswell: "Tom Tyers described me best; Sir," said he, "you are like a ghost, you never speak till you are spoken to."

The present mansion at Denbies was built by the late Thomas Cubitt, Esq.; and the church was built after the designs of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and among other beautiful objects in the interior, the pulpit commands special admiration. The woods, plantations, and gardens, have been greatly improved since the present family has had the estate; and the house contains many fine works of art; a large collection of fossils from the neighbouring chalk-pits; many specimens of objects of natural history and coins

which relate to the neighbourhood of Dorking and the County of Surrey.

The late Thomas Cubitt, Esq., was highly esteemed by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, and as a proof of their regard for him the Prince planted, on July 15, 1851, two trees, which stand as permanent and flourishing evidences of royal favour. One is a *Cedrus Deodara*, and the other is a *Sequoia Sempervirens*.

The views from Denbies are wide and impressive; and when the spectator looks eastward along the valley towards Reigate, and the light of the summer sun gilds the scene, it forms so splendid a panorama as to incline us to quote the poet's words:

“Earth hath not anything to show more fair.”

From Ranmore Common, which is on the north of the residence, the Crystal Palace, St. Paul's, London, and Windsor Castle, may be seen in favourable conditions of the atmosphere.

In 1780 the Northumberland militia and a regiment of foot were encamped on Ranmore Common, and were ready to be marched to London to arrest the confusion and mischief created by the rioters, who insulted the aristocracy, burned Newgate Prison, destroyed Lord Mansfield's library, furniture, manuscripts, and curiosities. These riots were produced by fear of the Roman Catholics, whose chapels were destroyed, and are known in history as Lord George Gordon's riots. Dr. Johnson said, “The sight was dreadful, thirty-six fires all blazing at one time.” The outrage began on the 2nd of July, and the flames were not quenched until the 9th. The Northumberland militia and the regiment of foot

rendered invaluable service in the suppression of disorder and the restoration of quiet and safety.

On the slope of Denbies the lime-works are still in operation and furnish some of the best lime in England for building purposes. As a proof of its excellence it may be remarked that in the erection of Somerset House, the Bank of England, London Bridge, and the new Houses of Parliament, this lime was used; and is still extensively required for domestic and public edifices in various parts of England. The "lime-mania" which once existed has passed away; new works have been begun towards Betchworth, and the range of the North Downs is rich in chalk and innumerable fossils.

BRADLEY—DENBIES.

The Manor of Bradley belongs to the Denbies Estate, and, in the time of Edward III., belonged to a family named Bradele. It came afterwards into the possession of the Sondes family, one of whom became Earl of Feversham, then passed into the hands of the son and heir of the Earl of Rockingham. It was held afterwards by Henry Talbot, Esq.; Edward Walter, Esq., of Bury Hill; Viscount Grimston; W. J. Denison, Esq., and is now the property of the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P.

Mr. Cubitt is the eldest son of the late Thomas Cubitt, Esq., and was born 1828, and married, 1853, Laura, daughter of the Rev. James Joyce, Vicar of Dorking. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1851, M.A. 1854, is J.P., D.L., and has been M.P. for West Surrey since 1860.

FREDLEY.

This is the seat of Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late Thomas Drummond. Descended from an ancient Scotch family, he pursued his studies with honour and success in the Cadets' College, Woolwich, became Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and was professionally engaged in the survey of Ireland. He invented the heliostat, which was first stationed at Leith Hill, and reflected light to Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, a distance of forty-five miles. To him we are also indebted for the splendid invention of the "Drummond Light."

The celebrated aphorism that "property has its duties as well as its rights," was first penned by him in a letter sent to the magistrates of Tipperary, while he was Under Secretary for Ireland. The sentiment was no doubt obscurely felt long before; but we must avow our obligation to his sense of justice and felicity of expression, which gave compactness of form and clearness of outline to that which before was dim and indistinct; for

" Though truths in manhood darkly join,"
Deep seated in our mystic frame,
We yield all honour to the name
Of him who made them current coin."

By his comparatively early death, probably accelerated by his official zeal, Ireland lost the great benefit of his extensive knowledge and patriotic interest in her welfare. Apart from his personal attainments and official service, he was distinguished by his descent from one of the great historic

houses of Scotland. The brief abstract of the family from which he came may be fitly introduced to the reader by an extract from an able genealogist, who begins the narration of the Drummonds in the following words :

“Le nom de Drummond a toujours été mis par les historiens au nombre des plus anciens et des plus fameux de l'Ecosse. Cette maison, éclatante par unê longue suite d'ancêtres, tire son origine de l'arbre genealogique des rois d'Ecosse ; et ce qui est un avantage bien rare, elle peut prouver que pres que tous les rois de l'Europe son sortis de ses premiers ancêtres. Elle commence sa filiation á Maurice qui vivait au commencement du onzieme siècle. Il etait fils de George, cadet de l'André, roi des Huns, et commandoit le vaisseau, qui portait en Hongrie, Athelin Edouard, heritier lègitime de l'Angleterre, avec sa mère Agathe, et les princesses, ses sœurs, Marguerite et Christine. Une tempête furieuse le fit echoner sur les côtes d'Ecosse, auprès d'un lieu qui est encore appelé *l'Esperance Sainte Marguerite ou Queensferry* du nom de la Princesse St. Marguerite, qui fut depuis reine d'Ecosse, epouse du Roi Milcolumbe III., surnommé Kenmoir ; en consideration de ce service, et aussi pour ses grandes qualités, le roi combla de faveurs, and ne negligea rien pour l'attacher à sa cour. Il lui donna, entre autres terres, celle de Drymen on Drummond, dans la viscomté de Dumbarton, d'où ses descendans ont pris leurs noms, et leurs titres, et voulut qu 'il portât pour armes trois barres ondeés de couleur rouge. La reine Marguerite lui fit epouser une de ses dames d'honneur.”

The Drummond family has furnished Dukes of Roxburgh, Perth, and Melfort ; Marquis of Forth ; Earls of Marr, Perth, and Kerr ; Viscount Strathallan ; Barons Drummond,

Inchaffray, Maduty, Cromlix, and Stolhall; Knights of the Garter, St. Louis, Golden Fleece, Bath, and Thistle; Ambassadors; Queen of Scotland; Duchesses of Albany and Atholl; Countesses Monteith, 2 Montrose, Eglington, Marr, Rothes, 8 Tullibardine, Dumfermline, Roxburgh, Wigtown, Sutherland, Balcarras, Crauford, Arran, Errol, Marshall, Kinnoul, Hyndford, Effingham, Macquary in France, and Castel Blanco in Spain; Baronesses Fleming, 2 Elphinstone, Willoughby, Hervey Olyphant, Rollo and Kinclaven.

A daughter of the Earl of Monteith, Annabella, married John, eldest son of the Earl of Carrick, who succeeded to the throne of Scotland by the title of Robert III. "Queen Annabella's second son was James, who succeeded to be first king of Scots of that name."

The pedigree of Thomas Drummond, Esq., Under Secretary for Ireland, is traced from one of the branches of this numerous and historic family. Thomas Drummond was known for his daring adventures in the reign of James IV. of Scotland, and fled to Ireland, and thence to London, where he procured favour from Henry VII., by whose intercession he got a pardon from King James IV.; after that he returned to Scotland, and lived at Kincardine with his niece Annabella, wife of William Lord Graham, who sold him the lands of *Drummonddirenock*, (which signifies the Irish Drummond lands), formerly called *Waigtown*. He married —Scott, daughter of the Laird of Mongie. Thomas, his son, married the daughter of Duneaid McKenzie. His son, John, married the daughter of James McGruder. His son, John, married the daughter of Livingstone of Glentirran. John was killed by the clan Macgregor, in 1589. He was Under King's

Forester of Glenartney; his kinsman, Lord Drummond, being Hereditary Keeper of the Royal Forest. The secret Council granted a Commission of fire and sword to various noblemen and gentlemen for the pursuit of the whole Clan, of whom nearly two hundred are mentioned in the Commission, which was executed with extreme severity.

Omitting a few descents, there follows Patrick Drummond, who joined the Duke of Perth in the cause of Prince Charles, in 1745; but was designedly prevented by his wife from active service, by pouring a tea-kettle of hot water into his boots, which disabled him from mounting his horse. The Earl of Perth, after the battle of Culloden, was long in concealment at Drummondirenock, and gave him a grant of the house and lands at Dalwhinnie. He was succeeded by James, who became the representative of Innermay, Drummondirenock, and Comrie, W.S., 1788; and sold his estate to Viscount Melville, 1800; and married Elizabeth Sommers, from whom descended, with other issue, Thomas Drummond, Under Secretary for Ireland, who married Miss Kinnaird in 1835, and had issue Mary, married in 1863 to Joseph Kay, Q.C., deceased 1878; Emily; and Frances, deceased.

The crest and motto of the Drummond line from which Thomas Drummond sprang, consists of a hand holding a heart, and the motto is "Loyal au Mort" (Loyal to the Dead), and arose from the following circumstance. In 1490, Thomas Drummond, chief of the clan, and guardian to his orphan nephew who was carried off in a raid by the Murrays, whom he pursued with many of his followers, was met by a messenger who delivered a packet containing the bleeding heart of the boy. Thomas Drummond held the heart in his hand and exclaimed "Loyal au Mort."

Fredley Farm was the residence of Richard Sharp, Esquire, once M.P. for Portarlington. He was author of a small volume entitled "Letters and Essays," which affords us a glimpse of his learning, acumen, and felicity of expression. The "Essays" discuss various topics; as those of study, style, eloquence, philology, and metaphysics. These pages show an immense extent of reading; are enriched with many happy quotations and sparkling anecdotes, which illustrate and enforce the lessons he desires to convey. Sydney Smith, Lord Brougham, and Lord Jeffrey solicited him to contribute to the Edinburgh Review. He complied with their request, but the articles he wrote cannot now be identified. His verse is easy and pleasant, of which the following passage, which refers to Fredley Farm and the neighbourhood of Dorking, may be introduced as a specimen.

"No more, oh London! but when duty calls,
 To breathe the cloud that hovers o'er thy walls,
 To stem thy crowds, endure thy deafening noise,
 Gaze at thy splendours, or repent thy joys,
 From thee far off I turn my willing feet,
 To the lone quiet of my lov'd retreat;
 To stray from field to field in careless ease,
 And count the blossoms on the tardy trees,
 Climb the high down to meet the rising sun,
 Or in my copse his mid-day fervour shun.
 Or should some honour'd guest, half smiling, deign
 To trace the limits of my little reign,
 Then proud of both, each varying scene I show,
 The impending cliff, the gulfy stream below;
 The box-clad hill in whose unfading groves,
 Fragrant and fair, the lingering traveller roves."

It is, however, by his powers of conversation that he is chiefly remembered, and it may be assumed from the intellectual eminence, scholarship, and genius of his friends and visitors, that these were of the most distinguished order,

and justified the name by which he is generally known, of "Conversation Sharp." There must have been a rare fluency of expression, apt introduction of anecdote, compactness, and force of argument, and the light of a vigorous imagination to suffuse the whole with an indefinable charm. It appears to have realized Cowper's description of one

"Who, when occasion justified its use,
Had wit as bright, as ready to produce,
Could fetch from records of an earlier age,
Or from philosophy's enlightened page,
His rich materials, and regale your ear
With strains it was a privilege to hear."

It is probable that no Boswell could have faithfully recorded such conversation as that heard at Fredley Farm; and therefore we must lament the loss, in this case, of some of the fairest efforts of a cultivated and powerful mind in the sphere of social intercourse; where in moments when expansion of feeling, genial intellectual activity, pleasant utterance, variety of felicitous allusion, and innocent repartee, combine to produce one of the greatest and purest pleasures of life.

Lord Macaulay describes, in a letter to his sister, some of the characteristics of Mr. Sharp, and remarks: "The other day I met Sharp, and had a long talk with him about everything and everybody, metaphysics, poetry, politics, scenery, and paintings. One thing I have observed in Sharp, which is quite peculiar to him among town-wits and diners-out. He never talks scandal. If he can say nothing good of a man, he holds his tongue. I do not of course mean that in confidential communication about politics he does not speak freely of public men; but about the follies of private individuals. I do not believe that, as much as I

have talked with him, I ever heard him utter one word. I passed three or four hours very agreeably in his company at the Club."

Mr. Sharp's distinguished friends and acquaintance who visited Fredley Farm between 1797 and 1835, may be roughly classified as follows :

POETS AND NOVELISTS.—Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth,* Coleridge, Southey, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Crabbe, Washington Irving, Christopher North, and Captain Basil Hall.

POLITICIANS AND ORATORS.—Lord Brougham, Grattan, Huskisson, Francis Horner, Lord Lansdowne, Plunkett, Lord John Russell, Sheridan, and Sir Samuel Romilly.

METAPHYSICIANS.—Sir James Mackintosh, Dugald Stewart, and John Stuart Mill.

HISTORIANS.—Lord Macaulay, Grote, Hallam, and James Mill.

ARTISTS.—Calcott, Collins, Copley Fielding, Chantrey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Wilkie.

EMINENT SCHOLARS.—Horne Tooke, Porson, Whately, and Whewell.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.—Denon and Talleyrand.

EDITORS OF REVIEWS.—Lord Jeffrey and J. E. Lockhart.

MEN OF SCIENCE.—Babbage, Sir Humphrey Davy, Faraday, and James Watt.

WITS.—Luttrell and Sidney Smith.

DISTINGUISHED LADIES.—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Somerville, and Madame de Stael. A distinguished American visited

* There is a beech in Norbury Park which overhangs the Mole which has W. W. carved in its bark by the Poet, because the tree was spared at his intercession.

him on the 6th of June, 1815, and observes, "We dined at Mr. Vaughan's with several men of letters; but I saw little of them, excepting Mr. Sharp, formerly a member of Parliament. He has been made an associate of most of the literary clubs in London, from the days of Burke down to the present time. He told me a great many amusing anecdotes of them, particularly of Burke, Porson, and Grattan, with whom he had been intimate, and occupied the dinner time pleasantly as the same number of hours have passed with me in England. He gave me a new reading in *Macbeth*, from Henderson, to whom Mrs. Siddons once read her part for correction when Mr. Sharp was present. The common pointing and emphasis are:

Macbeth.—If we should fail?

Lady Macbeth.—*We fail,*

But screw your courage to the sticking place
And we'll not fail.

'No,' said Henderson, 'that is inconsistent with Lady Macbeth's character. Read it thus, Mrs. Siddons:

Macbeth.—If we should fail?

Lady Macbeth (with contempt).—*We fail?*

But screw *your* courage to the sticking place
And we'll not fail.' "

The Earl of Albermarle observes in his work entitled "Fifty years of my life;" "In Conversation Sharp's little dining room, in Upper Grosvenor Street, I met with men who could boast of personal acquaintance with the members of the Club, as Burke, Johnson, and Reynolds."

THE GROVE.

Just beyond "The Beehive" on the London Road are a house and grounds which have attained some notice from the fact that the Marquis of Wellesley once lived there. The place was originally built, and the gardens and walks arranged by Mr. Reeves, who delighted to ornament the retreat with verses contributed by some of his literary friends. They were affixed in different parts of the garden, so that his visitors might enjoy the calm of the grove and the pleasure of poetic composition at the same time.

The subjoined verses were contributed by Mrs. Knowles, the wife of the celebrated Dr. Knowles.

"Come, gentle wanderer, sit and rest,
No more the winding maze pursue;
Art thou of solitude in quest,
Pause here, and take the solemn view.

"Behold this spirit-calming vale,
Here stillness reigns,—'tis stillness all,
Unless is heard a warbling tale,
Or distant sound of waterfall.

"The letter'd stone, the Gothic gate,
The hermit's long forsaken cell,
Warn thee of thine approaching fate,
O fear to die—not living well.

"But if in virtue thou increase,
Thou'lt bear life's ill—nor fear to die;
Then every breeze will waft thee peace,
And foretaste sweet of promised joy."

Mrs. Knowles was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and on one occasion complained to him that men had much more liberty than women: Johnson said, "Why, Madam, women have

all the liberty they should wish to have. We have all the labour and the danger. We go to sea, we build houses, we do everything, in short, to pay our court to the women." After an amusing discussion, Mrs. Knowles remarks, "Well, I hope in another world the *sexes* will be equal."

The mansion has been recently enlarged and adorned by the present owner, E. Arnold, Esq., and the grounds contain fine trees, pleasant sward, and spacious gardens.

JUNIPER HALL.

Sir Cecil Bishopp appears to have been the owner of this property in 1762, which he greatly improved, and, as noticed under the head "Mickleham," prepared the way for further additions to the beauty of the estate. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Jenkinson, who built the present mansion; and in preparing for the foundations, a spear-head, fragments of weapons, and two skeletons were discovered. It passed in succession into the hands of Mr. Worrell, then of Mr. Broadwood, the celebrated manufacturer of pianos, who built the prospect tower near the summit of Boxhill. From him it was held by Miss Beardmore, at whose death it was purchased by F. Richardson, Esq., the recent proprietor. It is a charming place for its sylvan beauty, its pleasant gardens, and its magnificent cedars which were planted a hundred and twenty years ago, and from the sheltered spot in which they stand are perfect in shape, rich in admirable foliage, and produce abundance of cones. The mansion contained many choice works of art, a large collection of interesting autographs, and the original

manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Old Mortality," and "Anne of Geierstein," with many other objects of literary interest. The property has been sold (1882) to J. MacAndrew, Esq.

Juniper Hall is memorable as the residence of the French Colony, which consisted of *émigrés* who, in 1798, fled from the excesses and cruelties of the later phases of the French Revolution. Madame de Staël; Talleyrand, ecclesiastic, politician and wit; Guibert, Narbonne, General D'Arblay, Sicard, Lally Tollendal, Jancourt, Marquis Girardin of Ermonville, the Duke of Guignes, the Princess d'Henin, the Princesse de Poix, Madame de Châtre, and Mademoiselle de Montmorin, completed the circle assembled at Juniper Hall.

The author of the life of Madame de Staël, referring to their social intercourse, remarks, "She is the cynosure of these *conversazioni*. If Talleyrand excels all in *bon-mots* and epigrams, she dazzles all by the splendid variety and happy pertinence of her ideas, the richness of her style, and the general enthusiasm of her sentiments. At one time she thrills the company by her passionate recitation of a tragedy; at another she entertains them, and particularly commands the applause of Talleyrand, by reading the first chapter of her work 'On the Influence of the Passions on the Happiness of Individuals and of Nations.' " "She reads," writes Mrs. Phillips, "the noble tragedy of 'Tancrede,' till she blinded us all round." These distinguished visitors to England "were obliged to economise; most of them lost their all in the wreck of their country; and those who, like Madame de Staël and Narbonne, retain ample resources, are embarrassed by the difficulties which attend the remittance

of their funds. The few that have any means share them with the many that have none. They are content with one small carriage, which they have bought for their drives in the beautiful scenery of Surrey. It can hold but two persons. Talleyrand and Narbonne gaily take their turns to ride behind as footmen; and, breaking the glass from the back of the vehicle, keep up the liveliest conversation with its inmates. Madame de Staël assures us that she never heard more brilliant talk than in these excursions."

Madame d'Arblay writes, "Madame de Staël is at the head of the French Colony in this neighbourhood; and is a woman of the first abilities, I think, I have ever seen. She exactly resembles Mrs. Thrale in the ardour and warmth of her partialities. I find her impossible to resist. She is only a short walk from here (Westhumble), at Juniper Hall. There can be nothing imagined, more charming, more fascinating than this little Colony; between their sufferings and their *agrémens* they occupy us almost wholly. The Colony at Mickleham made the most of their resources of enjoyment, amidst scenery celebrated for its picturesque beauty, with occupations tending to their culture, and with the characteristic gaiety of the French temperament. Their want of means compelled them to sacrifice their jewels and laces. Talleyrand parted with the remains of a superb library; others gave lessons in French; and others undertook 'menial offices'—but they never failed to amuse themselves." The Colony broke up in January, 1794, when, at the request of the French Republic, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, ci-devant Bishop of Autun, received notice to quit England, and the fact is mentioned in a letter from the Count de Narbonne to Mrs. Phillips in these words:

“Mardi, à cinq heures, un messenger d'état est venu chez Talleyrand, lui apporter un ordre de quitter le royaume avant cinq jours, c'est à dire avant Dimanche prochain; en y ajoutant qu'il étoit chargé de le prévenir que si, au jour indiqué, il n'étoit pas parti, il seroit dans le cas de la deportation, et deporté sur le champ.”

The following letter was received from him on his arrival in America.

Copy of autograph letter from M. D. Talleyrand.

9 Mars, Philadelphie.

Le 14 Mars j'étois encore à Falmouth, et le 28 Avril je suis descendu à Philadelphie, vous voyez Monsr. que notre traversée a été heureuse. Nous n'avons pas rencontré un seul bâtiment qui nous ait interrogé. Après dix ou douze jours de mal être, je me suis fait à la mer comme si c'étoit mon métier; il me semble même que je ne me suis pas trop ennuyé. Vous nous aviez munis de si bon livres que le tems s'est passé là comme ailleurs. Cecilia a été lu par tous nos passagers, et même par notre capitaine qui s'est fort aisément accoutumé aux mœurs gentlemen; le matin il lisoit Evelina et Cecilia, et le soir au lieu de manger du bœuf salé, il nous demandoit du sirop de vinaigre de Mde. Lock. Nous avons trouvé ici en arrivant un embargo qui est bien péuible, &c. Voulez vous bien Monsieur vous charger de cette lettre pour M. de N. que n'est peutêtre pas assez heureux pour être avec vous. Alors vous voudriez bien mettre son adresse, et la lui envoyer. S'il n'est plus en Angleterre, je vous demande de vouloir bien me donner de vos nouvelles directement, ainsi que de celles de votre famille; s'il y est encore, ne prenez pas cette peine là vous-même. Ses lettres seront remplies surement de vous et des

votres, de Mde. Phillip, de Mde. D'Arblay. Mon adresse est, &c. J'ai l'honneur de vous renouveler, Monsieur, l'assurance des sentimens de consideration, et de respect avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur

TALLEYRAND.

Voulez vous bien faire mille complimens de ma part à M. D'Arblay.

During Talleyrand's passage to America the tedium of the voyage was relieved by the perusal of "Evelina" and "Cecilia," which became more interesting to him from his personal intercourse with their authoress.

Madame de Staël returned to Coppet, and at her departure actually sobbed on saying farewell to Mr. Lock of Norbury. The French Colony, as it was called, which had been driven to the shores and retreats of England, was again dispersed to find safety in other countries.

MILTON AND MILTON COURT.

The Manor of Milton or Midleton is in Dorking parish, and is thus described in Domesday book :

"Baldwin, holds of William (Fitz-Anscuff) *Mildetone*, which Uluric held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 4 hides. The arable land consists of 5 caracutes. There is in the demesne 1 caracute; there are 10 villains, and 9 bordars with 4 caracutes. There are 4 bondmen; and 1 mill at 2 shillings; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields 9 hogs for pannage, and 10 hogs for herbage. In the reign of King Edward, it was valued

at 70 shillings; subsequently at 60 shillings; and the same at present. In the hundred of Copthorne are 2 hides pertaining to this manor, valued at 20 shillings."

In the reign of John this manorial estate was transferred from the family of Paganel, by the marriage of an heiress, to John de Somery. In the ninth of Edward II., (1316 A.D.,) it belonged to the prioress and nuns of Kilbourn; and after the suppression of that convent, Henry VIII. annexed this mansion to the Honour of Hampton Court. Queen Mary settled it, with other estates, on the restored monastery of Shene, which was a second time suppressed in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. After some temporary grants, that Queen conveyed, by letters-patent dated March 14th, 1599, O. S. to George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton, to hold of the Honour of Hampton Court, as one-fortieth of a knight's fee, at an annual rent of 40 shillings. It descended with other estates to Sir Frederick Evelyn—then to Captain George Evelyn, and afterwards to William John Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House, by whom it was sold to L. M. Rate, Esq., the present owner.

The old mansion called *Milton Court* was probably built in the later years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The plan of this interesting fabric is in the form of an E and was designed as an architectural compliment to Elizabeth, whose initial is expressed in this solid and durable manner. The rooms are large, and the staircase is remarkable for the form and solidity of the newels and hand-rails, which resemble those at Slyefields. Some years ago this large mansion was let out to a number of poor families, whose poverty formed a contrast to the spacious rooms and apartments they were allowed to occupy.

Since it has been in the possession of the present lord of the manor, L. M. Rate, Esq., it has been improved and embellished in pleasing harmony with the original character of the fabric. The gardens are spacious, admirably laid out with alleys, walks, and borders, planted with choice shrubs, and seem to realize Lord Bacon's ideas of the true and pleasurable arrangement of such surroundings to a mansion. There is a fine expanse of water in the neighbouring mill-pond. The Pippbrook flows through the grounds, and there is a handsome gateway with its motto "*Spero meliora*" which leads to the residence, memorable as the former habitation of the eminent Scholar, Jeremiah Markland. The present owner is Lachlan Mackintosh Rate, Esq., born 1821, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857, called to the Bar of the Inner Temple 1869, and is a magistrate of the County of Surrey.

NORBURY.

This estate, according to Brayley, was held in succession by Oswald, a Thane; by William Husee in 1315; by William Wymeldon, in the reign of Henry VI. (circa 1450); by Thomas Stydolph, and by Anthony Chapman, who sold it to William Lock, Esq., in 1774. At the house of Mr. Lock, Sir Thomas Lawrence was encouraged to make his first attempt at modelling, and succeeded in making an excellent likeness of his friend, who was a generous patron of art and literature. Lord Lytton relates an incident which occurred in the family of this gentlemen. He was at Como, and was awaiting the return of young Mr. Lock and his bride, who

were approaching in a skiff the place where he stood, to welcome them. A sudden squall, such as frequently bursts upon inland lakes, overtook them, and he saw them sink and perish without the slightest opportunity of saving them from a watery grave.

The mansion which belongs to this estate stands in a commanding situation, and looks toward the south, with its fine expanse of woodland, pastures, and the outline of the South Downs; and on the north are seen the town of Leatherhead, and the country around London. There are some choice works of art, which have been produced by the chisels of Baily, and Canova; and the drawing-room contains some wall-paintings of considerable attraction. The east and west walls of the apartment are adorned with landscapes which represent the lake scenery of Cumberland, of which, part was painted by Barret and Gilpin, and the figures were executed by Pastorini. In the two spaces between the three windows of the room are two fine female figures, painted by Cipriani, which represent the two daughters of Mr. Lock, one of whom became Mrs. Angerstein, and the other married Lord Wallscourt, of the Irish Peerage.

Chief among the attractions which this estate possesses are the splendid ancient yew trees, which have survived many revolutions of religion and national history. The grove which they form is called "The Druid's Grove," and without being too credulous we may imagine that the ancient ministers of that mysterious worship celebrated their rites there. The monks of another faith rejoiced in the fair possessions of Norbury Priory, or where startled when they knew that Henry VIII. and Lord Thomas Cromwell were resolved to eject them from their pleasant home. Some of these yews

have special designations which are suggested by their form, among which we may find "The Fallen Giant," "The King of the Park," and "The Horse and its Rider." The admirers of Wordsworth will recall that poet's description of yew trees :

"Huge trunks ; and each particular trunk a growth,
Of intertwined fibres serpentine
Upcoiling, and inveterately convolved ;
Not uniformed with phantasy, and looks
That threaten the profane ; a pillared shade
Upon the grassless floor of red brown hue,
By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged
Perennially—beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, decked
With unrejoicing berries—ghastly shapes
May meet at noontide ; Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight ; Death the Skeleton,
And Time the Shadow ; there to celebrate,
As in a natural temple scattered o'er
With altars undisturbed of mossy stone,
United worship."

"Many of these trees are of great age and venerable aspect ; and of a girth seldom equalled. In some instances the circumference of stems is full seven yards at three or four feet from the ground. One is upwards of twenty-two feet in circumference, that has had seven huge limbs cut off. Others approach these measurements, and all show signs of immense age. In this park, as elsewhere, the decay of trees is followed by others of a different kind—that after the oak, there rises the beech—and after the beech the ash spontaneously springs up."

It is said that the *Glea Rubiginea*, or Dotted Chestnut moth, which is very rarely seen, feeds on the juice of the ripe berries in the month of October, and is then easily caught.

Hamerton, in his "Life of Turner," observes, "In 1797,

Turner sends to the Academy Exhibiton, a *Study in September of the Fern House, Mr. Lock's Park, Mickleham, Surrey*. Castles and abbeys he has seen in all their grandeur, yet still thinks that the Fern House in Mr. Lock's Park is worth drawing and exhibiting also. This is most characteristic of Turner, and we shall find him, throughout his career, always ready to turn from great things to little things; his power of taking an interest in what he saw being always active, and neither deadened by too much stimulus, nor atrophied by the insufficiency of it."

Thomas de la Garde Grissell, Esq., the present proprietor of Norbury, is the eldest son of Thomas de la Garde Grissell, Esq., who died in 1863, by Eliza Millicent, daughter of Edward Leathes, Esq., of Normanton, Suffolk; and grandson of the late Thomas Grissell, Esq., J.P., of Norbury Park. He was born in 1857, and married Frances Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Beale, Esq., of Heath House, Co. Salop. Mr. Grissell inherited the property from his grandfather.

Before we leave Norbury* and its formerly distinguished owner, we may insert a passage from a poem entitled "Leith Hill," published in 1789, which shows the estimation in which Mr. Lock was held as a patron of the fine arts:

"But haste my muse by other themes inspired,
To yonder crowned hill, the seat of taste,
Of attic elegance, of worth and Lock;
Patron and judge of every finer art,
Delighting in the pride of Ancient Greece,
Which emulative Britain makes her own."

* As the grounds of Norbury are private property, persons who wish to visit the Druid's Grove should apply by letter to T. D. Grissell, Esq., or leave their cards at the mansion.

PIPPBROOK HOUSE.

This mansion was formerly the residence of W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the city of London, and an active magistrate of the neighbourhood. The property was sold by his son to the late Mr. Forman, who almost re-built the house under the superintendence of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and is a fine example of domestic Gothic architecture. There are many specimens of tapestry and choice furniture in the house. There are valuable works of art, and a museum which is rich in antiquities of various countries; and of civilizations which have long disappeared. There are Greek and Etruscan vases; Egyptian papyri and objects of worship; choice examples of sculpture; Roman weapons of various kinds; exquisite iridescent ancient glass vessels; bronzes; implements used by men in pre-historic ages; and some works of mediæval art. These were collected by the late Mr. Forman, the former husband of Mrs. Major Burt; and, as a private museum, it is not accessible to the public. The mansion is surrounded by fine trees, and stands in the midst of pleasant gardens and shrubberies. On the east boundary is a charming avenue of limes, recently planted by Mrs. Hope, on the drive which leads from the London Road to the Deepdene. The present owners of the property are Major and Mrs. Burt.

SHRUB HILL.

This mansion commands, on the northern side, a fine view over a fair meadow, the Pippbrook, Denbies, and the North Downs. On the southern side there were gardens,

shrubberies, and some fine trees which extend to Cotmandene. The building is a curious pile which has reached its present form and size by additions to the original plan. The house was the residence of the ancient family of the Earl of Rothes, who purchased it in 1792. It was built in the reign of Charles I., and was, before the Earl bought it, successively the property of Mr. Daye, a solicitor; Lord Berkley of Stratton; Henry Grenville, Esq., Ambassador at Constantinople; Charles Shaw, Esq.; Lord Cathcart; Charles Mannigham, Esq.; John Smith Budgen, Esq.; William Marriot, Esq.; and, until recently, of the heir of the late Earl of Rothes. Lady Elizabeth Wathen was the last of the family who occupied the mansion, and sometime after her decease, the property was sold by public auction, and bought by Mr. Ledger, of Croydon. The Wathen Estate, as it is named, is now sold in plots for building purposes, and, both towards the Pippbrook and Cotmandene, there is likely to be a large increase of houses at the east end of the town.

The Rothes family sprang from Bartholdus Leslyn, one of the Hungarian Magnates who attended Margaret Atheling into Scotland, to become the wife of King Malcolm Canmore. Leslyn married the King's sister, and was appointed Governor of Edinborough Castle. From him descended George Leslie, created Lord Leslie by James II., in 1457. The title of Earl of Rothes, derived from Rothes, a seignury on the banks of the Spey, was afterwards conferred. The last Earl was taken ill in the hunting-field, and was conveyed to Betchworth Castle, where he died, February 21st, 1817. The mansion was honoured with a royal visit in 1816, when Queen Charlotte, on her return from Brighton to Windsor, breakfasted at Shrub Hill. On the death of Lady Elizabeth

Wathen (née Leslie), the effects were sold by auction, among which were found, in a lumber room, six gilded eggs, which were preserved as relics of the breakfast.

The subjoined inscription is on the sepulchral memorial of the late Earl of Rothes :—

“To the memory of the Right Honourable GEORGE WILLIAM, Earl of Rothes, Baron Leslie and Bambreigh, one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland, and Colonel of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry from their first enrolment ; who departed this life on the eleventh day of February, 1817, in the forty-ninth year of his age, after a constant residence in this Town for twenty-five years ; during which eventful period, comprehending the whole of the War with revolutionary France, his Lordship was uniformly actuated by a zeal for the public good, and shone before men an eminent example of loyalty to his sovereign, of reverence for the Civil and Religious establishments of the country, of ardour in his military command, and of moderation and equity in the local administration of justice ; whilst in private life he conciliated the respect and love of all classes by the urbanity of his deportment, by the warmth of his friendship, by the cheerfulness of his conversation, and by the exercise of every conjugal, parental, domestic, and social virtue. The inhabitants of Dorking, deeply affected at the awful suddenness of his dissolution, grateful for the benefits he conferred upon them, and desirous to perpetuate their cordial sense of his meritorious character, have caused this monument to be erected.”

INTERESTING PLACES.

BETCHWORTH CASTLE AND PARK.

According to Domesday book, *Becesworde*, which was afterwards divided into the three manors of West Betchworth, East Betchworth, and Brockham, belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, ancestor of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. West Betchworth had been held by Sarah de Bendeville in the reign of John, and was afterwards held by John de Berewyke; Roger Hoes; Richard, Earl of Arundel, (called the Earl with the carpyd hat), who received, from Richard II., licence to embattle his castle. From the Arundels the castle passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Brown, who obtained, in 1449, license to fortify and embattle his mansion at Betchworth, with permission to empark the manor, enjoy the right of free warren, and hold manorial courts. The castle and property came, by marriage with an heiress of Sir Adam Brown, into the hands of William Fenwick, Esq. It was bought then by Abraham Tucker, Esq., who bequeathed it to Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, who sold it to Henry Peters, Esq. It was afterwards sold by the youngest son of Mr. Peters to Henry Thomas

Hope, Esq., who annexed it to his estate, and caused the castle, which was very delapidated, to be pulled down. A great part of the castle had previously been dismantled by Mr. Fenwick, and only so much left as sufficed for the purposes of a mansion.



Near the remains of the castle is the magnificent avenue of lime trees, two hundred and eighty yards in length. Their height, regularity, and arrangement, remind us of the nave and aisles of a vast cathedral. In winter their coral buds; in spring when they unfold their tender leaves; in summer when there is the hum of innumerable bees; and in autumn when decay changes their foliage into the colour of

gold; they are variously attractive.

In fine and sunny June weather they recall the lines of Tennyson, who writes:

“ The broad ambrosial aisles of lofty lime
Made voice with bees and breeze from end to end.”

A short distance from the avenue are to be seen some of the finest Spanish chestnut trees in our country. It is very probable that they were planted in 1449, and are, therefore, more than four hundred years old. Their boles measure, about three feet from the ground, from seventeen to twenty-three feet in circumference. Some of them have been fractured and rent



BETCHWORTH PARK.

by storms; and others are deformed by unsightly tumerous growths. Gilpin, in his "Forest Scenery," remarks, "I heard, also, that near Betchworth Castle, in Surrey, there are not fewer than seventy or eighty chestnuts measuring from twelve, eighteen, and twenty feet in girth; and some of them very picturesque forms; but I saw them only at a distance."

CHART PARK

is in the Holmwood tything, and was formerly designated the *Vineyard*, from a plantation of vines on the slope of the hill. It formerly belonged to the Howards; the Talbots; Captain Thomas Cornwall, R.N., who married Elizabeth, heiress of Henry Talbot; and was afterwards sold by Sir Charles Talbot, to whom it had been bequeathed by Mrs. Cornwall, who resided there until 1802, when Thomas Hope, Esq., purchased the property, took down the house, and added the park to his own estate.

BOX HILL.

This celebrated spot takes its name from the box trees which grow there. It is commonly stated that they were first planted by an Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.; but as they are alluded to in leases with the dates of 1603 and 1608; and as the family name of De Buxeto is found in a document of the thirteenth century, relating to this neighbourhood, it is probable that they are the remains of extensive

plantations which once flourished at Boxwell in Gloucestershire, Boxmoor in Hertfordshire, and other parts of England.



In 1797, the box trees were sold by Sir John Mildmay, who at that time owned the property, for £10,000.

Since the importation of box-wood from Portugal and other countries, the value of these plantations has been much reduced. Evelyn says that "the wood is much used by the turner, engraver, carver, mathematical instrument maker, comb, and pipe and flute maker; the roots of the tree for the inlayer and cabinet maker."

The hill may be approached, on the southern side, by a path which leads by the Castle Mill on the Reigate Road, across the fields, and then by the road which runs under the railway arch. The usual route to the hill is that on the London Road, by a foot-path close to Burford Bridge Hotel, and by a carriage-road a little further on. The Hotel just named is well known from the beauty of its situation, and the number of distinguished persons who have, at different times, had recourse to its accommodations. The Queen, when Princess of Wales, stayed there several days. Lord Nelson was there during a short period of inaction before the Battle of Trafalgar. Several literary men have re-visited this hostelry, and one, whose words we quote, has left his impressions on the place. Mr. Black, in the dedication in the "Princess of Thule," refers in the following terms to the hotel:

"It was a still warm evening in June, and we were in a little old-fashioned inn at the foot of Box Hill—the windows open, a mild west wind blowing through the elms, the yellow sunset shining along the hills. A great silence lay over the valley; the air was fragrant with various scents; doves were calling in the distant trees. In the dusky corner of the room, where the piano stood, some one, with a sweet strange thrill in her voice, was singing 'Lady Barnard,' and 'Woodstock Town,' and 'The Bailiff's Daughter.' And it

occurred to one of the party, sitting at the open window there, that this story, although it dealt with far other scenes, and with people not familiar to us in the south, had, nevertheless, for its heroine, a girl who was brave and bountiful in her love, who was proud, and sweet, and sensitive in all her ways; who was generous to the poor, true to her friends, and loyal to her own high notions of womanhood; and that therefore that this story might well be dedicated, as it is now dedicated, To our GOOD BELLE."

There is another allusion to Box Hill in Black's "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," in which he begins his romantic tale in these words: "It was all settled one evening in the deep winter time. Outside, a sharp east wind was whistling round the solitudes of Box Hill; the Mole at the foot of our garden, as it stole steadily through the darkness, cracked the flakes of ice that lay along its level banks; and away on Mickleham Downs, and on the further uplands toward the sea, the cold stars were shining down on a thin coating of snow."

De Foe visited the spot, and has left a singular account of a large number of people who met on Sundays near the "Great Beech," on Box Hill. Ladies and gentlemen were accustomed to come in their carriages from Epsom, and other places in the vicinity, for the purpose of seeking pleasure amid these bowers, walks, and glades. He suggests that the conduct of the visitors was blamably immoral, and that the whole scene recalled "the groves and high places" of Judæa, where deities were worshipped, who never frowned upon the sensual delights of their devotees. As the hill became the scene of a weekly rendezvous, a vintner from the "King's Head," Dorking, opened a cellar or cave on the

hill for the sale of beer, wines, and spirits. This tended to make things worse, and the pleasant spot was profaned by riot, dissipation, and intemperance. Some young men of Dorking determined to put an end to these scandalous proceedings. Whether this arose from some surviving traces of religious zeal which marked the town in the time of the Commonwealth ; or from a youthful love of adventure and pleasure in a daring enterprise, cannot now be ascertained. But the result was, that the vintner's stores were scattered, and all he possessed there completely destroyed. This daring act, strange to say, went unpunished ; and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood had the satisfaction of knowing that the Sunday gaities had been brought to a close.

Mackay, who travelled through England in 1714, speaks of Box Hill as "that Temple of Nature nowhere else to be equalled for affording so surprising and magnificent idea of heaven and earth, whether you lose yourself in the aged yew groves of Mickleham, or try your patience in angling for your delight in trouts at Leatherhead."

In the "Monthly Magazine" for 1798, Dr. Aikin thus describes Box Hill. "Its peculiarity arises from its resemblance to the bold, broken crags of mountainous countries ; which, however, it only holds on this (the Leatherhead) side ; for where it bends round to join the Reigate ridge of chalk hills, it puts on the same rotundity of form with the rest. Its crest affords a walk uncommonly striking, winding through plantations of box, and at openings affording a bird's-eye view of all the charms, as well of the Leatherhead vale, as of that much longer one, in which the former terminates. Viewed from near Burford

Lodge, the vast perpendicular wall of verdure, forming a side screen to those grounds, has an effect of real sublimity, as well as of uncommon beauty; a similar happy circumstance is perhaps scarcely to be met with in any other ornamental scene."

Harriet Martineau states in her "Autobiography," "One yearly holiday was especially refreshing to me. With the first fine weather in May, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and I, used to go for a few days to Box Hill, or Godstone, or some other pretty place not far off, and carry a book or two, and lie on the grass, or ramble among the hills, commons, or lanes, as if we had nothing to do; I never came home without fresh spirits for my work, and valuable suggestions about new efforts."

Box Hill has been termed the "Cockneys' Paradise," and it is much to the credit of his taste and understanding, that he so frequently chooses the spot for the enjoyment of his holiday. Thousands of persons of all ranks and conditions have visited, and still, in summer, continue to visit, the hill. There are small companies and large gatherings who come, during the fine season of the year, to seek pleasure in its glades, its smooth and inviting sward and fair prospects. Some of the wealthy classes come with their choice viands and wines and their brilliantly-dressed footmen; and others come with simpler fare, spread their feast and enjoy their pleasant talk, in which, to use Goldsmith's thought, if there is not much wit there is a good deal of laughing, which answers quite as well. A small party will arrive with a few musicians, and then to the sound of harp and violin there will be the cheerful dance, which reminds us of the sylvan festivities which Claude represents in some of his Italian

landscapes. Schools, clubs, societies, congregations, artisans employed in large metropolitan establishments, and wedding parties, come in succession to this pleasant spot, from which, in a fair and sunny afternoon, in addition to the extent and variety of the prospect, which embraces the woods and plantations of the neighbouring gentry, and the distant outline of the South Downs, may be seen the town of Dorking, reposing in the valley as the abode of health and the image of social peace.

Beaven describes the pleasant parties, which met on the hill in his day, in these lines :

" Here oft the happy master, gay inclined,
With youthful sports cheers his declining years ;
Above vain pride, his servants join the guests,
To sprightly dance, on Nature's carpet green,
Inspired by Sampson's* animating strings,
Who fills his empty purse at every wake ;
The rural rout, the rustic wedding's joy."

On the western side of the hill is the spot where lie interred the remains of Major Peter Labelliere, who is reported to have been buried with his head downwards, that at some future change, in which the world would be turned upside down, he would be found standing erect. This idea arose, most probably, from some wanton joke ; and therefore should be rejected. The Major was a man who had some innocent fancies, and was, from the known humility of his disposition, more likely to desire to be buried with his head downwards, that he might resemble the Apostle whose name he bore—who was, according to ecclesiastical tradition, crucified in that manner.†

* A noted blind fiddler of Betchworth.

† There is a cottage on the hill, at which, on Thursdays, visitors may have refreshments and the use of the cottage gardens. At other times special application must be made to Messrs. Hart, Hart, & Marten, Dorking, for the accommodation desired.

As Mrs. Barbauld has expressed in some verses the pleasures which many have realized in their visit to Burford Bridge, we will introduce a few of them.

"From the smoke, and the din, and the hurry of town,
Let the care-wearied cit to this spot hasten down ;
And, embosomed in shades, hear the lark singing shrill,
At the cottage that stands at the foot of the hill.

"Let the fierce party zealot suspend his alarms,
Nor dream of invasion, nor here talk of arms,
Here the sweet charms of nature his passions shall still,
As he treads the soft turf at the foot of the hill.

"Here the belle that is drooping from crowds and night-air,
May her freshness renew, and her roses repair ;
And the sick gather health, without doctor or pill,
By a walk from the foot to the top of the hill.

"Here's a health to the cottage and health to the plains,
Ever blithe be your damsels, and constant your swains ;
Here may Industry, Peace, Contentment reign still,
While the Mole softly creeps at the foot of the hill."

In the "Times," of January 9, 1883, there is an extract from the report of Sir Joseph Hooker, the director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, which states that "In the increasing dearth of box-wood, merchants were looking with hope to India. Some five tons of Indian box-wood were sold in London at the high price of £80 a ton ; but India cannot be relied on for a supply, and the expense of conveying the wood from the forests would be too high." After the lapse of some generations the trees which flourish on Box Hill may realize their former high prices.

THE CAMP ON ANSTIEBURY AND THE BATTLE OF OCKLEY.

This camp is situated less than a mile and a half from Holmwood Station, and crowns the summit of a hill which is now overgrown with wood. There are three concentric circles of mounds and ditches, enclosing a space about three hundred yards in diameter, and more than eleven acres in extent. On the southern side there has probably been a landslip, by which the continuity of the works has been destroyed. It was a British camp of refuge for non-combatants and property, which could be protected there "from sudden forays, which constitute the warfare of savages." The name which these works retained was *Hean Stige byrig*, from *Hean Stig*, the High Way; the Roman road, called Stone Street, ran within half a mile of the hill. This hill is at present part of the Kitland's Estate, the property of D. D. Heath, Esq. At one time it belonged to the Bury Hill Estate, and probably gave its name to that property.

The Danes probably used such entrenchments when they found them ready to their hand, and it is likely that they occupied this spot before the battle of Ockley was fought. The village itself lies nearly two miles and a half from Anstiebury.

After the Danes had made settlements in Ireland, the Western Isles, and elsewhere, they invaded England, took and sacked Canterbury and London, and were, in 851, on their way through Surrey, and along the Stone Street to Winchester, eager for the overthrow of the West Saxon King.

“ They crossed the North Downs and plunged into the Weald, then the most savage part of the South of England. This was no plundering excursion, for there can have been no spoil there, except the swine in the forests.”

“ Up the Stone Street from his post of observation upon the Channel, perhaps from Arundel, came Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald, and the host of the West Saxons. The South Saxons, and the scattered foresters of the Weald, would flock to his standard upon the march. By the old English constitution every man, on pain of being pronounced a worthless outlaw, was bound to rally to the King’s standard in such a crisis. And when the Golden Dragon of Wessex was in the field, and the beacons blazing on the Downs, and the answering smoke of Danish ravage was going up to heaven from London to the Weald, no true Englishman in Hampshire, or in Sussex, or in Surrey, but came in the train of Ethelwulf to live or die with him.”

The hosts met “ hard by Ockley Wood,” or by the Wood of Oak Lea. Near this place is Friday Street, which was probably a heathen settlement, whose name is connected with *Frea*, the goddess of nature. The struggle was, most probably, on the lower slopes of Leith Hill, and not in the village of Ockley, where the ground was marshy and covered with woods. In the slopes of Etherley Farm in 1882, two oak coffins were found, roughly made, and a few human remains. Wood ashes were found near this spot, where the victors were gathered round their watch-fires. The aldermen, kings, thegns, and churls were buried; the distinction of a coffin being reserved for the chiefs.

The old chroniclers dwell with intense interest on this victory. Henry of Huntingdon describes the battle in these

terms: "You might see there the warriors, thick as the ears of corn, charging upon either hand, and rivers of blood rolling away the heads and limbs of the slain. God gave the fortune of war to those who believed on Him, and ineffable confusion to those who despised Him." The exaggeration of "rivers of blood," probably gave rise to the tradition that the blood stood "anle deep on Ockley Green." There are, however, traces of the flight of the vanquished in Battle Bridge, near Gatton, and at Slaughterford near Horley.

"On Holmbury Hill, 850 feet above the sea, more than three miles from Ockley, is an entrenchment of the same class as Anstiebury. It is a camp of refuge, and a monument of forgotten warfare of British tribes among themselves, or against the Romans. It consists of a double bank and ditch, the entrance defended by a re-entering work upon the least steep side, the north. This, roughly speaking square, with an angular extension, following the contour of the hill towards the south. The sides are about a furlong each way, and it contains about ten acres. It is unlike Roman work; for the Roman legions, masters of the country, were planted where they could command watering places and roads, and not perched upon out-of-the-way summits. Still it is not so hopelessly un-Roman in shape as Anstiebury is."

"*Stone Street, or Stane Street*, was the Roman road from Chichester and Arundel, to London. Leaving the former place it follows the line of the present road generally—over Brignor Hill, through Coldwaltham to Pulborough, and through Billingshurst and Slinfold. Beyond this point it is disused for two short intervals, but runs on at the existing

road through Ockley, past the green to Buckinghill Farm. Here the road to Beare Green and Dorking turns abruptly to the right; but the Stone Street can be traced across the fields by a slight depression in the ground, and by the flints lying along it. Near Bearehurst it follows, for a few yards, the modern private road, and is then to be seen clearly in the fields before the house. It goes up the hill, through Round Woods copse, crosses, by a slight cutting, the lane near Minnick Wood Farm, and bearing slightly to the left passes close to Anstie Grange Farm. It continues below Redlands, above Folley Farm, parallel almost to the road over the Holmwood Common, till it becomes obscure on nearing Dorking. From Dorking it continued north-eastward, near Walton-on-the-Hill and probably by Streatham to London." *

Sir Leopold George Heath, K.C.B., of Anstie Grange, is the youngest son of the late George Heath, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, of Kitlands, by Anne Raymond, daughter of William Dunbar, Esq., born 1817, married in 1858 Mary Emma, daughter of A. C. Marsh, Esq., of Eastbury, Herts, and has issue, with other children, Arthur Raymond. Sir Leopold was educated at the Royal Naval College, is a magistrate for Surrey, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Order of Medjedie; was late Commodore in the Indian Ocean, and formerly a Naval A.D.C. to the Queen.

Kitlands is the residence of Douglas Denon Heath, Esq., who is the second son of the late George Heath, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, (who died 1852), by Anne Raymond,

* The information respecting the battle near Ockley, the Camps, and Stone Street, has been chiefly extracted from an able monograph, recently published by H. E. Malden, Esq., of Kitlands.

daughter of William Dunbar, Esq., born 1811; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, and was Senior Wrangler), and is a magistrate for the county of Surrey, and, formerly, judge of the Bloomsbury County Court.

CHART LANE.

As this lane, which most visitors admire, illustrates the remarks of a popular writer on the formation of such narrow shady roads, we will introduce them for the pleasure of our readers. Kingsley observes: "Curious things to a minute philosopher are these same narrow lanes. They set him on archæological questions, and more than I could solve; and I meditate as I said how many centuries it took to saw through the worn sand-banks. The dyke, ten feet deep, up which he trots, with the oak-boughs meeting over his head, was it ever worth a man's while to dig out the soil? surely not. The old method must have been to remove the soft upper spit till they got to tolerably hard ground, and then, MacAdam's metal being unknown, the rain and the wheels of generations gradually sawed deeper till this road-ditch was formed. Many of these hollow lanes, especially those on the flat ground, must be as old, or older than the Conquest. In Devonshire I am sure they are. But there are many of them one suspects were not made by water, but of cowardice prepense. Your indigenous Celt was, one fears, a sneaking animal, and likes to keep, when he could, under the cover of banks and hill-sides; while your bold Roman made his raised road straight over hill and dale, "ridgeways"

from which, as from an eagle's eyrie, he could survey the conquered lowlands far and wide. It marks strongly the difference between the two races, that difference between the paved track with its established common way for all passengers, its regular stations and milestones; and the Celtic track-ways winding irresolutely along in innumerable ruts, parting to meet again, as if each savage, (for they were nothing better), had taken his own fresh path when he found the next line of ruts too heavy for his cattle."—

Kingsley's Miscellanies, vol. i, p. 160.

THE GLORY.

This is a beautiful wood to the south of Dorking; and may be approached from Chart Lane and Cotmandene; or from the Horsham Road, leaving St. Paul's Church on the left, and entering by a gate not far from the Cottage Hospital. There are, in the centre of the wood, the remains of a magnificent group of Scotch firs—two of the noblest having been, with many other fine trees, uprooted in the storm of October, 1881. There were, formerly, some openings through the woods, which afforded visitors some lovely views of the surrounding country. One looked towards Boxhill; another commanded the prospects of the Redland Woods, and the Holmwood and its pleasant wildness; and another led the eye to the west, where the hills stretch from Denbies towards Guildford. In spring the contrast between the light and cheerful green of the larch, and the solemn foliage of the firs; and during the year the profusion of the various bushes and trees, make the spot one of most pleasant

retreat. There is a rich variety of wild flowers; and in autumn the blackberry bushes produce abundance of fruit. Among the larger trees may be noticed the larch, the birch, the oak, the beech, and the alder; and the entomologist finds, during the months of summer, many species of butterflies, and diurnal and nocturnal moths. On the south of "the Glory" is Trashurst, the residence of the late Thomas Stilwell, Esq., whose kind benefactions to the inmates of the Almshouses on Cotmandene will long be gratefully remembered.

HOLMWOOD.

The old way of spelling this word, as found in deeds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is Homewood; and in more ancient records it is described as the wood of the Earls of Warren. In 1649 it is described as one of the wastes of the manor of Dorking. In the reign of James II., large red deer were preserved for, and chased by, the monarch himself; and horse-loads of strawberries were sent thence to the London market. There are now many residences on the Common, inhabited by wealthy persons who find the air and scenery very delightful. The views towards Reigate and the North Downs are extensive and beautiful. The Church at Holmwood was built in 1838, and that in North Holmwood in 1875. Some of the villas are admirable examples of domestic architecture, and especially Oakdene, the late residence of the Marquis of Blandford, and that of Mr. Boehm, the celebrated sculptor, opposite North Holmwood Church. There are many lodging-houses on

the Common, which receive visitors in summer from Brighton, London and elsewhere, who find the foliage, the woods, the breezy open spaces, and the calmness of the neighbourhood, a happy change from their usual places of abode.

In the month of July, 1876, there was an encampment at the Holmwood. The force consisted of McMurdo's Divisional Staff; or the third Division of the second Corps d'Armée, and General Rainés', or the first Brigade of that Division, together with a portion of the Divisional troops. The first Brigade was composed of the Perth Rifle Militia, the Renfrew Militia, the Ayr and Wigton Militia, and a Company of the 61st Regiment. The Divisional troops were composed of a detachment of Royal Engineers, with Telegraph Train, and the Armagh Militia. There were a few dragoons and orderlies, a very few Royal Engineers, a half troop of Militia Train, and a few mounted Militia policemen. There was a review by the Duke of Cambridge on the 17th of July; and the inhabitants of the Holmwood and Dorking were gratified with the excellent conduct of the soldiers.

"Waterlands Farm" is a small and picturesque homestead on the east of the Common, and has often attracted both professional artists and amateurs to sketch, paint, and engrave it. The building is now occupied by Col. DeCetto, son of the late Bavarian minister to the Court of St. James'.

At Arnolds is the seat of Edward Kerrich, Esq., youngest son of the late John Kerrich, Esq., of Harlestone, Co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Walls' End, Co. Northumberland, born 1807, educated at Exeter College, Oxford; J.P. for Surrey, and, lastly, County Treasurer, married, 1829, Mary Evelyn Susan, second daughter of Richard Fuller, Esq., of the Rookery, and has, with other

issue, Henry Walker, Kerrich-Walker, (of Newton House, Chester le Street, Co. Durham), who assumed the latter name by Royal licence in 1877, under the will of John Walker, Esq., of Stelling Hall, Co. Northumberland, born 1832, married, 1864, Isabella, eldest daughter of G. Reid, Esq., of London, and has, with other issue, Edward Henry, born 1865. Edward Kerrich, Esq., died February, 1883.

Oakdene is a handsome residence which was built by Mrs. Labouchere—and was afterwards purchased by the Marquis of Blandford in 1873, who sold it, in 1881, to Wildman Cattley, Esq., the present proprietor.

There are other mansions of considerable beauty, which belong to Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Rumbold, A. Sconce, Esq., M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq., and Mrs. Chaldecott.

The Ladies Legge, who live near North Holmwood Church, are descended from Thomas Legge, Sheriff of London 1343. George Legge was created Baron Dartmouth in 1682. The second Baron was created Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth in 1711.

Oakdale is the residence of John Vivian Hampton, Esq., second son of the late John Lewis Hampton-Lewis, Esq., of Henllys, Co. Anglesey, (who died 1871), by Frances Elizabeth, only child of Thomas I'Anson, Esq., of Harmley, Co. York; born 1835, married, 1868, Lady Laura Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Augustus Constantine, second Marquis of Normanby, and has issue Constance Laura. Mr. Hampton was educated at Harrow, and is a magistrate for Surrey.

The Holmwood Church was built in the year 1838. It originated chiefly from the zeal and munificence of Mrs. F. Seymour Larpent, who died in 1879 at the advanced age of

88 years. The Rev. E. D. Wickham, the present vicar, remarks: "To her we principally owe, in this place, the first beginning of our Church and its Schools, and the formation of this Parish. Mrs. Larpent never ceased to retain her affectionate interest in the Holmwood; *e.g.*, to her the parishioners are largely indebted for their finely-toned bell, and, by her will, she left a legacy to the National School, which has enabled the Committee to appoint an additional assistant master, much needed in consequence of the increased number of the children."

The following additions have been made to the fabric, parsonage house and schools, chiefly through the exertions of the present vicar.

Chancel added	1842.
Tower and North Aisle	1845.
Vestry	1848.
South Aisle	1862.
New Bell	1875.
Churchyard enlarged	1852.
Meadow given as glebe	1876.
Parsonage built	1844.
Ditto enlarged	1852.
School built	1844.
Dwelling-house enlarged	1854.
New Schoolroom built	1870.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene, and the patron of the incumbency is the Bishop of the Diocese. The interior of the Church is an example of chaste ecclesiastical ornamentation; and in the columns near the pulpit, and in the chancel, the beauty of the stone, from the neighbouring range of Holmbury, deserves special attention.

There are several painted windows, one to the late John Gough Nichols, Esq.; one which represents the Beatitudes; and a good eastern one with appropriate subjects drawn from the life, death, and resurrection of our Lord. There is a mural tablet to the memory of Seymour Larpent, Esq., Judge Advocate; and one to Sir George Rennie, with a representation of the three arches of London Bridge, with the construction of which his name is identified, and has the following inscription—

In memory of
 GEORGE RENNIE, C.E., F.R.S.,
 Born 3rd Dec., 1792,
 Died Good Friday, 30th March, 1866.
 Mors Janua Vitæ.

There is a cenotaph to the memory of Mrs. Henderson, which represents a pillar originally erected to her memory at Lausanne; but which has entirely disappeared. On the shaft of the pillar is this inscription:

Olympia,
 the
 affectionate
 and beloved wife
 of
 D. G. Henderson, Esq.,
 Died 1st of March, 1843.
 also
 Olympia, Infant,
 who joined her on the 3rd,
 aged 7 days.
 “Blessed are the dead which
 die in the Lord.”

Underneath the representation of the shaft, &c., at Lausanne, with the Lake of Geneva, Dent du Midi, &c., is this inscription ;

“ This monument
is raised by a devoted husband,
To perpetuate the memory of
a beloved wife, and sincere christian,
in the Church which she munificently
aided to erect, and in which she loved to worship.”

It bears a representation of a marble column, which marks the spot where her lamented remains rest at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where she died, aged 81.

There have been only two incumbents since the Church was built. The first was the Rev. J. S. Utterton, afterwards Archdeacon of Surrey, and Suffragan Bishop of Guildford, who, after a life of great activity, died while engaged in divine service at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, at the close of 1881. The next is the Rev. E. D. Wickham, formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, who has held the incumbency since 1851.

The present Incumbent is the son of James Anthony Wickham, of North Hill, Frome, Somerset, born 1768, married, 1800, Marianne, only child of Hill Dawe, Esq., of Bridgewater, and died 1854. His fourth son is the Rev. Edmund Dawe Wickham, Vicar of Holmwood, born 24th February, 1810, and married, 26th May, 1836, Emma, only child of Archdale Palmer, of Cheam Park, and has issue, his son, Reginald Whalley, born 29th January, 1851, Archdale Palmer, the second son, born 1855, and other children.

A School in North Holmwood was established by the efforts of Mr. Utterton, Charles Barclay, Esq., Mrs.

Larpent, and other friends ; and services were conducted in the building on Sunday evenings, until the erection of North Holmwood Church in 1876, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and was erected at a cost of £2,700, and the living is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Coldharbour Church was built and endowed by the liberality of the late John Labouchere, Esq., of Broome Hall, in the year 1841, when that part of the Holmwood was constituted a separate parish.

The Holmwood was, many years ago, notorious for the frequency of highway robbery, which was, probably, favoured by the opportunities of concealment afforded by the bushes and clumps of the common, and by the neighbouring woods which furnished places of concealment and opportunities of escape in case of pursuit. The older inhabitants tell, with some amusement, that it happened that one highwayman met another engaged in the same nefarious business, and to their mutual disappointment, each, instead of meeting with a victim and finding plunder, discovered one who was as needy and dangerous as himself. A story is still told of a farmer who travelled weekly from Dorking to Horsham by the old way round by Beare Green, who used to carry his gold in his purse, before branch banks and cheques provided a safer way of transmitting money from place to place ; on arriving near Beare Green there was a large open space which lay in the road to Horsham, and was entered by one gate and left by another at a considerable distance. Two highwaymen had fastened the gates with ropes, in the hope of stopping the farmer who was on horseback ; and as he approached they said with eagerness, "that is he." This exclamation, and the sight of the gate which was

fastened to prevent his advance, and to make him a prey to their villany, impelled him to put spurs to his horse, which cleared one gate and then the other ; and thus escaped from their grasp, and left them with joy at the success of his courage and presence of mind, and thoughts of their disappointment and vexation. The institution of the rural police, the increase of population in country districts, and wide open roads, have, with other auxiliary influences, freed travellers from the dangers of former days.

The practice of smuggling was very prevalent in the Holmwood, and there was, from the South Coast to London, an established method of communication, with depôts at convenient distances. This illegal traffic was maintained by the connivance and co-operation of the villagers and others on the road. There was, at that time, a prevalent laxity of feeling upon the subject of smuggling, while occasional large profits, and the pleasure of drinking spirits so cheaply, attracted many to share in the undertaking. This practice has been discontinued through the greater vigilance of the Coast Guard, the change in duties upon many articles, and probably to the increase of temperance in the population generally.

There were, sometimes, incidents which showed the ability and stratagem of the smugglers. Some of the boldest of a daring gang were waited for in Dorking by some foot-soldiers and excise officers—and coolly entered the yard of the “Red Lion” by the western passage, and were supposed to be caught by those who closed in upon them, but being well-mounted they escaped by the eastern approach, and left their would-be captors to digest their vexation, while they pursued their triumphant course to London.

LEITH HILL.

This hill is 966 feet above the sea level; is the highest point in the south of England, and consists of the Lower Greensand formation. The view from this spot embraces the wealds of Surrey and Sussex, the forest ridge which stretches from Horsham to Hastings, and the North and South Downs. The following extract from the writings of John Dennis, the fierce critic and antagonist of Addison and Pope, shows an appreciation of the beauty and breadth of the prospect which every visitor to the hill will cheerfully confirm. He says, "In a late journey I took through Surrey, I passed over a hill, which showed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shown me before in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were the Valdarno from the Apennines; Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo, the former at forty, the latter at fifty miles distance; and the Campagna of Rome from Tivoli and Frascati, from which places you see every foot of that famous champaign, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frascati to the very foot of the mountains of Viterbo, without anything to intercept your sight. But from a hill I passed in my late journey, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, pomp, and magnificence; the hill I speak of is called Leith Hill, and is situated about six miles south of Dorking. It was a sight that looked like enchantment and the vision beatific.

Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surrey and Sussex, and a great part of those of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pastures, and everywhere adorned with stately rows of trees," In 1863, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House, raised the tower somewhat higher, and added the great convenience of a staircase to the top of the building, by which visitors can gain the best view of this lovely region.

On the west side of the tower the following inscription was placed by the original founder,

" Ut terram undique beatam
videas, Viator,
Hæc Turris, de longe spectabilis
Sumptibus Ricardi Hull,
Ex agro Leith Hill Place, Armig
regnante Georgio Tertio,
Anno Domini MDCCLXVI.
extracta fuit
oblectamento non sui solum
sed vicinorum
et omnium.

The other inscription is as follows :

Hanc turrim restauravit
Gulielmus Johannes Evelyn
Dominus Manerii
A.D. MDCCCLXIII.

Mr. Richard Hull, the original builder of the tower, was buried beneath the structure, and the annexed inscription, which Allen says was engraved on a stone and afterwards broken in pieces, has been preserved :—" Underneath this

floor lieth the body of Richard Hull, Esq., a native of Bristol, who departed this life January 18, 1772, in the 83rd year of his age. He was the eldest bencher of the Inner Temple, and served many years in the parliament of Ireland, where, by probity and vigilance, he zealously supported the interests of his constituents, and, after a long and faithful service in that station, he retired from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtues; the testimony of a good conscience being his reward. He was a person eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, and the purity of his heart. He lived, in the earlier part of his life, in habits of intimacy with Pope, Trenchard, Bishop Berkeley, and many other shining characters of those times, and to wear off the remainder of his days, he purchased Leith Hill Place for a retirement, where he lived the life of a rural philosopher; and, by his particular desire and direction, his remains are here deposited, in a private manner, under this tower which he erected a few years before his death."

With the aid of a good telescope the following places may be seen in a cool clear day:—Windsor Castle; Butser Hill, Hants; High Clere, Wilts; Inkpen, Berks; Wendover, Bucks; Dunstable Downs, Bedfordshire; Berkhamstead, Herts; Hollingbourne, the seat of B. Duppa, Esq., beyond Maidstone; Tretingfield, Kent; Westwell Downs, between Ashford and Faversham, Kent; Frant Church, Sussex; Crowborough Hill, Sussex, which is the greatest elevation of the forest ridge of the Wealden, and 804 feet above the level of the sea; Hindhead, Surrey, the western point of the chain which continues, with occasional interruption from Leith Hill; Ditchling Beacon, the highest point of the South Downs, 856 feet above the sea level;—all these places, with

probably the sight of about forty-one parish churches, form an impressive panorama.

Dr. Whewell, late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, says in a letter: "I am writing in an arbour wainscotted with moss, in the garden of one of the prettiest inns, lying in one of the prettiest valleys in this part of England. Not so beautiful, you know, as your part of the world, where you have sea and mountains, and distant towers and winding rivers; but what the good people in the south look upon as very delightful scenery. There is an endless expanse of rich, plain country, bordered, in different directions, with long lines of hills, and when you mount some of the most prominent points of these ranges you have under your eye a prospect quite inexhaustible in its details, consisting of a patchwork of light-green fields, dark-green hedgerows and woods, and neat houses and villages. The hill which we have been visiting to-day is Leith Hill, and it is estimated to command a view of not less than two hundred miles in circumference."

In a poem, entitled "Leith Hill," the writer thus describes the scenery:

"From the smooth platform of a mouldering tower,
The tomb of worth, a mark of taste refined,
Which stands a faithful and conspicuous guide
To that judicious, central point of sight,
Where best encircling prospects meet the eye;
Contemplate first the mighty view beneath,
Fields beyond fields, in vast succession, spread
Their cultur'd surface; and in all forms
The lively hedgerows bound their wide domain,
With various vegetable wealth o'ergrown.
The clover's fragrant light empurpled bloom,
Or yellowing brightness of the ripening corn;
The umber'd tincture of the bushy heath,
With other hues immingling, tint the ground,
And gaily clothe the many-coloured scene.

Arising here and there, smooth gentle hills;
 Emboss the plain, and tufted woods immix,
 Enshade—enrich, and beautify the whole.
 O'er all the power of animation reigns,
 Gladdening the land with rural life and joy."

After a further description of the scenery, the poet alludes to Mr. Hull—the original builder of the tower :

" Yet one more tribute to departed worth,
 'Tis thine who smiled on death ; thine Hull
 Who gaily bade prepare thy latest pillow,
 Even here on LEITH, thy favourite haunt in life,
 In death thy tomb. Respected be thy name,
 For thou wert all society demands
 Of man ; wise, virtuous, accomplished, good."

Mr. Hull was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and sat in several Irish Parliaments. He died in 1766, and his remains are buried under the tower.

In 1837, some labourers, who were digging for stone in Mr. Evelyn's manor, found a jar containing many gold pieces ; among which were one of Henry VIII., representing him seated on his throne ; one of Edward VI. ; one of Elizabeth ; a rose of Henry VIII., and twenty angels of the same reign.

It is necessary to be cautious in passing through some of the wilder parts of Leith Hill Common, as the following fact will prove. On the 27th of July, 1876, George Thompson, who was on a walking tour with a friend, reached the hill and inadvertently trod upon a black adder which bit him in the calf of his leg. Having reached the village of Ockley, a medical man was called in to attend him ; but it was too late, the patient was beyond the reach of professional assistance, and died on the following Saturday. The adder was supposed to be the *Coronella lævis*. Canon Tristram states that this is the only adder that can hold on by its

teeth, and is of the same species as that which fastened on St. Paul's hand in the Island of Malta.

Mr. Darwin was a frequent visitor to Leith Hill Place, and describes, in his work on "Vegetable Mould and Earth Worms," the following fact. A lime-kiln stood in a grass field near Leith Hill Place, and was pulled down thirty-five years before my visit; all the loose rubbish had been carted away, excepting three large stones of quartzose sandstone, which it was thought might, hereafter, be of some use. An old workman remembered that they had been left on a bare surface of broken bricks and mortar, close to the foundations of the kiln; but the whole of the surrounding surface is now covered with turf and mould. The two largest of these stones had never since been moved; nor could this easily have been done, as when I had them removed, it was the work of two men with levers. * * * * The base of the stone was buried from 1 to 2-inches beneath the general level, and the upper surface projected about 8-inches above this level, or about 4-inches above the sloping border of turf. The second stone was larger than the one just described, viz., 67-inches in length, 39 in breadth, and 15 in thickness. The stone had, as a whole, sunk about 2-inches into the ground. At this rate it would have required 262 years for its upper surface to have sunk to the general level of the field."

Mr. Darwin mentions the fact that a lady, at Leith Hill Place, assisted him by ascertaining the weight of worm-castings, which were found during a year on a given space of ground. These, when well dried before a fire, weighed $8\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. "This would give," he remarks, "for an acre of similar land, 7.56 tons of dry earth annually ejected by worms."

Leith Hill Place was purchased, in 1847, by the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who was the eldest son of Josiah Wedgwood, of Maer Hall, and Etruria, Co. Stafford, formerly M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. He was born in 1795, and married Caroline, daughter of R. W. Darwin, Esq., of Shrewsbury, sister to the late Dr. Charles Darwin. Mr. Wedgwood was educated at Eton and Edinburgh, and died March 11, 1880.

THE ROOKERY AND TILLINGBOURNE.

The Rookery is one of those lovely spots which strangers visit and remember with pleasure. This property was originally called Chertgate, and was sold, about the middle of the last century, by the Comber family to Abraham Tucker, Esq., of Betchworth Castle, who re-sold it to Mr. David Malthus, who translated St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginie," and Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther"—a work, at one time, of European popularity. Mr. Malthus took advantage of the spot, which forms the lower part of the Vale of Meriden, and through which the Pippbrook flows, to build a house, to plant, and improve the property. It has been in the possession of the Fuller family ever since 1768, and is now held by G. A. Fuller, Esq.

The present owner of the Rookery is George Arthur Fuller, Esq., third son of Richard Fuller, Esq., by Frances, daughter of H. Boulton, Esq., of Gibbons Grove, Letherhead, born 1810, succeeded his brother Richard in 1854, married in 1846, Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. Loraine L. Smith, of Passenham, Co. Northampton, and has issue Arthur

Clarges Loraine, born 1847, and married Lady Victoria Alexandrina, daughter of George, second Earl of Strafford.

In the month of June, when the islets of the stream, which is widened in front of the mansion, are covered with masses of rhododendron bloom, the scene is charming; since the tranquility of the spot, the gleam of the brook, the masses of foliage, the shade of the surrounding woods, the sound of the corn-mill, and the signs of wealth and refinement in the mansion, combine to produce a pleasant and abiding impression. There is a footpath by the house which will lead the visitor through magnificent beeches until he comes to a gate, when he will cross a narrow lane and take the stile directly facing him, and he will then arrive at the Tillingbourne estate, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. On the way to Broadmoor there is a spot called "Lonesome," where, according to Manning, Mr. Theodore Jacobsen, a Dutch merchant, in coming to Dorking to eat water-soucy, a dish then much in repute, chanced to see the retired spot, and being struck with its beauty, purchased the land, and erecting a house from his own designs, named it "Lonesome" on account of its seclusion and privacy. This occurred in 1740, and it became his summer residence until 1768, when it was sold to Mr. Jeremiah Joye. It now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, and is occupied by G. Bonnor, Esq., There is a small cascade, and a clear stream which flows on until it falls into the Wey, which is an affluent of the Thames. Passing through this spot the visitor will reach Broadmoor, which is an open and breezy space, somewhat rough and wild, that aids to diversify the aspects of the scenery.

ROSE HILL.

Certain legal documents in the possession of the writer describe the successive changes of proprietorship through which this part of Dorking has passed. It came into the hands of Richard Lowndes, Esq., about seventy years ago, and the name of Lord Brougham and Vaux occurs in connection with that circumstance. One of the conditions upon which this property was sold, was "that the said messuages, or tenements, or other buildings, if any, should not be used for the purpose of an inn, victualling-house or beershop, nor should any offensive or noxious trade be carried on, or used in or upon the said messuages." A part of Rose Hill was originally a cherry orchard, and its southern limit was Townfield Lane—afterwards Sweetheart Lane—and is now known as St. Paul's Road. The entrance to Rose Hill from the Bull's Head is not attractive, and probably many visitors to the town miss the opportunity of seeing one of the pleasantest parts of Dorking. Around a fine paddock, in which sheep and cows are usually found and give an air of rural quiet, there are numerous ornamental villas. There are two fine lime trees in the centre, which appear to have formed part of an avenue in former days, and are, when loaded with their tassels of seed in July, objects of considerable beauty. There are examples of the ash, elm, beech and walnut, which make the spot very charming in summer. The mansion to which the estate was originally attached, stands at the foot of Rose Hill, and is now divided into two residences. That on the east, was the house

where Louis Philippe resided, during the troubles of the first French Revolution; some years before his death, he passed along the South Eastern Railway, and, at Dorking Station, made inquiries respecting his former residence.

ST. MARTHA'S CHURCH AND "THE PILGRIMS' WAY."

It was a prevalent custom in Mediæval England to go on pilgrimages to certain shrines, among which that of Thomas á Beckett was very popular. Having fallen a victim to the anger and cruelty of Henry II., his assassination in the cause of the church awoke general sympathy; the penitence of the King at his tomb, and the report of miracles wrought by his intercession, drew thousands to Canterbury to seek his aid, or acknowledge by gifts and offerings his assistance in times of distress. The pilgrims from the West of England, probably from Wales and other places, would meet near Guildford, and take the following route to Canterbury. They would enter Chantley Wood, and proceed to Farthing Copse, Half-penny Copse, St. Martha's Chapel, Nowland's Corner, Coal Kitchen, (a sheep walk) Hakes Down, Open Grove, Redhams, Whitegate, Ranmore Common, Frewnice Wood, Chapel Farm* (a station), Hadler's Lane, Cross Waypole, Pigeon Holes, Dukes' Plantation, Betchworth Hills, Ondley Lane, Gatton, Titsey, Chivering, Oxford, Cuxton, Wortham, Dipping, Hollingbourne, Charring, and to Canterbury:

*The Chapel, the ruins of which stand in Westhumble, was probably founded in the reign of Edward III., (1327-1377), after the alienation of the manor to the priory of Reigate. It was probably desolated in the reign of Henry VIII., by Lord Thomas Cromwell; but little is known of its history. The pilgrims used to halt here for acts of devotion.

St. Martha's Chapel, is one of the most remarkable points on the whole of the "Pilgrim's Way." This church belonged to Newark Priory, to which it was appropriated in 1262, A.D. In 1463, it was re-built and enlarged for the accommodation of pilgrims; and forty days' indulgence was granted to such as should resort to the place, on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage or offering; and should there say the Paternoster, the Angel's Salutation, and the Apostle's Creed; or should contribute, or otherwise assign anything towards the maintenance, repair and re-building of the same. It was dedicated to St. Martha and all Martyrs, from a tradition, that in very early times, some Christians had suffered death for their faith on this spot.

Many of the pilgrims would reach St. Martha's and continue their journey along the hills; and others would travel by the vale of Albury, by Shere, Gomshall, Abinger, and Wotton, and would saunter from church to church, and from fair to fair, and frequently those who went to Canterbury to celebrate the anniversary of St. Thomas' death, (December 29), and those who went for the feast of the Translation on the 7th of July, would meet on the way. There were the winter and summer pilgrims, most of whom would, from the existence of many relics, and it is said, some of a Beckett himself, found there, be attracted to visit St. Martha's.

In Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury," the following passage upon this subject is found: "It has been supposed, and with much probability, that Henry II., when he landed at Southampton, July 8, 1174, made his pilgrimage to Beckett's tomb, may have approached Canterbury by this route. Devotees who came from Brittany, Anjou, the western

part of Normandy, and the adjacent provinces of France, would come to St. Swithin's shrine, and then travel by the "Pilgrims' Way," to Canterbury. The road is occasionally indicated by yew trees left standing in arable fields. Under the picturesque height of Box Hill, several yews remain in the ploughed land, reliques, no doubt, of this ancient way; a row more or less, marks its progress as it leads to Reigate."

St. Martha's is sometimes called a chapel; but the payment of tithes renders it a church proper. The old building, though sadly dilapidated, contains an effigy on an altar tomb, a far richer ornament than might be expected in such an exposed and sequestered situation. The cure is a donative.

This church is an object of frequent allusion in Mr. Martin Tupper's tale, entitled, "Stephen Langton, or the days of King John." The lines we now introduce relate to this structure :

" Tell what various tribes have trod,
 With various hopes, this ancient sod,
 The painted Briton, years of yore
 Hunting down the wolf or boar ;
 The Roman watcher posted here
 Leaning on his iron spear ;
 The fair-haired Angle, piling high
 Beacon fires against the sky ;
 With vulture eyes the hungry Dane
 Gloating o'er the fertile plain ;
 Patriot Saxons, who withstood
 The Norman conquering for good ;
 Monks to bless with book and bell ;
 Crusaders bidding all farewell ;
 Footsore pilgrims hither came,
 Mid-way from St. Beckett's tomb ;
 Rustics, on the sabbath day,
 Duly toiling up to pray ;
 Mourners weeping round the bier
 Brought for humble burial here ;
 And thousands more, in dresses quaint,
 Than tongue can tell, or pencil paint ;
 Here laughed or wept, or fought their fill,
 Or lived or died on Martyr's Hill."

In a pamphlet published by Captain Renouard James, R.E., there occurs this passage.

"It is said that Bunyan frequently selected the hilly districts of south Surrey as his hiding place from persecution; two houses, one on the Quarry Hill, Guildford, and the other known as Horn Hatch, on Shalford Common, being pointed out as among those he occupied. The struggles of the pedestrian through Shalford swamp might have given Bunyan the idea of the "Slough of Despond;" the Surrey Hills he loved so well, might be called the "Delectable Mountains;" St. Martha's Hill would answer to the "Hill Difficulty;" and the Vale of Albury, and the scenery of which he passed so many days of true humiliation, might be considered the "Valley of Humiliation;" and lastly, "Doubting Castle" actually exists to this day, near the "Pilgrims Way," being approached, as its namesake is supposed to be, by a path near Box Hill, in West Surrey. It is right to state that the antiquity of the last is not verified." The above extract respecting Bunyan makes us wish that we possessed more satisfactory evidence that the immortal dreamer drew the imagery for his "Pilgrims Progress," from the scenery of the neighbourhood. It is, however, well authenticated, that Bunyan preached in the neighbourhood of Guildford more than once; but it was after his release from Bedford gaol, where his work was written.

WESTCOTT.

This village is on the road from Dorking to Guildford. The way to it is very open and pleasant, and has, on the left, Bury Hill with its plantations, and on the right, the residences of Mrs. Bovill, and A. Powell, Esq., J.P., and open fields and views of Denbies. Westcott is mentioned in Domesday book, as having three bondsmen, fourteen villains, and five bordars; a mill, and a wood which feeds thirty swine. In the sixth of John, and until Henry III., it was held by the Gilberts; afterwards by the families of Valence and Hastings; then by the Beauchamps and the Nevils. The manor at length descended to Henry Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, who jointly with the Earl of Dorset, conveyed it to Sir Francis Stidolph, and George Duncan, Esq., as trustees for sale. It was purchased by Richard Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, and finally came into the possession of W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House. In 1742, Sir John Evelyn obtained a grant of two fairs, to be holden on Westcott Heath, on the 15th of April, and the 28th of October. This fair has not been held for many years, owing to the change in the habits of the people, and the opportunity of visiting the Crystal Palace, the seaside, and other places of resort; and to the greater facilities for purchasing articles supplied by the activity of trade and commerce.

There are some fair mansions in the hamlet, which consist of the Vicarage; and Rokefield, the residence of Miss Barclay. Broomfield is the residence of Sir Thomas Paine,

who was knighted by her Majesty, as President of the Incorporated Law Society, on the occasion of the opening of the new Law Courts. Sir Thomas is the only son of the late Mr. Thomas Paine, paymaster of the Royal Navy, and Charlotte, his wife; and was born in 1822, at Great Yarmouth. He is now the head of the firm of Paines, Layton and Pollock, and was elected President of the Society in July last. In 1847, Mr. Paine married Anna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Neave, of Downham Grove, Wymondham.

In 1840, the small Chapel with burying ground, known as St. John's, Westcott, was founded by John Worsfold, Esq., at a time when no place of worship existed nearer than the town of Dorking on the east, and Wotton church on the west of the hamlet. There is an endowment of £40 a year, a house and a meadow for the use of the minister, and some small additional bequests, for the distribution of bread, and for the support of the Sunday School, which were provided by the liberality of the late Mr. Worsfold. It is founded according to the principles and usages of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and the appointment of the minister is in the hands of a number of trustees. There is a monumental tablet and excellent marble bust of the founder in the chapel, and an inscription, which records his benefactions for the maintenance of Divine worship, and other purposes.

The church which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in 1852. It was built chiefly by the liberality of the Barclay family. The late Charles Barclay, Esq., gave one thousand pounds; and the late

Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., generously contributed to the fund, and the late Lady Mary Leslie, bequeathed one thousand pounds towards the endowment of the living, which is a perpetual curacy of the annual value of one hundred pounds, and is in the gift of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill.

In the reign of Henry VIII., and on the 10th of July, 1530, there was a deed of sale of gardens and land, in Westcott, called Burgland (a word probably connected with Bury), and another of land and wood, called Marlydens, and witnessed by George Taylor, Geoffrey Stilwell, John Stilwell, and others, on the 14th of June, 1544.

On the right of the road to Westcott, is the seat of Arthur Powell, Esq., the eldest surviving son of James Powell, Esq., of Clapham, by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, of Thornbury, Co. Northampton; was born 1812, and married in 1842, Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Peter Guerin Crofts, of Malling House and Sompting Abbot, Sussex, and has, with other issue, Arthur Crofts, M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford. Mr. Powell is a Commissioner of Taxes, a Magistrate for the County of Surrey, a Governor of Christs' Hospital, and one of the Council of the County School.

THE RIVER MOLE.

This river was known in former times by the name of Emlyn, or Amlyn, which is probably a word of Celtic origin. In old deeds it is written Emyln and streme. Like all rivers in Surrey, which rise to the south of the North Downs, it makes its way to the Thames through openings in the chalk ranges. It has its source in the Wealden Series, and derives its supplies from a district of country which is from twelve to fourteen miles in extent. One considerable feeder is in the Holmesdale Valley; another rises in the valley between Bletchingly and White Hill; another springs from Wray Common, passes under Bell Street, Reigate, and through Reigate Park; another comes from Merstham; the latter are supplied from the Greensand formation. The Holmesdale branch finds its way through a narrow valley at Redhill. The most southern source of the Mole is at High Beeches, near the Balcombe Station, in Sussex; and, as it passes along the Wealden Series, it carries large portions of the soil, which often makes the river turbid. These various affluents, including the Pippbrook, near Dorking, are united into one stream at Box Hill, which then flows by Letherhead, Stoke D'Abernon, Cobham, to East Moulsey, where it falls into the Thames. "The Mole,"

Camden observes, "coming to White Hill, (Box Hill), hides itself, or is rather swallowed up at the foot of the hill there; and for that reason the place is called "the Swallow;" but about two miles below it bubbles up and rises again, so that the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, can boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep." The spongy and porous quality of the soil allows subterranean passages to be formed in the banks and bottom of the river. As in ordinary seasons these are full, and do not discharge water faster than it is supplied, the river suffers no diminution. In times of drought the water is drawn into these passages, the river is much reduced, and its bed, in some places, becomes quite dry. By the bridge at Thorncroft, the stream re-appears, and flows without interruption towards Letherhead. Thomas Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," says, "I listen not to the country people telling it was experimented by a goose, which was put in and came out again with *life*, (though without feathers); but hearken seriously to those who judiciously impute the *subsidency* of the earth in the interstice aforesaid, to some underground hollowness made by that water in the passage thereof."

"From calculations made on different days, after measuring the height and velocity of the current received into these pools, it was ascertained, when both were in activity, that the swallows of the outer pool engulphed 72 imperial gallons per second, 4,320 per minute, and 259,200 per hour; and those of the inner pool, 23 imperial gallons per second, 1,380 per minute, and 82,800 per hour."—*Brayley*.

De Foe, who resided some time in the neighbourhood of Dorking, relates a sudden overflow of the river, which

carried away the fish from the ponds that were supplied by its waters. Sir Adam Browne, of Betchworth Castle, and a number of boys and youths from Dorking, raised a high dam, which caused the river to flow in its natural bed, while the overflow had made, in a hollow part of the field, a kind of lake opposite the *Stomacher* at Boxhill. As the water subsided, the fish were all re-taken and restored to the ponds, from which they had been swept by the sudden flood. The Mole has been frequently noticed by our English poets. Drayton remarks, in his "Polyolbion," that the river is one

"Which like a noozling mole
Doth noozle underneath."

He gives a faithful representation of the Thames and the Mole, and says of the last-named river :

"Gainst Hampton Court he meets the soft and gentle Mole,"

and is a little inclined to dally with her, which Thames and Isis, the parent of the Thames, see with some displeasure, as they are anxious for him to hasten on to unite with the Medway :

"But Thames would hardly on, oft turning back to show,
From his much lov'd Mole, how loth he was to go.
The mother of the Mole, Old Holmesdale, likewise bears
The affection of her child, as ill as they do theirs."

She tries to prevent their meeting in vain :

"Old Holmesdale raised hills to keep the stragglers in,
That of her daughter's stay she need no more to doubt,
(Yet never was there help, but love could find it out).
Mole digs herself a path, by working day and night,
(According to her name to show her nature right),
And underneath the earth for three miles space doth creep."

Thames is forced on ; yet the Mole is honoured :

"Thames did understand what pains the Mole did take,"

and requites her attachment ; for

"Up towards the place where first his much loved Mole was seen,
He ever since doth flow towards delightful Sheen."

Thomson alludes to the river thus :—

“ Here let me trace the matchless vale of Thames,
Fair winding up to where the Muses' haunt
In Twitnam's bowers, to royal Hampton's pile,
To Claremont's terraced height, and Esher's groves,
By the soft windings of the gentle Mole.”

Milton in his vacation exercise speaks of “the Sullen Mole that runneth underneath.”

In 1831, Miss M. D. Bethune printed a pleasant poem on the “Emlyn River—or the Mole,” in which, with fine appreciation of the beauty of the country through which it flows, and the objects which adorn its banks, thus writes of its origin :

“ From a lowlier fount
Its deep abundant waters bubble forth
In far St. Leonard's forest, where its spring
Is all unsought, no pilgrimage is made
To the bright source ; but, silent and alone,
It sends its welcome waters all abroad
Through meadows of rich grass and grateful corn ;
By wooded banks, where fringing alders dip
Their pendent branches in the clear, cold wave,
And, as the light wind stirs among them, shew
The silver lining of their glossy leaves ;
And thus the gentle river journeyeth on,
Long time unmarked, save by the fresher green,
Where thankful meads, whose thirsty sides she bathes,
Strew bright-eye flowers along her lingering way.”

The river is very beautiful in certain parts of its course, where it is overhung with alders, willows, poplars, and other trees ; while here and there it is dotted with white and yellow water lilies ; affords choice passages for the artist, and some pleasure for the angler. The fish found in the Mole include the following kinds :—pike, carp, tench, bream, roach, gudgeon, dace, bleak, eels, trout,* and minnows. Lilly, in his “Memoirs of his Life and Times,”

* Swete, in his work on Angling, affirms that trout, of the weight of three pounds, were often caught in the Mole.

informs us that in the time of the Long Parliament, many came from London to fish for trout at Letherhead, and that Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke suffered from a surfeit from eating too many trout caught there.

In Pope's "Windsor Forest," there is an epithet applied to the river which is scarcely correct, since he calls it the

"Sullen Mole that hides its diving flood."

A passage from the same poem may be fitly introduced from its happy description of the pleasures of fishing in the Mole :

"In genial spring, beneath the quivering shade,
Where cooling vapours breathe along the mead,
The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand ;
With look unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed.
Our plenteous streams a various race supply,
The bright-ey'd perch, with fins of Tyrian dye,
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in scales bedrop'd with gold,
Swift trouts, diversify'd with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains."

NEIGHBOURING PARISHES.

ABINGER.

This parish consists of a narrow tract of land which is about nine miles in length from north to south, and scarcely more than a mile in breadth from east to west. It contains 5,400 acres, of which 2,523 are arable; 712 meadow; 735 wood and pasture; and 1,000 common or rough land; and 85 glebe, all of which are titheable, except 400 acres of woodland in the weald of Surrey.

Domesday book informs us that "William Fitz-Anscuff holds *Abincebourne*, which was held by Huscarle of King Edward. He was assessed at 6 hides; there were in the demesne 10 villains and 8 bordars. There are a church and 5 bondmen, and a mill valued at 6 shillings; 3 acres of meadow, and woods yielding 40 swine. It was valued at £8 in the time of King Edward, and since at £7.

The same William holds *Padendene*, of which no part is held in demesne; but there are 12 villains and 5 bordars, a mill valued at 6 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow. A wood yields 40 lean and 15 fat swine. Hugh, the Homager, holds 3 hides of this manor, with a hall and one carucate

in demesne. In the time of King Edward, the manor of Padendene was valued at £9, afterwards, and at present, at £7."

There are, in the parish of Abinger, three manors; viz., Abinger or (Abingworth), Paddington-Pembroke, and Paddington-Bray.

The manor of *Abinger* was held by the Paganel, Barons of Dudley in 1211. It passed afterwards to the Charpenvilles; Sir John Aylesbury; Sir Humphrey Stafford; Edward Elrington, Esq., and others, and finally, in 1622, into the possession of the Evelyns of Wotton House. W. J. Evelyn, Esq., the representative of the family, is the present owner.

The Manor of Paddington-Pembroke was held, in 1272, in the reign of Edward I., by John de la Tynde, and was held in succession by John de Hastings, whose son became Earl of Pembroke; the Beauchamps; Lord Abergavenny; and, in 1629, was sold to Richard Evelyn of Wotton, and is now owned by W. J. Evelyn, Esq.

The Manor of Paddington-Bray passed from Alan Trenchmere to William de Braose; and afterwards to Adam de Gurdon, by the service of half a knight's fee, and the delivery of a pair of gilt spurs, value sixpence, in lieu of all services. It was found that there was one toft valued at 6d. per annum; 100 acres at 3d. an acre; 50 acres at 2d. an acre; 7 acres of pasture at 3d.; all other customs amounted to £4 10s. 11d.; 3 pounds of wax at 6d. per lb., and 1 pound of pepper at 12d. This manor is remarkable for the number of times, in the course of two hundred years, it has changed owners. It passed from the Sydleghams to the Yonges, Sir John Leigh, Sir W. Roche, Sir Edward

Bray, the Elringtons, Sir John Morgan, Sir Christopher Parkins, and finally into the possession of the Evelyn family in 1624.

The advowson is in the deanery of Stoke, and the patronage of the living, which is a rectory, has descended with the manor of Abinger. The registers commence in 1559. The rent-charge is (with £16 on 85 acres of glebe) £600.

The building stands on a higher site than that of any other parish church in the county. It was repaired in 1797; again in 1824; and, recently W. J. Evelyn, Esq., repaired the north chancel, which belongs to him as patron, and liberally assisted in the general improvements of the fabric. The Countess of Donegal presented to the church a silver flagon, a cup, paten, and plate for offerings. There are, in the church, memorials which record the death of the Rev. Thomas Crawley; Rev. Robert Offley, who devised two farms in Sussex for the support of Oakwood Chapel; Commodore Robinson; Lady Scarlett; and in the churchyard tombs to the memory of John Humphrey Skardon, Esq.; and Lord Abinger and his first wife.

Abinger Hall was formerly in the possession of the Dibble family; and afterwards it became the residence and property of the Countess of Donegal, who was a friend and correspondent of Swift. He speaks of her "as the glory of the Granard race"—and continues :

" Now destined by the powers divine,
The blessing of another line,
Then would you paint a matchless Dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame,
Invoke not Cytherea's aid,
Nor borrow from your blue-eyed maid,
Nor need you on the Graces call,
Take qualities from DONEGAL."

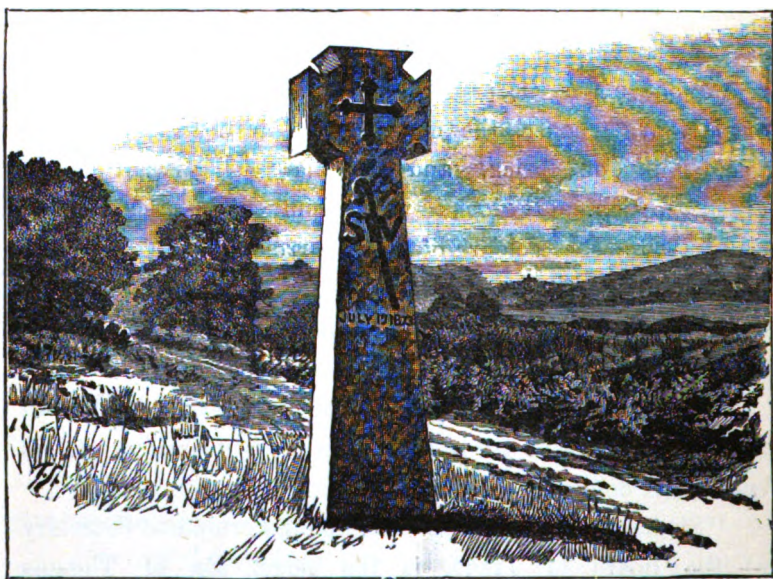
After Captain Pitts and Mr. Skardon had possessed the property, it was sold to Sir James Scarlett, who, in January, 1835, was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He is remembered for his eloquence as a pleader, and his ability as a judge. He died in 1844. Lady Abinger, daughter of Lee Steere Steere, of Jayes, and widow of the Rev. Henry John Ridley, of Ockley, survived him. Mr. Ridley was a descendant of Bishop Ridley, the Protestant martyr; and among the relics possessed by Lady Abinger, was the chair in which he used to study. The property is now in the possession of Sir T. H. Farrer, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, who has pulled down the old mansion, which was not an attractive edifice, and of a colour which scarcely harmonized with the surrounding scenery; and has reared one under the superintendence and after the designs of Mr. Waterhouse, the eminent architect. It is a noble pile, built of brick, and enriched with terra cotta ornamentation. It looks well from a distance by its contrast to the colour of the surrounding woods and plantations; and the interior arrangements happily correspond to the exterior and imposing aspect of the fabric.

Sir T. H. Farrer was raised to the dignity of a baronet in August, 1883, and the following is a brief outline of his career and domestic relations.

“Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Baronet, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, is the eldest son of Thomas Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, by his marriage with Cecilia, daughter of Richard Willis, Esq., of Halsmead, Prescott, Lancashire, and was born 1819, was educated at Eton; graduated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. in 1841;

and called to the Bar in 1844. Mr. Farrer is a magistrate for Surrey, and has been connected with the Board of Trade for thirty years. He has been twice married; first to Frances, daughter of William Erskine of the Indian Civil Service, in 1854; and secondly to Catherine Euphemia, daughter of Hensleigh Wedgewood, Esq., and has a son and heir, Thomas Cecil, born in 1859."

It was to this mansion that the body of the late eminent prelate, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was conveyed, after his sudden death—occasioned by a fall from his horse at Eversheds' Rough. The Bishop was riding with Lord Granville to visit the Hon. Leveson Gower, at



Holmbury, when the fatal event occurred. A massive cross of antique form, with a pastoral crook sculptured on its front, has been reared upon the spot, to commemorate the painful circumstance.

As this memorable and painful incident occurred near Abinger, we subjoin the following details extracted from the third volume of the life of Bishop Wilberforce, in which occurs the letter written by Lord Granville to the Rev. B. G. Wilberforce.

Walmer Castle,

September 25th, 1882.

Dear Mr. Wilberforce,

It was in Rotten Row that he wished 'to put himself in my hands' for our journey to Holmbury, (the seat of the Hon. Leveson Gower, M.P.,) at the end of the week. We hardly spoke in the South Western Railway to Letherhead. But on getting into a fly, which took us to Burford Bridge, he became cheerful and talked a great deal. He appeared to know to whom all the houses we passed belonged, and had some characteristic anecdote to tell of the owners. After getting on a hack hunter called Carrick Beg, (a "little rock,") which Bernal Osborne had bought for me some time before in Ireland, his spirits became like those of a boy; galloping very fast up the long hill, apparently careless as to the ground we were riding over, talking almost incessantly on political, religious, and social topics. He dwelt much on the subject of conversion to catholicism, and on the character and influence of Dr. Manning, whose name I had mentioned, forgetting at the moment that he had been your mother's brother-in-law. He seemed a little anxious on going down the steep decline leading towards Mr. Farrer's house, and asked whether I was sure it was the right way. At the bottom of the hill I asked him if he was ever tired by a long ride, "Never on such a horse as this." He then told me, in his pleasantest manner, an amusing story, which

indirectly intimated his superior horsemanship over that of a noble and political friend of his and mine. We broke into a gentle canter over a smooth surface of turf. I was riding on his left, slightly in advance. I heard a thud on the ground, and turning round I saw him lying motionless. From the groom's account it appeared that the horse, probably a little tired, had put his foot in a gutter of the turf, and stumbled without coming down. Your father must have turned a complete summersault, his feet were in the direction in which we were going, his arms straight by his side—the position was absolutely monumental. I sent the groom for assistance to Mr. Farrer's house. I took off the Bishop's boots and his neck-handkerchief. I remember my sense of despair at not knowing whether there was anything I could do which would be of use. For a long time I could feel no pulse; at last I could feel the beating distinctly. I mentioned this to an intelligent bailiff who came with labourers. He said he could see no sign of life. I was afterwards told by the doctor that it was my own pulsation, and not that of what, alas! was a corpse which I had felt.

I shall never forget the expression of sorrow on the faces of Mr. Gladstone and of my brother, when I arrived at Holmbury, at the end of this fearful ride.

Yours sincerely,

GRANVILLE.

The Bishop's body was taken to Abinger Hall, where, having been vested in the robes of office, it lay on the drawing-room floor till Monday. On the afternoon of that day the hearse started for Lavington, which was reached late at night, and the coffin was placed in the library of

the Bishop's residence, where it remained till Friday, July 25th, when the funeral took place in the parish churchyard.

The following passage, from Mr. Darwin's work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms," relates to an interesting circumstance which occurred on Mr. Farrer's estate at Abingor. Mr. Darwin says: "Late in the autumn of 1876, the ground of an old farmyard was dug to a depth of 2 to 2½ feet; and the workmen found various ancient remains. This led Mr. T. H. Farrer to have an adjoining field searched. On a trench being dug, a layer of concrete, still partly covered with tesserae (small red tiles), and surrounded on two sides with broken walls, was soon discovered. It is believed that this formed part of the atrium, or reception room, of a Roman villa. Many fragments of pottery, other objects, and coins of Roman emperors, dating from 133 to 361, and perhaps to 376 A.D., were likewise found. Also a halfpenny of George I., 1751. The presence of this latter coin seems an anomaly; but no doubt it was dropped into the ground during the last century, and since then there has been ample time for its burial under a considerable depth of the castings of worms. From different dates of Roman coins we may infer that the building was long inhabited. It was, probably, ruined and deserted 1400 or 1500 years ago. It appears at first sight a surprising fact, that this field of light, sandy soil should have been cultivated and ploughed during many years, and that not a vestige of these buildings should have been discovered. No one suspected that the remains of a Roman villa lay hidden so close to the surface. But the fact is less surprising

when it is known that the field, as the bailiff believed, had never been ploughed to a greater depth than 4-inches." He adds: "although the concrete floor (of the villa) did not appear at first to have been penetrated by worms, yet the next morning little cakes of earth had been lifted up by the worms on the mouth of seven burrows, which passed through the softer parts of the naked concrete, and between the interstices of the tesserae." (Mr. Farrer supplied Mr. Darwin with many observations of the action of worms on this spot.) "Knowing what great muscular power worms possess, and seeing how soft the concrete was in many parts, I was not surprised at its having been penetrated by their burrows; but it is a more surprising fact that the mortar between the rough stones was found by Mr. Farrer to have been penetrated by worms. Finally, we may infer that a large part of the fine vegetable mould which covered the floor, and the broken down walls of this villa, in some places to a thickness of 16-inches, was brought up from below by worms."

Through the invitation of Mr. Hicklin, of Rose Hill, Dorking, a member of the British Archæological Association, several of the Council of that body paid a visit to Abinger, and examined the portion of the villa already exposed to view. There were silver and bronze coins, red and white tesserae, pieces of Samian pottery, nails attached to portions of roof tiles, and shells of the oyster and large white snail. The part of the villa which has been laid bare—and is now protected with a covering of straw—shows the atrium or reception hall; an apartment to the north-east, measuring 11-feet by 6-feet; and another room running eastward, of similar dimensions; and another below this

on the south side, of a square form, measuring 11-feet 6-inches by 11-feet. Although at Holmbury there are traces of a Roman camp, and on Farley Heath, near Albury, many Roman coins have been found, this is the only instance of a villa being found in the neighbourhood of Dorking.



On the outskirts of the parish is a small nonconformist church, built, nearly sixty years ago, on land given by Mr. Bray, the Lord of the Manor. Recently, a beautiful structure, for the use of members of the Church of England, has been reared by the late G. E. Street, Esq., R.A.; and,

at some distance to the west, with fair and extensive prospects to the south, stands the mansion of the Hon. Leveson Gower, M.P. for Bodmin.

The scenery around Abinger is varied and charming. There is Friday Street, which lies in a little valley, with a breadth of water which resembles an inland lake. There are masses of fir-trees; and the village, amidst the great and constant changes of the outer world, still preserves something of its primitive aspect. There is a pair of stocks at Abinger, which is probably one of the few surviving in the country. They were used as recently as 1820 and 1830, for the purpose of punishing boys who behaved in a disorderly manner in church during divine service.

ALBURY.

This manor is thus described in Domesday book: "Roger (de Montgomery) holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Eldeberie*, which was held by Azor of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides; now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. There are 5 carucates of arable land. One is in the demesne; and 11 villains and 5 bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a church; and 4 bondmen, and a mill at 5 shillings. The woodland yields 80 swine. One of these hides is held by a knight, who hath there in demesne $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates; and 1 villain and 1 bondman; and one acre of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 10 pounds; afterwards at 100 shillings; and now at 9 pounds." It is supposed that *Al-bury*, or *Elde-berie*, had reference to the old Roman camp on Farley Heath in this parish. This

has been thoroughly investigated by Martin Farquahar Tupper, Esq., and the outlines of the Roman military quarters have been satisfactorily ascertained. The coins which were found by him included examples of the reign of Domitian, Aurelius Claudius, Constantine, Constantius, and one of Magnentius (350 A.D.) had a monogram of Christ between Alpha and Omega.* The manor was held, in 1222, by David de Jarpenvill; and John D'Abernon had a charter of free-warren, and his heir was seized of it in 1327, which passed, with the manor of Stoke D'Abernon, to the family of Bray. After several changes of proprietor it came into the hands of Mr. Duncumb, the Hon. Henry Howard, Heneage Finch, a younger son of the Earl of Nottingham, and one of the judges of the seven bishops in the reign of James II., and received a handsome piece of plate for his refusal to condemn the prelates. He was afterwards made Earl of Aylesford, and during his life the mansion of Albury was burnt down. The estate was afterwards sold to the Hon. William Clement Finch, at whose death it was bought by Samuel Thornton, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England. It was then purchased by Charles Wall, Esq., who, in 1819, conveyed it to the late Henry Drummond, Esq., formerly M.P. for West Surrey, whose daughter and heiress, Louisa, was married to the Duke of Northumberland, who is the present owner of the estate. There is another small estate styled *Weston*, upon which stood a house occupied by Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary; and afterwards by Dr. Robert Schaw,

* "The first well authenticated instance of the resuscitation of "mummy wheat" occurred in Mr. Tupper's garden in Albury in 1840. The seed, brown and shrunk, could scarce have been less than 8000 years old, sealed vases of it having been found in a tomb in the Thebaid by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, and by him brought to England."

and the Hon. Robert Clive. This has been recently pulled down.

According to Aubrey there were in the old church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, several portions of painted glass, of which in the south window there are some remains, and in the north window of the chancel traces of the Virgin and Child, and in the central north window are figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a font of Sussex marble of a primitive type. There are sepulchral memorials of the Duncumbs, Sir Robert Godschall, Knt., and a tomb raised by the late Henry Drummond, Esq., to the memory of three sons, in the style of the middle ages with shields and quarter-foils.

In the register of the church are two entries of marriages, in the time of Cromwell, solemnized in the presence of Lawrence March, Esq.

Albury is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, and is rated in the Bodleian *Valor* at 8 marcs, and in the King's Books at £17 12s. 8½d., and paying for procurations and synodals 7s. 5d. Under the recent tithe-commutation act, the rent charge has been fixed at £500; the number of titheable acres being estimated at 8180; viz., arable, 1910 acres; pasture, 600 acres; woodland, 620 acres. The glebe lands amount to about 70 acres; of which about 10 are attached to the rectory house. The register commences in 1559, and there are defects from 1623 to 1641, and from 1680 to 1728. The Duke of Northumberland is patron of the living. The old church stands within Albury Park, at a short distance from the mansion; and is now entirely dismantled. Many of the Duncumbs lie buried here; and the place will ever be memorable from the fact that three

eminent clergymen have officiated in the fabric. The first is the celebrated mathematician, Oughtred, of whom John Evelyn says in his diary—"Came that renowned mathematician to see me, I sending my coach to bring him to Wotton, being now very aged. He believed the sun to be 'material fire.' " The next was Bishop Horsley—the doughty antagonist of Priestley, the able commentator, and powerful preacher. The last was the late Rev. Hugh Mc'Neile, the popular preacher of St. Jude's, Liverpool. The new parish church was finished and consecrated in 1841, which, though it is a fair and beautiful fabric, can never possess the sacred associations connected the more ancient fane.

Albury has become well-known from the erection of a church by the late Henry Drummond, Esq., for the use of a communion which is styled "The Catholic and Apostolic Church," but more popularly the Irvingite Church. It professes to restore the ancient organization of the church and appoints *Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors, and Teachers*. These officers are chosen for their special aptitudes, and appointed to certain spheres of christian labour. Their doctrines are orthodox; the service has some few symbolical acts; and there is a prevalent expectation of the second advent of Jesus Christ, which is fostered by the study of unfulfilled prophecy. In the early days of this body of christians there was an imagined revival of the gift of tongues, which Irving did not originate and was afraid to discourage—this has entirely disappeared. The church is a beautiful building, and has an altar, a font, and a chair, beautifully carved, on the north side of the edifice.

During Mr. H. Drummond's life there were frequent

conferences held at Albury, when clergymen of various communions, entertained with almost regal hospitality, discussed the difficult questions of unfulfilled prophecy, and were probably at last convinced of the wisdom of Bacon's remark that "truth is the daughter of time," and that divine providence will best expound the mysteries of prophecy.

The mansion was much enlarged by Mr. Drummond, who caused an embattled tower, with oriels and clustered chimnies, to be annexed to the mansion; and, more recently, has enriched and enlarged it with other improvements. There is a fine collection of paintings, which includes the portraits of Edward III.; Henry IV.; Henry VI.; Edward IV.; Richard III.; Henry VII.; Henry VIII.; and Prince Arthur; Queen Elizabeth; Lord Burghley-Cecil; Earl of Salisbury; Paul rebuking Peter, by Guido; a Holy Family, by Correggio; Cardinal Bentivoglio, by Vandyke; a portrait of Melancthon, by Holbein; the Hon. Andrew Drummond, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many others of rare beauty. The gardens are spacious, laid out with taste, and rich in choice growths. The Tillingbourne stream flows through them, and there is a fine yew hedge of great length and thickness, which runs along an avenue leading to the kitchen garden.*

The following is a brief outline of the distinguished family which owns Albury House and the extensive property in the neighbourhood:

1.—Algernon Seymour, seventh Duke of Somerset, was

* The late Mr. H. Drummond was asked by the writer respecting the admirable description of the gardens in Cobbett's "Rural Rides," and was informed that such was the quick observation and power of description possessed by Cobbett that he walked only once through the grounds.

created Baron Warkworth, Co. Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithson, who, in 1740, married the Duke's only surviving child.

2.—Sir Hugh Smithson, K.G., second Earl, assumed, by Act of Parliament, 1750, the surname of Percy, and Duke of Northumberland, and, 1766, Baron Loraine, of Alnwick.

3.—He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, the second Duke.

4.—Hugh, K.G., the third Duke.

5.—Algernon, K.G., P.C., the fourth Duke.

6.—George, P.C., the fifth Duke, created Earl of Beverley.

7.—Algernon George Percy, sixth Duke, P.C., D.C.L., eldest son of the fifth Duke, by Louisa, sister of first Lord Wharnccliffe, born 1810, succeeded 1867, married, 1845, Louisa, daughter of the late H. Drummond, Esq., educated at Eton, St. John's College, Cambridge, (L.L.D. 1842), is Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland, and Colonel of Northumberland Militia. His son and heir is Henry George, Earl Percy, P.C., born 1846, and married in 1868, Edith, daughter of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

In the village are to be found many residences which betoken comfort and wealth; among them we note the house of many gables which belongs to M. F. Tupper, Esq., the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" and some striking works of fiction. His tale of "Stephan Langton" describes the scenery with great felicity, and the events of the narrative have a close connexion with the locality and scenery of Albury and St. Martha's Hill.

"The Silent Pool," which most visitors to the neighbourhood should never fail to see, has been so happily

described by Mr. Tupper, that we shall favour our readers with an extract from his work. "There is," he observes, "a still, clear lakelet, buried in a thick jungle of box, hollies, and other evergreens, overshadowed by old beeches; it appears to be an indentation, or chasm in the chalk hill side, possibly dug out by our troglodytic ancestors, or later when chalk or stone began to be use for building



purposes—many an ancient wall, hereabouts, having been reared of alternate layers of hard chalk and burnt bricks. Whatever then be its origin, there still exists in wonderful calm beauty our 'Silent Pool;' where, in the deep, clear water, a mirror to the speck of blue heaven above, and the spreading trees that almost arch it over, you may even now see the large trout, moving more like lazy tench than any swifter fish, among the groves of tall, green reeds

below; and you may note how suddenly, after shelving sides, the middle becomes some twenty feet deep, like a chalk pit, however little you may guess that depth for the exquisite clearness of the water; perhaps in those troglodytic times, our mole-like ancestors unexpectedly tapped a strong spring which overwhelmed them and inundated their little wood."

BETCHWORTH.

Domesday book informs us: that "Richard de Tonbridge holds in demesne *Becesworde*, which Cola held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; how at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are 6 villains and 10 bordars, with three carucates. There are 6 bondmen; and a mill at 10 shillings; and three acres of meadow. The wood yields 80 swine for pannage, and 6 for herbage. There is a church. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 9 pounds; now at 8 pounds." The parish is on the east of Dorking, and contains the manors of East Betchworth, Brockham, Wonham, and the reputed manor of Agland Moor.

The manor of East Betchworth was held by the Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Earl Hamelin, in conjunction with the Countess Isabel, who died in 1199, and gave the advowson to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. The manor passed, successively, into the possession of the Earls of Arundel, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Abergavenny, Sir Ralph Freeman, the family of the

Bouveries, and lately into the hands of the Goulburns. It is said that the manor of East Betchworth was held of the manor of Reigate, by the service of the tenants of the former mowing, yearly, a meadow on the east side of Bell Street in the town of Reigate.

The manor of *Wonham* passed from a family of that name to the Earl of Romney, then to John Stables, Esq., and afterwards to Lord Templeton.

The manor of *Agland Moor* was formerly owned by the Woodman family, from whom it came into the possession of John Bouverie, Esq., and afterwards was purchased by Henry Goulburn, Esq.

Moor Place is near, which consists of an ancient mansion and demesne. There are, in the mansion, some fine examples of ancient furniture, among which is a bedstead supposed to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and used by him during his residence at Esher.

The manor of *Brockham* belonged originally to the Earls of Warren, and descended to Thomas, the son of Ralph Niger. In 1254, John Fitz-Adrian obtained a grant of this land of Brocham, and from his family it passed to the Frowicks, and afterwards to Sir Philip Coningsby,* then to Mr. Wright, and finally to the late Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., in whose family it still remains.

In 1254, John FitzAlan, Lord of Brockham, obtained from the Bishop of Winchester a licence for a chapel there. In 1847, Christ Church was erected as a Memorial Church by the friends of the late Henry Goulburn, Esq., M.A., of

* As the late Lord Beaconsfield wrote his "Coningsby," as he informs us, "amid the glades and galleries of the Deep Dene," it may be conjectured that he drew the title of his popular novel from the name of a former owner of the manor of his friend Mr. Hope.

Trinity College, Cambridge. It is in the Diocese of Rochester, and Archdeaconry of Kingston-on-Thames. The church contains a memorial window to the late Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., and P.C. It was placed in the north transept of the church by his son and daughter-in-law, Leopold and Mary Seymour. There are schools which were originally established by William Peters, Esq., of Betchworth Castle, and H. T. Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, which became Board Schools in 1877.

There is a Rose Association which, while it is supported by the gentry of Dorking and its neighbourhood, derives its name from the village of Brockham. The Rev. A. Cheales, the vicar, has by his skill in the cultivation of roses, and his interest in creating an innocent emulation in the production of this favourite English flower, greatly advanced the objects of the association.

Brockham Park is situated to the south of the village, and has a beautiful mansion which is the residence of Lieut.-Col. Seymour, of the Grenadier Guards. The well-known Seymour Crest, a Phoenix rising out of a ducal crown, recalls the famous epitaph to the short-lived mother of a short-lived king. It was originally in Latin :

Phoenix JANA jacet, nato Phœnice : dolendum
Sæcula Phœniceæ nulla tulisse duos.

Which has been rendered thus in English :

"Soon as her Phœnix bud was blown,
Root Phœnix JANE did wither ;
Alas ! no age has ever shown
Two Phœnixes together."—1537.

Brockham has a Home for the training of orphan children for domestic service. This Institution originated in the benevolent designs of the Hon. Mrs. Way, of Wonham

Manor, and is now under the management of a committee of ladies. It can always be visited on application to the matron of the Home.

There is a pleasant green in the village of Brockham, around which are many well-built houses, and some cottages with their attractive gardens. The Mole, with its bridge and aquatic plants, adds much to the interest of the place. On the north may be seen Brockham Warren, which is seven hundred and thirteen feet above the level of the sea, and the mansion which stands there is the residence of Sir Benjamin Brodie. There is an ornamental pump, erected, as the inscription states,

“To the memory
of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.,
by his neighbours and tenants
in the district of Brockham,
to commemorate his numerous acts
of benevolence, and his readiness
on all occasions, both to
promote and support public improvements.”

Brockham Lodge was for many years the residence of Captain Morris, whose poetic compositions will be noticed elsewhere in the volume.

The parish Church of Betchworth is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a large stone building of Norman origin, and is covered with Horsham slate. There is, in the chancel, a remarkable oak chest in a single piece, except the lid; its length is seven feet, and its width two feet, eight inches, and the sides are from four to five inches in the thickness, and the ends about ten inches. There are traces in the building that it once belonged to the Roman Communion; and there

is a fine brass which represents a priest with a chalice, paten, and consecrated wafer. The vicarage was granted to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark; it was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas and William Burnell. This grant was revoked by Edward VI., and the vicarage was given to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In the time of Cromwell the value of the vicarage was £16. This was afterwards augmented by Edward Fellows, Esq., who gave £200 to Queen Anne's bounty for this purpose. The Dean and Chapter of Windsor sold the impropriation to the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, under the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax. There are numerous tablets to the memory of the Harveys, the Bouveries, Lady Morton, Mrs. Freshfield, and the family of the Stables.

There are several charities connected with this church, which comprise those of Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Ann Reynolds, Alderman Cade, Mr. Richard Arnold, and William Hatton.

Broome Park, formerly called "Tranquil Vale," was purchased by the late Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Baronet, Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and distinguished as an eminent practitioner, and author of many interesting works. In the front of the mansion are two fine cedars of Lebanon; and in various parts of the gardens and estate are to be found fine and lofty elms, chestnut trees, and other growths, which adorn and enrich the place.

The Brodies descended from an ancient Scottish family. Alexander Brodie, of London, was born 1711.

Peter Bellingier Brodie was Rector of Winterslow, Wilts; and married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Collins, Esq., of Milford, Salisbury.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, of Boxford, Suffolk, was born in 1783; appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to King William IV.; married, 1816, Anne, third daughter of Mr. Serjeant Sellon; was created a Baronet in 1834, and died October, 1862.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the second baronet, was born in 1817, and deceased 1880. He was F.R.S.; M.A.; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, and Aldrichian Professor in the University of Oxford.

Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, the present baronet, was born in 1862.

Colonel Goulburn, the present proprietor of *Betchworth House*, is descended from the family of that name which left Cheshire in the seventeenth century, and settled in Jamaica. Munde Goulburn was sent to England, entered Eton and Oxford, settled in London, married the Hon. Susannah Chetwynd, and died in 1818.

The eldest son, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, was born 1784, entered Parliament, represented the University of Cambridge in 1807, was Secretary of State for the Home Department, Under Secretary for the Colonies, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; married the Hon. Katherine Montagu, second daughter of Lord Rokeby, and died in 1856.

Betchworth Olump consists of a group of beeches which crowns the hill not far from the Railway Station. It stands on the central ridge between the two chief valleys of the South of England; which are the Valley of the Thames, and that of the Weald of Sussex. It commands a prospect of thirty miles each way, extending westwards to the Berkshire Hills, and southwards to the Downs above Shoreham.

BOOKHAM—GREAT.

This manor belonged to the Abbots of Chertsey, and in Domesday Book it is described in these words: "In Fingeham Hundred the Abbot of Chertsey holds *Bocheham*; which in the time of King Edward was assessed at 26 hides, now at 18 hides. There is, in demesne, 1 carucate and 32 villains; 4 bordars have 18 carucates. There is a church and 3 bondmen, a mill worth 10 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields 80 swine for pannage, and 30 for herbage. In the time of King Edward the whole manor was valued at £16; now at £15." The parish comprises an area of 3,228 acres, of which 1,536 are arable, 194 meadow, 256 woodland, 784 commonland, 109 tithe-free, and 334 occupied by buildings, ponds, gardens, waste and pasture.

The Abbey of Chertsey being suppressed, the manor was granted to Lord William Howard. On the death of Thomas, son of the Deputy Earl Marshal, he was succeeded by his brother, who, in 1801, sold the estate to James Lawrell, Esq. It came afterwards into the possession of Louis Bazalgette, Esq., and was subsequently purchased by David Barclay, Esq., second son of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill.

Eastwick Park appears to have been comprised in the manor of Great Bookham, and yet to have been regarded as a distinct manor. The house in the park was greatly improved by Mr. Barclay, with a fine portico, beautiful panels, imitative bronze reliefs of classical subjects, and some admirable paintings. This property is now in the possession of William Keswick, Esq.

Bookham Grove was formerly a small cottage fitted up by General Thomas Howard as a shooting box, and was sold afterwards to Adam Brodrick, Esq., and is now held by the Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay, the fourth son of William Henry, sixth Viscount Downe, by Mary Isabel, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells, born 1848, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

In the parish is a small estate and a beautiful residence named Bookham Lodge: and Bagdon Farm was held for many generations by a family of the name of "Wood." Many brass coins of the time of Gallienus have been found in this part of the parish.

Polesden Lacey was formerly included in the manor of Great Bookham. Its history dates from 1317, and it passed successively from Thomas de Geddyng to John Castleton, of Long Ditton; to Antony Rous; Thomas Harris, an attorney at Dorking; to the Moores; Francis Geary; Richard Brinsley Sheridan; Mr. Bonsor, and finally to Sir Walter Rockcliffe Farquahar, the present owner, who is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquahar, and married, in 1837, the Lady Mary Octavia, youngest daughter of Henry, sixth Duke of Beaufort. His heir is his son, Henry Thomas, who married Alice, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry S. W. Brand, M.P.

Slyfield is a manor which belonged to a family of the same name in 1507, and came into the possession of the Shiers, and ultimately was bequeathed by Dr. Shortridge to Exeter College, Oxford. The fine mansion which belonged to the estate has been partly pulled down, and the remainder let as a farm house. It contains a fine staircase; the principal

rooms are panelled, and the ceilings consist of ornamental plaster work.

The advowson and rectory of this parish formerly belonged to the abbey of Chertsey. The altarial offerings, with all small tithes, except hay and wood, were given to the vicar, who was to find two lights before the altar of St. Nicholas. The patronage of the living passed through many hands, until it was sold to the trustees of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and afterwards to the Rev. W. Heberden. Under the tithe commutation act, the rectorial rent-charge was fixed at £442 8s. 0d., and the vicarial at £165 2s. 1d. The church is a spacious edifice, and the monuments and inscriptions are specially interesting. A brass plate to the memory of Edmund Slyfield and Elizabeth, his wife, contains the following items of genealogy and family history :

“Of *Slyfield* place in Surrey soile, here Edmond Slyfield lies,
A stovt Esquier, who allways sett Godes feare before his eyes ;
A justice of the peace he was, from the sixt Kynge Edward's dayes,
And worthely for vertves vse dyd wyn deserved prayse ;
He toke *Elizabeth* to wyfe, a dame of famovs rase,
She of the Pawlettys dyd dissend, and Capells in lyke case ;
Of Sydneys stocke she was a bravnche, and to the Gaynsfords nye ;
Dame Nature to the gentell Moyles, and Fynches dyd her tye.
To Arvndels, White and Lamberts, eke of byrthes discent she was ;
And He with Her, and She with Hym, theire days in Love did pass.
In wedlock She broughte forthe to Hym 3 sones, and daughters 11,
Which carefullye they dyd instrvt, to serve the God of heaven.”

There are several benefactions for the poor of the parish. There is a rent-charge of £31 4s. 0d. (land tax being deducted) left by Sir G. Shiers ; a bequest of 50s. by Mr. John Browne, which is usually distributed in October ; and there is another source of income from the munificence of Henry Smith, to whom the County of Surrey owes so much.

In the chancel of the church, which is dedicated to St.

Nicholas, there is an imposing mural monument, which consists of a stucco lofty weeping willow clasped with ivy, and overhangs a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Gerard Andrews, Dean of Canterbury; and of the Rev. Gerard Thomas Andrews, whose only epitaph he desired to be

"God be merciful to me a sinner."

"Suffer the word of exhortation."

"Prepare to meet thy God."

There is a brass on the north side of the altar which was placed to the memory of the Rev. W. Heberden, fifty-four years vicar of the parish; and on the south side is a brass which records the birth and decease of Charlotte Sophia Beaufort, daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, married first, Marquis of Worcester; afterwards, sixth Duke of Beaufort; born January 10, 1771, and died August 12, 1854.

One monument is reared to the memory of Sir Francis Howard, Knt., grandson of Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, who died in 1651. Another is found to the memory of Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, who died in 1684. There are tablets to the memory of the widow of John, fourth Viscount Downe, and to Henry, the third Viscount. There are tablets to the memory of Joseph Bonsor, Esq., of Polesden; Louis Bazalgette, Esq.; Colonel Moore; Cornet Geary, who fell in the war in America in 1771; and a fine brass of Robert Shiers in his student's costume.

On the south-east of the interior is a fine window of coloured glass which contains figures of Old and New Testament heroes and martyrs in the following order :

St. Stephen, St. Peter, St. Michael, St. Paul, Antipas.

Gideon, Moses, Joshua, Elijah, David.

“To the honour and glory of God, and to the beloved and revered memory of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, this window is dedicated by one of his Nieces, as a tribute of her affection, and of her veneration of his noble character, and for his heroic and christian virtues, A.D. 1859.”

“Fitz-Roy James Henry Somerset, youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, born 30th September, 1788; entered the army 1804, and served from 1807 to 1815 throughout the Campaigns of the Peninsula and Belgium. As Military Secretary, he was associated with the exploits and councils of the Duke of Wellington, by whose side, in the moment of victory, he lost his right arm at Waterloo, and whose warm friendship and confidence he continued to enjoy until the Duke's death. He was created Baron Raglan on the 20th October, 1852, and left England in 1854 as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the East. He first planted the flag of England in the Crimea, and by his constant courage and skill, both as General and Diplomatist, sustained the honour of his country. The devotion felt by those who served under him was warmly shared by the officers and soldiers of the French Army. From that humble abode, his headquarters before Sebastapol, there radiated a moral force, a serene and unquenchable spirit of faith and trust and duty, which alone could have resisted the innumerable difficulties by which the British Commander-in-Chief and his army were encompassed. Notwithstanding the victories of the Alma and Inkerman, Lord Raglan experienced, in the Crimea, difficulties and trials of no ordinary character, which were, in fact, the almost natural consequence of a divided command, and for which it would be hard to find a parallel in all the annals of war; these he met invariably with christian

fortitude, gallantry, and forbearance; he simply cast away every thought of self, and remembered, to use his own words, 'his duty to the Queen;' toiling always from early morning, and entering his labours deep into the night, and, bearing in his own noble way those cares and sorrows which fell to his lot, he sank and died at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, 28th June 1855."

"If when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God."

"Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass, and He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgement as the noon-day."

"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

"Even so O Lord, for so it seemed good in Thy sight."

BOOKHAM—LITTLE.

This is a small parish adjoining Great Bookham on the east, East Horsely on the west, Cobham on the north, and Dorking on the south.

Domesday Book informs us that "Halsar holds of William (de Braose), *Bocheam* which Godtovi held of Earl Harold. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land consists of 3 carucates. There is one (carucate) in demesne, and 3 villains and 3 bordars have one. There are 4 acres of meadow. Of fat and lean hogs 11 each. In time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 50 shillings; now at 60 shillings."

In 1275, Sir John Haunsard died seized of this manor; one part of which he held of the Earl of Gloucester; one part of William de Braose; and the remainder of the Abbot of Chertsey. In 1285, Sir William Haunsard is said to have held one knight's fee at Bocham. In 1281, William de Braose, the fifth in descent from him mentioned in Domesday Book, had a grant of free-warren from Edward I. It came afterwards into the possession of Ralph Camoys and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas de Geddyng. It afterwards reverted to the male line of the Braoses; then the Grenvilles, the Cookseys, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard of Effingham, and Lord Monson owned it in succession. The last mentioned nobleman sat as one of the judges in the trial of Charles I., though he did not sign the death-warrant of the king. After having been held by Sir John Garret, Benjamin Madox, Esq., whose daughter married Edward Pollen, of the distinguished family of the Hampshire Pollens, it came into the possession of the present owner, the Rev. George Pollen Boileau Pollen.

The patronage of the living is invested in the owner of the manor. The present rent-charge, exclusive of £8 on 41 acres of glebe, and of £10 to the Vicar of Effingham on 29 acres, is £162. The estimated number of acres in the parish is 926; of which about 490 are arable; 143 meadow; 112 woodland; and 118 acres of commons, with 15 of gardens. The registers commence in 1642. The church is a small edifice with a small wooden tower, containing one bell, and has a shingled spire. There is a number of tablets to the memory of the Pollens, whose original name, Boileau, was borne by an ancestor who fled from the barony of Castelnau in Languedoc, in 1690, on account of the Revocation of the

Edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the professors of the Protestant faith.

The parish shares in the benefactions of Henry Smith, whose trustees allotted the rental of a farm in Sussex, which is expended in the purchase and distribution of bread, meat, and clothing to the most needy of the parishioners. Sir Benjamin Madox left property situated in All-Hallows Lane, London, for the benefit of the rector, the repair of the fences of the churchyard, the roads and bridges, and to assist the parish clerk, who should see to "the better setting and singing of psalms in the church."

CAPEL.

This parish is noticed in Domesday Book, and takes its name from a chapel erected there in early Norman times. It is described as a member of Dorking (Dorking cum Capella), and paid a pension to the Abbey of Lewes, which had been founded by Earl Warrenne. The greater part of the parish belongs to the manor of Dorking, and the remainder to Westcott. *Temple Elfande* is a manor farm which was originally given to the Knights Templars; but at the Dissolution, in the time of Henry VIII., it was in the hands of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem. In the bailiff's account in the Court of Augmentations (1538), Sir Richard Cowper, Knt., is charged for the Parsonage of Capel: twenty quarters of wheat; six porkers; one boar; two capons; two hens.

It was afterwards demised by indenture under the Common Seal of the Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem in England,

17th July, 16 Henry VIII., to John Willet for thirty years at a rent of £5 a year. It was held subsequently by Sir Richard Cowper, Mr. Ezra Gill, John Frankland, Esq., who, in 1832, sold this, and his adjoining property in Newdigate, to James Shudi Broadwood, Esq., of Lyne.

The other chief landowners of the parish are the Duke of Norfolk; D. D. Heath, Esq., of *Kitlands*; F. Pennington, Esq., M.P., of *Broome Hall*; and Mrs. Kerrich, of *Arnolds* or *Arnold's Beare*.

In the wood called *Enton's Coppice*, on the west of Capel Street, is a fosse of small dimensions, which marks the site of the ancient castle of Entons. According to an untrustworthy tradition, the Danes carried away the castle gates and bell to their camp at Anstiebury, whither they also took the women of the country; but the latter, one night, opened the gates to their husbands and brothers, who, entering in, slaughtered the surprised garrison; and afterwards brought down the bell and "hung it in the church steeple."

The living was originally held by the Priory of Reigate, and Bishop Edindon gave them a licence to grant to *Roger de Brocham* for the term of his life, at a certain yearly rent, the tithes of a certain chapel called *la Capele*, belonging to the parish of Dorking. In 1538, the rent of the church at Capel, with mansion house and appurtenances, was £4 13s. 4d. It was afterwards granted, in 1541, to Lord Howard of Effingham, and passed afterwards to Sir John Hind Cotton. It was sold by him to Mr. Rogers, for £5,700, who devised it to his widow. The living is a vicarage, and is in the nomination of the Impropiator. It was purchased by the late Charles, Duke of Norfolk. In the

particulars of certain estates which his Grace offered for sale in 1819, it is stated that "the Rectory and Parsonage of Capel" comprises the small tithes of 3,955 acres of land.

Under the recent tithe commutation act, the number of acres in this parish is stated to be 4,955; of which 812 are exempt from tithes, and 4,143 subject to them. The arable land contains 2,332 acres; meadow 779; woodlands 802; commons 120; and curtilages 30. The property was not sold in 1819; but in 1844 it was disposed of by the trustees to Charles Webb, Esq., of Clapham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £610.

The church, dedicated to St. John, consists of a nave and chancel of one piece, with a tower and shingled spire containing five bells. A. Spottiswoode, Esq., constructed the south porch; and J. S. Broadwood, Esq., an attached building on the north side open to the nave, and a gallery for the school children, in the front of which are the arms of Broadwood and Tschudi of Glaris. There are some memorials of the Cowpers; and a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth Ballingall, which ends with these words: "*Filia dilectissima, Uxor amantissima, Amica fidelissima, Vale.*"

In Capel Street there is a good school house, and there are charities which were bequeathed by Mr. Ald. Smith, in 1126, and Mr. Thomas Summers (a member of the Society of Friends), both which aim to relieve the necessities of the needy and deserving poor. At Osbrook there is an old timber-framed house, which is a curious specimen of the mode of building in the sixteenth century. The last yeoman in Capel sold his land about 1840 to Walter Calvert, Esq., of Ockley Court.

In addition to these provisions for the good of the needy

inhabitants of the district, it is desirable to notice the valuable aid rendered to the suffering poor by the establishment and continued support of the Capel Village Hospital. The building was erected by Mrs. Charlotte Broadwood, as a memorial to her late husband, the Rev. John Broadwood, of Lyne. The building, with the land adjoining, was vested in four Trustees, and was opened for the reception of patients by the Bishop of Winchester in October, 1866.



The Institution is under a Committee of Management, which consists of H. F. Broadwood, Esq., Lee Steere, Esq., C. S. Mortimer, Esq., Rev. H. J. Gore, and the Rev. E. D. Wickham. The Rev. T. R. O'Flahertie is a member of the Committee, and Secretary and Treasurer to the Hospital. Patients are required to pay something, according to their circumstances; but the principal support of the Institution is derived from the subscriptions of the wealthy inhabitants, and collections made at the Harvest Thanksgiving Services held in neighbouring parish churches. Gifts of vegetables, fruit,

poultry, rabbits, and game ; flannel, linen, and other articles necessary for the comfort of the patients are supplied by the benevolence of the supporters of the Hospital.

EFFINGHAM.

Two manors called *Epingeham* or *Effingham* are noticed in Domesday Book, one of which belonged to the Abbot of Chertsey, and the other to Richard de Tonbridge. Of the first it is recorded : " Oswald holds of this church (Chertsey) *Epingeham*, which he also held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides ; now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates ; and there are 2 villains, and 9 bordars, with half a carucate ; and one acre of meadow. The wood yields 10 swine for pannage. The manor is valued at 40s."

Oswold, probably a Saxon thane, the tenant of the Abbot of Chertsey, likewise held lands of Richard de Tonbridge, and was one of the household officers of the Crown, holding lands in this county of the King. It afterwards reverted to the crown, and William I. gave the manor to Eudo de Dammartin. It was afterwards held by Alicia de Dammartin, who married in succession John de Warblington and Roger de Clere. Stephen de Gravesende bought it, and afterwards it passed into the ownership of John Pikard, the Stoughtons ; and was granted by William Pulteney, Knt., to the Bishop of Worcester, and John de Ludham, and William de Churchull, clerks, with other estates.

In 1479, Lawrence a Downe died seized of the manor of Effingham, alias Place Court, and of the manor of Le Lye.

It is probable that Oswald and his successors took the name De la Legh from that estate, and gave tithes to the Abbot of Chertsey, which were afterwards given to the Priory of Merton, at a rent of fifty shillings a year. Walter de Geddynges, who died in 1312, was the owner of the manor. At length it became the property of Lawrence a Downe; it passed then into the possession of John Legh. Henry VIII. purchased it of the Legh family. Edward VI. granted this estate, with the manor of Great Bookham, to Lord William Howard, created by Queen Mary, Baron of Effingham. This property passed afterwards through several hands, and was, in 1832, disposed of in lots, when the manor and manor-house (included in the "Homestead of the Upper Farm"), with Lee Woods and other lands, were purchased by Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, and now belongs to Colonel Evelyn Latimer Parratt.

Manor of Effingham East Court. Domesday Book informs us that "Oswold holds of Richard (de Tonbridge), *Epingeham*, which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 2½ hides. Besides these 6 hides, Oswald holds (of the King) 1 hide and 1 vergate, which was held under King Edward by a freeman, who was compelled by necessity to sell to Azor, in the time of King William. There are in all 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are 6 villains, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 6 bondmen; and 4 acres of meadow; and the wood yields 5 swine for pannage, and 3 for herbage. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 100s. and afterwards of £4 10s. 0d., and now at £6."

This manor was held by the Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, and afterwards by other descendants of Richard

de Tonbridge, until the reign of Henry VIII. Gilbert de Clare married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., whose son was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1313. Margaret de Clare married Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., and afterwards became the wife of Audley, Earl of Gloucester. It then came into the possession of Ralph, Earl of Gloucester, Lord Bouchier, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Wiltshire, and again to another Duke of Buckingham. In 1528 it was escheated to the crown for a debt due to Henry VIII., and was given to the Marquis of Exeter, beheaded in 1540. It belonged afterwards to Viscount Montacute, whose grandson sold it and a farm called Nyce Court, to Thomas Gray. After numerous intermediate ownerships, the estate was purchased in 1869 by Lady Caroline Maxse, who now owns the manor.

Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge Maxse, of Effingham Hill, is the daughter of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, by Mary, daughter of William Cole, Esq., married, 1829, James Maxse, Esq., who died in 1864, leaving, with other issue, Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse.

The mansion, called Effingham Hill, stands on a commanding situation near the Common. The Earl of Lovelace also owns property in the parish.

The *Advowson* has a very early history. William de Dammartin gave the church of Effingham to the prior and convent of Merton; and Abbot Rutherwyke of Chertsey granted to the same foundation a lease of the tithes of la Leigh, at Effingham East Court. In 1297, the Bishop of Winchester visited the parish, and the vicarage was endowed with all the altarage money, small tithes, &c., and a pension of two marks was annually settled on the vicar, and is still

payable at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. After the suppression of the priory, it was granted to John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester; but in the next reign it belonged to William Hammond, Esq. In 1642 it was purchased of Carew Raleigh by William Gray, Esq., owner of Effingham East Court, and afterwards descended with that manor until 1803 or 1804, when a portion of the tithes was sold by General de Lancey to William Currie, Esq., of East Horsley, but was afterwards purchased by the Earl of Lovelace.

The living is a vicarage in the gift of Andrew Cuthall, Esq., valued at £226 per annum, with glebe and house. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and the registers are perfect from 1565. The building consists of a nave and chancel, a transept, and a western tower containing three bells. In the pavement of the church there is an ancient grave slab of Walter de Geddynges, Lord of Effingham in the fourteenth century, with an inscription in Roman and Saxon characters. There are also mural monuments to the memory of Sir Thomas Apreece, the Farleys, the Parratts, and the Cookes. The last family held lands in the parish in the reign of Henry VI. The National School has the following inscription: "To the glory of God, and for the benefit of the parishioners, this school is erected, the gift of Charlotte Stringer, now deceased, aided by a grant from the parliament fund of education. This stone was laid 26th July, 1855, by Edgar P. Stringer, husband of the foundress. The land for this building was given by the Earl of Lovelace." The whole cost was £900. There is also a Wesleyan Chapel in the village, which was built in 1854. There are traces on Effingham Upper Common, of a small camp of an irregular form; and on the small eminence called

“ Standard Hill ” there are remains of a tumulus or barrow.

HOLMBURY ST. MARY.

In the southern part of the parish of Abinger is the new church which stands in the village of Felday. The following statement of the formation of the ecclesiastical district, and the architectural details and decorations of the edifice (the latter supplied by Mr. Street) have been kindly communicated by the Rev. J. Shearme, the present incumbent :

The *Ecclesiastical District* or *Parish* of Holmbury St. Mary has an area of two and a half square miles, taken out of six parishes, viz., Shere, Abinger, Ewhurst, Cranleigh, Ockley, and Ockham, all in the Diocese of Winchester. It extends from the village of Sutton, in Shere, on the north, to Forest Green on the south.

It was constituted a new *Parish for Spiritual Purposes* by order in Council, on the 14th September, 1878, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese. The Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is sole *patron*.

The *Endowment* of the living consists as yet of only £100 per annum, and £50 per annum granted in perpetuity by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Church munificently offered to the district in 1877, by George Edmund Street, Esq., R.A., has been built on an appropriate site granted by the late Reginald Bray, Esq. The churchyard has been laid out, planted with yews, and enclosed by a substantial oak paling, with a lych-gate from Mr. Street's design, at the cost of W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, together with the churchyard, was consecrated by Edward Harold, Lord Bishop of Winchester, November 6th, 1879. The church is in the Early English style; it has a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with organ chamber on its south side, and a north-west porch. The ground slopes so much that provision is made under the church for two vestries and a room for the sexton. The walls are built of Holmbury-hill stone, with windows, doors, &c., of Bath stone. The south porch and the organ chamber both have stone-groined ceilings. From the former, entrance is obtained by two doorways to the church, and another doorway opens to a newel staircase, which leads to the belfry. The western bay of the nave is separated by a high screen from the church. It is intended to be always left open for private prayer, and the great Bible is to be kept here on a desk. Over this bay rises a bell turret, finished with a shingled spire. It contains five bells arranged for chiming, and cast by the eminent organ-builder, Mr. Lewis. They are beautifully cast, and with religious inscriptions, after the old fashion, instead of the modern custom of giving the maker's and churchwardens' names. The inscriptions are:— (1) "*Patrem nostrum celebramus;*" (2) "*Christum Filium salutamus;*" (3) "*Sanctum spiritum laudamus;*" (4) "*Caros mortuos ploramus;*" (5) "*Vivos ad preces vocamus.*"

Entering the nave through the western screen, we find arches on each side, carried on pillars of blue Pennant stone, with smaller shafts of red marble, and instead of a chancel arch, are open traceried oak screen, surmounted by a cross. On one side of this is the pulpit, which is painted and gilded, and on the other the lectern, which is the gift

of the people of the parish, and in the centre a litany-stool, the gift of the Rev. Cyril Holland. The chancel has oak stalls for the choir, a very rich pavement of encaustic tiles, with marble steps leading to the altar, which is magnificently furnished with altar-cloths wrought by the Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, and given by them to the founder. The altar furniture includes an antique cross of Limoges enamel, altar candles, a beautiful chalice made by Barkentin, and dossal curtains designed by Mr. Street and worked by Miss Bowman and Mrs. Kempe. Mr. and Mrs. Paget Bowman presented a handsome alms-dish and flower vases.

On the marble reredos behind the altar is a picture painted by an Italian artist—probably Spinello Aretino—in the fourteenth century; a group of Scriptural figures with our Lord giving His blessing in the centre, painted in rich colours on a gold ground. The chancel is also provided with handsomely-carved sedilia, and a credence in the south wall. The roofs are all open, showing the timbers, but the oak roof of the chancel is much more elaborate than that of the nave. Almost all the windows are filled with stained glass, all executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, from Mr. Street's designs, as indeed is everything in the church. The west window of the nave, and the three windows of the outer aisle on the north side, contain subjects from the life of our Lord. They are memorials (1) to her husband, by Mrs. Thompson, of Inholm; (2) to his wife, by Mr. T. H. Street; (3) by her sisters; and (4) by her mother, to the memory of the founder's wife, as a memorial to whom the whole church has been erected. The chancel windows are five in number. The east window has the Crucifixion, with

St. Mary and St. John, and in the outer lights St. George and St. Edmund kneeling before the Cross. The side windows have figures of the following saints and worthies:—

(1) St. Anne teaching the Virgin Mary, and St. Agnes; (2) St. Lucy and St. Katherine; (3) St. Luke, the patron of painters, and St. Thomas, the patron of architects; and (4) Hiram, architect of the temple, and William of Wykeham, the great Bishop and architect of the diocese in which the church is situated. The font stands at the west end of the south aisle, and has an oak cover, the gift of Miss Wells, of the Aldermoor. Near it, in a little window at the west end, are the arms of the founder, with the motto of his family, "*Fidelis inter perfidos*," and, under the west window, a beautiful old terra-cotta of the Virgin and Child, in Lucadella Robbia ware, given to the church by Mr. J. R. Clayton.

On the exterior, the most unusual features are the considerable height of the east end, and the recessed and canopied tomb of the founder's wife, provided in the lower part of the south wall of the chancel. The organ was built by Messrs. Lewis, at the cost of £400.

Not far from the church are several residences which have been recently built or enlarged. Holmbury House, formerly "*The Deacons*," was once inhabited by Mrs. Marsh, author of "*Emilia Wyndham*," and "*Two Old Men's Tales*," and other novels, which have been displaced by recent works of fiction. The present structure has been enlarged and embellished by the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, and commands magnificent views over the Weald of Surrey and Sussex, and portions of Hampshire, and the prospect is bounded on the south by the Downs which run along the coast of Sussex.

The Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower is a member of the Granville family, whose ancestor was co-heir of the Barony of Clifford in 1628, and is connected with several of the most distinguished families in the English peerage. His father was created Viscount Granville and Baron Leveson in 1815; and his brother, Lord Granville, is Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1888). The Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, M.P., was born 3rd May, 1819; married, 1st June, 1838, Lady Margaret Mary Frances Elizabeth Compton, second daughter of Spencer Alwyne, second Marquis of Northampton, who died 22nd May, 1858, leaving a son, George Granville, born 19th May, 1858. Mr. E. F. Leveson-Gower was Barrister of the Inner Temple; M.P. for Derby, 1847; Stoke-upon-Trent, 1852-7; and for Bodmin since 1859.

At Holmbury St. Mary is the residence of Sir William Bowman, the distinguished oculist, who was born 1816; educated at King's College, London, and became Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons 1841; filled the office of Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and King's College Hospital, and some time Professor of Physiology and General Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London.

LEIGH.

The name of this place is of very frequent occurrence in various parts of England, and reminds us of the original state of our country before agriculture and civilization produced those changes which turned the wildness of nature into conditions of pleasant cultivation and rural beauty. According to Leigh Hunt the word means "a meadow,"

"a common;" and according to others "a green by a river's side." There are, in the parish, several open spaces which give a specially English character to the neighbourhood, and, in addition to the pleasure of such "greens" or "commons," afford occasional advantages to the cottagers who live around them.

Leigh is a small parish in the Weald of Surrey, and adjoins Buckland and Horley on the east, Newdigate on the west, and Betchworth and Reigate on the north. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book. The greatest part of the parish is called *Shellwood*, and has a Court Leet and Court Baron. It was originally in the possession of the Earls of Warrenne, but was afterwards given by King Henry II. to the Priory of Merton. In 1226 (10 Henry III.) an inquest was held for determining the customs and services of the Prior's tenants in Shellwood and Fifhide; and it was alleged that they ought to repair in harvest-time to the *Bidripe* (reaping in harvest) of the Lord; the jury disallowed this claim, but found that the tenants of those lands could not marry a son or daughter out of the precincts without licence of the Prior, though they might so marry within the same. They were subject to the payment of Peter-pence and other rates. In 1252 the Convent obtained a grant of free-warren. In 13 Edward I., 1285, Nicolas le Gras had a grant of free-warren to him and his heirs in Leigh. In 1635 the Homage at the Court Baron complain of the disafforesting of the manor, which deprived the tenants of the means of feeding swine.

On the dissolution of the Religious Houses, Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Thomas Nevil, and the advowson of Leigh by the service of one knight's fee, with remainder

to Sir Thomas Southwell, by whom it was conveyed to Henry Lechford, Esq., and in succession to Dr. Edward Alston, and Sir Ambrose Browne, of Betchworth Castle, and ultimately to the Beaumonts, one of whom sold the Manor, in 1806, to his Grace, Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

Leigh Place, which is now a farm-house, has evident marks and traces of the wealth and social position of its former owners. It is surrounded by a moat; and in the kitchen is a beam which is carved, as are the posts and banisters of the staircase; all are of oak, and perfectly black from age. The fire-place in the hall is of the most ancient type; the chimney is wide, and reminds the spectator of the introduction of that arrangement into English households which has had so important an influence upon the domestic life of our country. There are portions of woodwork finely carved, with paintings let in near the centre; fragments of painted glass—probably of Flemish artists; and some of the rooms have concave wooden ceilings. There is one room called the “Blind Room” which was a kind of prison where sometimes local offenders were kept, and probably, as there is an inscription in Greek cut over the fire-place, which is a prayer to God for deliverance, there may have been some one detained in obscurity who had a righteous claim to his freedom.

Some few years ago the moat was cleared out, and many portions of beautiful carved oak, fragments of painted glass, and some portions of armour were found. The armour may have been worn by some who fought on the field of Agincourt, or at a later period in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. The pieces which were found have been forwarded to some museum of antiquities; and the “Moated Grange”



THE MOATED GRANGE.

has lost some objects of considerable local interest.

It was most probably the residence of the Ardemes (temp. 1482). It was afterwards owned by Sir John Dudley (1580), by the Shelleys, the Copleys, and then came into the hands of Mr. Woodman, whose wife was buried in 1639, and the parish register remarks "*Doncio habita ejus exequiis*" (a discourse was delivered at her funeral). It was owned afterwards by Mr. Budgen and Mr. R. C. Dendy, and came to be the property of Messrs. Daniel and John Watney, who married daughters of the late Mr. Dendy. Arthur Stacey, Esq., is now the tenant of the place.

Stumblehole is a farm which was originally in the possession of Robert de Molendino, whose son granted to William de Wauton a rent of fourpence a year, received from Thomas de la Hoks for an acre of land which he held of him in the Parish *de la Legh*, with homage, fealty, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, and other appurtenances. This farm came into the possession of Mr. Smith Budgen and Mr. Brown of Reigate.

The Rectory was given, in the time of Richard I., by Hamelin, Earl of Warrenne, to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. It was afterwards held by the Prior of Newark, but no Vicar was appointed. The Bishop received thirteen shillings and fourpence for his tenths. In 1539 the living came into the possession of Edward Shelley, with the mansion, glebe, and tithes. The tenant of the mansion was to find a priest for the service of the church; wine and wax for the same; to repair the chancel; to find servants' horse meat and man's meat when the Prior sent to receive oats and rent. In the same reign it came into the hands of Sir Thomas Nevil, Robert Southwell,

Henry Lechford, Esq., who purchased the Rectory of the Crown, and after many changes the right of presentation came into the possession of the Duke of Norfolk. The church is in the deanery of Ewell, and has, at the west, a low square tower which contains four bells. There are some monumental inscriptions, of which the following are most remarkable: that to the Rev. Jacob Marchant, a French refugee; a rector of the parish, who died in 1720; and a small whole-length figure in brass, of a female, flat head-dress, hands lifted up and joined, and over it, in a scroll, "Mercy J'hn and graunt m'cy." On the south side of the chancel, within the rails, and partly covered by them, on a brass is the following inscription: "Orate pro Animabus Ricardi Ardern, Gentilman et Johanne uxoris ejus," &c.

There are several mural tablets to the wealthy family of the Dendys; one to the late Mr. Freshfield; the Rev. George Whitelock; and a beautiful painted glass window, placed by the members of the Charrington family, to commemorate the death of John Evelyn Charrington, Esq. It consists of three compartments, which contain fair and lovely forms with appropriate symbols of "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

The Parish Register is complete, and dates from the reign of Elizabeth, and there is necessarily considerable variety in the hand-writing and in the language of the entries. Some are in English and others are in Latin. There do not appear to be any of those curious records which are found in many registers, and marriages, baptisms, and burials appear almost exclusively on these ancient pages. The font is large, and was probably originally designed for baptism by immersion. The chancel is very large for the size of the fabric. The church has a square tower, a south

porch, and a gallery at the western end.

There are several charities. Henry Smith gave land by deed in 1627; and there are three houses with orchards and other sources of income for the benefit of the poor, aged, and infirm, and for the education of children of both sexes.

There is a farm-house called "Swain's" which, according to tradition, was inhabited by Ben Jonson, the contemporary of Shakespeare, and one of the great dramatic poets of our country. There is one room in this house which is still called his study.

LEATHERHEAD.

This ancient place was known to the Saxons by the name of *Leodride*, and Alfred bequeathed it under that designation to his eldest son Edward. In Domesday Book, the church of *Leret* is mentioned in connection with the King's manor of Ewell. It was afterwards called *Leddrede* and gave its name to the ancient family *de Leddrede*. The parish is bounded on the north by Maldon and Ashtead; on the east by Ashtead and Headley; on the south by Mickleham; and on the west by Fetcham and Stoke d'Abernon.

The ancient name of the manor was *Pachesham*, and in Domesday Book it is said to be in the hands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux. There were in this manor, which was assessed at two hides, eleven villains, eight bordars, four bondmen and two half-shares of a mill at twelve shillings; and five acres of meadow. The wood yielded only three swine. The manor was divided into three parts, all of which were held of the Bishop. Hugh was one who held the largest share;

Ranulf was the second; and Baingiard held the remainder. In the time of William Rufus it reverted to the crown. This manor was afterwards given to Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., and was afterwards divided and came into the possession of the Fitzwarins, Stydols of Mickleham, Lady Mary Tryon of Norbury, and subsequently into the hands of the present owner, R. Ladbroke, Esq., of Headley.

It is remarkable that we find no account of Letherhead in Domesday Book, and it is probable that it was included in Pachesham and Thorncroft manors. The present style of the manor is Pachesham and Letherhead.

The manor of *Thorncroft*, as described in the Domesday survey, belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and had nine bondmen, a mill of twenty shillings, five acres of meadow, and the wood yields only one hog. It was called Torncroste, or the place for the Sheriff's Town, or County Court. In the reign of Henry III. it came into the possession of Philip Basset and his wife Ella, Countess Dowager of Warwick, who, in 1270, gave their lands in Leddred to Walter de Merton towards the endowment of the college at Maldon, which was afterwards removed to Oxford. In 1348, it was found by an inquisition conducted by the warden and scholars of Merton College, that they held the manor of Thorncroft of Hugh le Despenser, and afterwards held it by licence in frank almoigne, free from all burdens and taxes usually paid to the King. The present resident of Thorncroft is the Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

Letherhead appears, from tables in Rogers' "History of Prices," to have been, from the frequency of quotation of the value of corn, stock, and other agricultural matters

at this place, the principal centre of business in this division of Surrey. There is, in this work, a number of details respecting the size of farms in the manor of Thorncroft in 1334, which ends with the following passage: "A woman holds a tenement in 'Newgate;' another a shop in Letherhead. The estate, which is said to contain thirteen and a half acres, is held on the service of *paying a wreath of red roses on Midsummer-day.*" In a farm at Letherhead which was let at an annual rent of £14 13s. 4d. in 1387-89, there was an abatement of two marks (£1 6s. 8d.) on the plea of excessive cheapness of corn.

Givons Grove is delightfully situated on the eastern side of the Mole. *Randalls* or *Little Pachesham* is a part of the ancient manor held by Ranulf, of whose name the present designation is an undoubted corruption. It is said, that in the 20th of Edward III., John Randulf obtained a licence to have divine service performed there. After a succession of owners, among whom are found the names of Sandes, Hon. General Thomas Pagett, the Earls of Tyrconnel, it was purchased by J. Henderson, Esq. There is a large mansion, a fine park, and some farms connected with the estate.

At *Randalls Park* is the mansion of John Henderson, Esq., second son of the late Robert Henderson, Esq., of *Randalls Park*, (who died 1871), by Isabella, daughter of Robert MacCellan, Esq., of Garnet Hill, Glasgow; born 1852; married, 1881, Eveleen Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Mickleham Hall, Surrey; educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1875).

Bishop Tanner's *Additamenta* state that there was a "Prioratus de Ripa Mola, sive Mole Bank in Parochia de

Ledrede in Com. Surrey et Dioces. Winton." This was founded by Henry Apurdele in 1268, and had four monks of the Cistercian order of St. Benedict. The late Rev. Mr. Dallaway printed a small volume, describing the history of the Priory, which informs us that, in 1842, Roger de Apurdele, grandson of the founder, established a Chantry in the church of Letherhead. (This Chantry, with an ancient inscription, has, through alterations and improvements in the interior of the fabric, been removed.) Many quarrels occurred between the monks and the tenants of the farms, which belonged to Merton College, Oxford. Peter Puddencake, a monk, said, "*Coloni Surrienses, gens porcissima, quia non solvunt decimas,*" which means "The Surrey farmers are as stupid as pigs because they do not pay tithes."

There was a great contention between the vicar and the monks about the wax-lights, and the bishop decided the case by granting the vicar all the candle-ends for the future. Another contention arose about fishing in the Mole; when it was ruled that the vicar should have all the gudgeons he could hook up. In the dole of bread and cheese, usually made in the church-porch, the vicar claimed the first slice; but the bishop determined that he was entitled only to the parings.

The Priory was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cheesman, the King's Falconer. This building, now called the Priory, was afterwards included in a new fabric built by W. Cotton, Esq., and, after successive ownerships, is now the property of Arthur Tritton, Esq.

The church of Ledred was said to be founded on the King's fee, and the patronage appears to be invested in the

crown in the reigns of the Edwards I. and II., although the abbot of Colchester laid claim to it. Edward III. presented the living twice in 1346, when he confirmed the right of the prior of Ledes, in Kent, to whom the appropriation of the benefice had been given by Pope Clement VI.; and a vicarage having been endowed, the prior retained the rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, until the dissolution of the convent in the time of Henry VIII., who granted the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage to the dean and chapter of Rochester. The rectorial rent charge is stated to be £582, and the vicarial, £269 2s. 5d. The register of baptisms and burials is comparatively recent, and the entries of marriages begin in 1690. The church is an ancient structure, and is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The tower, which is embattled, is not in a direct line with the nave, and its roof is covered with heavy Horsham slabs. The church was repaired and improved in 1826, 1838, and 1843. The large east window has a rich effect from being filled with brilliantly stained glass, most of which was collected by Mr. Dallaway at Rouen. There is another window in the south aisle with paintings of King Saul, and the Witch of Endor; St. John the Baptist; and Death on the Pale Horse. In the south wall of the chancel are a piscina and sedilia. There are several imposing monuments and sepulchral memorials, which perpetuate the names of Admiral Sir James Wishurst, Lieut.-General Layton, the Byrons, Beauclercs, Gores, and many others.

In the front of the north transept there formerly existed the Chantry of the Apurdeles, and the gallery appropriated to the mansion in Letherhead. These were in part panelled with carved wainscotting, and on the entrance door, in

golden letters, was this sentence, "*Hanc Cantariam fundav Rogerii de Aperdele, A.D. 1340*," which was inscribed during the repairs made under the direction of Mr. Dallaway.

There is a tablet to the memory of *Robert Gardyner*, of Thorncroft, chief serjeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth, which concludes with these lines :

"We leave hyme whear he loekt to be—our Lord receyre his spreet,
With peace and rest in Habram's brest, whear we at length may meet."

Another tablet is that of Miss Harriet Cholmondely, who, whilst accompanying her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, on the 2nd of October, 1806, and Lady Sheffield in a barouche and four, on a visit to Mr. Lock, of Norbury, was overturned at the sharp corner of the street near the "Swan Inn," leading to Micklesham. The other ladies were only slightly injured, but Miss Cholmondely was thrown against a tree, received a violent concussion on the left temple, and death immediately followed.

In the churchyard are graves with inscriptions to the memory of Richard Duppa, Esq., author of a "Journal kept at Rome upon the subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798," and the "Life of Michael Angelo;" and the grave of Lieut.-Colonel Drinkwater Bethune.

In the report of the Commission respecting Charities, published in 1825, it appears that the town of Letherhead is unusually well provided with bequests for the benefit of its poor. The following is a list of the benefactors: Mr. John Lucas left £400 stock for the Free School; £100 to pay a mid-wife to attend poor women; and £100, the interest of which is to provide four wheaten loaves weekly for four poor persons.

John Skeet, in 1608, left money to purchase lands, the

rent of which was to purchase bread for the poor. The rents amount to £44 annually, which supply forty poor persons with a half-quarten loaf weekly.

Henry Smith's benefaction, devised in 1627, now produces £18 annually, and is expended in the purchase and distribution of cloth among poor parishioners.

Edward Hudson bequeathed, in 1692, an annuity of £8 per annum, to purchase and distribute beef to poor parishioners on the eves of the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The vicar is to have 15s., and the clerk 5s., for reading prayers when the meat is distributed.

Elizabeth Rolfe gave, in 1777, by will, the interest of £400, partly to engrave a copy of her gift, keep it legible, together with the inscription on the tomb of Dame Mary Thompson, who was buried in the church, and the residue of the interest to be distributed among poor families who do not receive parochial relief.

William Denne, Esq., bequeathed, in 1786, £250 stocks, in the four per cents., to provide coal for the poor in the winter season.

John Sandes granted a rent charge of 50s. a year, from an estate at Little Pattisham, to provide bread to be given away at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens every Sunday.

Richard Joye left, by will, in 1812, £1200 stock, in the three per cents, the interest of which is to be bestowed in gifts of 10s. every month for six poor and aged persons, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens.

The charities of the parish amount to £900 annually.

About the year 1874 the church was considerably improved by introducing a better arrangement of the seats; and the

old peal, which consisted of eight bells, was increased by two new ones at a cost of £300. There are two fine windows in the south transept, by Buckley and Co., of Bruges and London, to the memory of Dr. Utterton, late Bishop of Guildford, father of the present incumbent. One represents "The Raising of Lazarus," and was given by the parishioners and other friends; and the other "The Last Supper," presented by the family of the late Bishop—who is interred in the churchyard, and whose grave is distinguished by a beautiful white marble monument.

The Mansion is a large and imposing structure, and was originally built in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of Charles II., Sir Charles Bludworth owned the property, whose sister was married to Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. This unhappy man was concealed here in an underground vault, when he was proscribed and a reward offered for his head, after the Revolution in 1688. He had ventured here to see his daughter who was at the point of death, and whose funeral was solemnized on December 2nd of that year. The mansion was re-built in 1710 by Dr. Akehurst, a physician, and, after having been owned and improved by Colonel Gore, the Wades, and Colonel W. H. Spicer, it was held by Joseph Payne, Esq., a distinguished teacher of youth and lecturer on the subject of education. It is now in the possession of A. D. Miller, Esq.

Letherhead was formerly a place of great importance, which may be inferred from the fact that the Sheriff's Tourn was held there; William Frankelen held lands of the King's fee, to find a *booth* in which to hold the County Court; Walter le Hore held lands by the tenure of providing a house for a *prison*; and William Oxencroft held land for finding a

pound for cattle taken for the King's debt.

There was a bridge over the Mole prior to the 31st of Edward III.'s, reign (1358), when a licence was granted to collect money for its repair. In 1782 it was declared by Act of Parliament a county bridge, and widened afterwards to the extent of twenty feet. Near the eastern end are the remains of the noted ale-house, which was celebrated by Skelton—tutor and afterwards poet-laureate to Henry VIII. Under the title of “The Tunning of Eleanor Rummyng,” this noted ale-wife becomes the subject of his coarse and amusing verse. In the frontispiece to this poem she is represented in a wood engraving as an old, ill-favoured woman, holding a black-jack in her hand, with the inscription :

“When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
My Ale put all the Ale-wives down.”

The house has been much altered of late years, and is now known by the sign of “The Running Horse.”

A short distance from the Church are the National Schools, erected in 1838. *St. John's Foundation School*, on the Epsom Road, was instituted in 1852, and was originally located at Clapton ; it is for the free education, with board and lodging, of the sons of the poorer clergymen of the Church of England. The present School, which was erected in 1878, is of red brick with stone dressings, in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The town has much increased of late years, and the erection of houses is still going on. Like some other parts of the county of Surrey, it is likely to become a populous and important neighbourhood. The Congregational Church was founded nearly sixty years ago. This outline of Letherhead may be fitly closed by an extract from Tyerman's “Life

of Wesley":—Wednesday, February 23rd, 1791. He arose at 4 a.m., as he also did on the day following, and, accompanied by Mr. Rogers, set out to Letherhead, eighteen miles from London, to visit a magistrate, in whose dining room he preached from 'Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call upon Him while He is near.' This was Wesley's last sermon."

MICKLEHAM.

In Domesday Book we read the following details concerning Mickleham: "Oswold holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Michelham*. The same person held it of King Edward. Then it was assessed at 5 hides, now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are 8 villains, and 6 bordars, with 4 carucates. There are 2 bondmen; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields one hog. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100s., and now at £6."

"Nigel holds of the Bishop of Bayew *Micleham* which Ansfrige held of King Edward. Then, as at present, it was assessed at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two are in demesne; and there are 4 villains, 4 bordars, and 2 bondmen. There is a church, and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields 3 swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £3, and now at £4."

"Hugh de Port holds of the Bishop *Berge*. Three freemen held it, who could remove whither they pleased. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2½ hides. These

four manors Hugh holds as one manor. It is assessed in the hundred of Waleton."

There were three manors in Mickleham at the time of the survey: one belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and the others to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. The four manors probably referred to other manors which Hugh held elsewhere. At present there are, in this parish, the manor of Mickleham or Littleburgh, the manors of Norbury, Westhumble, Polesden Lacey; and the reputed manors of Fredley, Ashurst, and the estate of Boxland.

The manor of *Mickleham*, after being escheated to the crown in the reign of William Rufus, was held by the ancestors of Robert de Mikelham. Gilbert de Mikelham, who had the rents and services of John Adrian and Roger de Tune in Mickleham, with their bodies and their progeny, and rendering annually a pound of cumin. In 1327, John de Mykleham granted the manor to his daughter, who married John Dewey, and yet, by the original deed, "nothing more passed by the conveyance than the Farm at Fridley." It came afterwards into the possession of the Apurdeles; William of Wykeham; the Stydols; the Tryons; Anthony Chapman, Esq.; B. B. Hopkins, Esq.; Charles Talbot, Esq. (1780), Sir George Talbot; and is now with the advowson in the possession of Winthrop Mackworth-Praed, Esq.

Winthrop Mackworth-Praed, Esq., the patron of the living, is the eldest son of the late Bulkley John Mackworth-Praed, Esq., of Owsden Hall, Suffolk, (who died in 1876,) by his first wife, Emma, fourth daughter of the late M. Dick, Esq.; born 1831; married, 1863, the fourth daughter of the late James Ewing, Esq., and has, with other issue, Robert

Herbert, born 1866.

Westhumble or, according to the ancient form of the word, *Wistomble*, formed part of Bishop Odo's manor, and was afterwards held by the Mikelhams and Apurdeles. In 17 Edward III., John de Mykelham had a licence to alienate to the Prior of Reygate one messuage and two shillings and eight-pence rent, and the advowson of the church of Mykelham, for the maintenance of two priests to pray (daily) for the souls of his ancestors, and his own soul, in the Priory Church at Reygate. In 1376, the Prior of Reigate held the fourth of a knight's fee in Mickleham of Edward le Despenser, representative of the family of Clare. It came into the possession of Sir Francis Stydolf in 1620, and then through his descendants till the sale to Mr. Chapman in 1776; thence it passed into the hands of Sir Francis Geary, Sir William Geary, Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in 1809, and at his decease, in 1816, the manor, together with Chapel Farm and Phenice Farm, was bought by Mr. Thomas Hudson, from whose trustees Camilla Lacey and the manor became, in 1874, the property of J. L. Wylie, Esq. The other part of the property is in the possession of the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P.

Westhumble Chapel stands near Chapel Farm, and was probably a station for the pilgrims who traversed the North Downs on their way to the shrine of Thomas á Becket at Canterbury. They descended into the valley of Mickleham, where there is a break in the hills, and crossed the Mole at a bridge which is known as "Pray Bridge," and passed on to Reigate, where another chapel stood on the site of the old Market Hall.

The chapel is supposed to have been founded in the reign

of Edward III., after the alienation of the manor to Reigate Priory. The farm contains about a hundred and seventy-six acres. The experiment of growing hops was made by Mr. Tyers, of Denbies, which led to a law-suit between the Rev. P. Walton, of Mickleham, and the Vicar of Dorking. Mr. Walton obtained a decree in his favour, and Mr. Tyers, to end the experiment, grubbed up all the hops.

The old cottage, built by Madame D'Arblay, has been enlarged and improved by its present owner, J. L. Wylie, Esq., who is also Lord of the Manor of Westhumble.

Norbury was constituted a distinct lordship previously to the Domesday Survey, and was held by Oswold, a Saxon thane. It was vested in Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; held by William Husee of the Earl, and afterwards came into the Wymedon family, from whom it descended to the Stydolphins, the Tryons, Anthony Chapman (in 1766), William Lock (in 1774), and was afterwards held by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Sperling, and now belongs to Thomas de la Garde Grissell, Esq.

Fridley consists of a portion of lands and tenements formerly settled by John de Mikelham on his son-in-law, John Dewey, whose descendants appear to have assumed the name of Fridley. In 1435, Roger de Fridele demised to James Janyn and Nicholas Glover, which had devolved on him at the death of his father, John Dewey, with the advowson of the living, to be held by the grantees for one hundred years, at the rent of a red rose. The estate passed, with the advowson, to William Wydowson in 1492, who presented to the rectory as patron. In 19 Henry VIII., Fridley belonged to Sir John Mordaunt, of Turvey in Bedfordshire; and his grandson Lewis, Lord Mordaunt, sold it in 1571 to William Leaver.

After repeated transfers, the estate, in 1762, was conveyed to Cecil Bisshopp, Esq., who, in 1778, succeeded his father as the fifth baronet of his family; who designed to build a museum on Mickleham Downs, but relinquishing that design, he enlarged and fitted up an ale-house (called the "Royal Oak") for his own residence, which, from the abundance of juniper trees in the neighbourhood, was called "Juniper Hall." * This property passed successively into the hands of Mr. Jenkinson (a wealthy lottery office keeper), Mr. Worrell, Mr. Broadwood, Miss Beardmore, Francis Richardson, Esq., and is now the property of John MacAndrew, Esq.

Polesden Lacey is a manor which belonged to William Sackville, of Dorking, and afterwards came into the possession of the Stydolphins, in 1689. It was afterwards owned by Thomas Edwin, and Mr. Charles Windham; the latter of whom sold it, in 1784, to Admiral Sir Francis Geary, who died in 1796, aged eighty-six, after seventy-two years active service. His son, Sir William Geary, sold Polesden and the manor to the trustees of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. Mr. Joseph Bonsor held them afterwards, and are now the property of Sir Walter Rockliff Farquahar.

The Farquahar family is descended from the ancient stock of Gilmerscroft, N.B.

Sir Robert Farquahar, of Lentuck, Co. Aberdeen, was Provost of Aberdeen in 1661.

Walter Farquahar was fifth son of John Farquahar, of Lentuck, and, having attained eminence in the medical profession, was created a Baronet in 1796; was physician to George IV. when Prince Regent.

Sir Thomas Harrie Farquahar, born 1775; married

* For further details of the mansion see "Juniper Hall."

Sybilla Martha, only daughter and heiress of Rev. Morton Rockliff, of Woodford, Essex, and died in 1836.

Sir Walter Rockliff Farquahar, born 1810, and succeeded in 1836; married, in 1837, Mary Octavia, youngest daughter of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, and has issue, a son and heir, Henry Thomas, born 1838, and married, in 1882, Alice, daughter of Hon. H. B. W. Brand. Sir W. R. Farquahar was educated at Eton; is D.L., and was High Sheriff for Surrey in 1859.

The name of Francis Rous, Provost of Eton, A.D. 1656, is associated with the estate of Polesden. There is, in the Print Room of the British Museum, a fine engraving of this Scholar, by Faithorne. He is dressed in the usual solemn costume of the period, and wears a low hat with large and ample brim. He has the look of learning and authority; both of which were necessary for governing an institution where the youth of the nobility and gentry were trained for their future careers. According to the practice of the period the following eulogium is found under the engraving:

"Adam the first this Image claymes as his,
Within the second Adam's image is,
That is the hidden Face not seen by thee,
But God it sees, and it God's Face shall see."

Ashurst, or *High Ashurst* formed part of the original manor of Mickleham. In 1436 the trustees of Roger de Fridele conveyed to William Ashurst, of East Betchworth, all their lands, rents, and services in Mickleham. This was conveyed by William Ashurst to Robert Gaynesford, whose son and heir granted a third part of the manor of Mickleham to Lord Wyndsor and others, in trust for Thomas Stydolf and his heirs. This passed with Letherhead, Norbury, &c., to the Tryons, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Benjamin Bond Hopkins,

Mr. Robert Boxall, Mr. Villebois, Mr. Strahan, Sir Richard Glass, Mr. J. C. Wilson, and is now the property of the Hon. Dudley Ryder, who bought it of Mr. J. C. Wilson in 1882.

The family of which the Honourable Henry Dudley Ryder, of High Ashurst, is one of the representatives, is traced to the Rev. Dudley Ryder, Rector of Bedworth, Co. Warwick, ejected for Non-conformity in 1662. His grandson became Attorney General, and Lord Chief Justice in 1756, was created a peer by the title of Lord Harrowby, and died the day following, before the patent could be completed, leaving a son :

Nathaniel Ryder, M.P. for Tiverton; created Baron Harrowby of Harrowby, Co. Lincoln, 1776; and left three sons; Dudley, the eldest son, was the second Baron, (the third son became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry); created Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby, 1809, and died December, 1847.

Dudley, the second and late Earl, was born in 1799, and was the eldest son of the first Earl by Susan, daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford; succeeded in 1847; married, in 1823, Frances, daughter of the first Marquis of Bute; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. for the County of Stafford; Ecclesiastical Commissioner; M.P. for Tiverton 1819, for Liverpool 1832-1847; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1854-5; Lord Privy Seal 1855, and died 1882.

The Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, of High Ashurst, is the second son of the second Earl; was born in 1836; married, in May, 1859, Susan Juliana Maria Hamilton, only daughter of Villiers Dent, Esq. His son's name is John Herbert Dudley Ryder.

Mickleham Rectory was alienated from the Priory of Reigate in 17 Edward III., and its value was stated at ten marks per annum. In 1400 the convent disposed of the patronage, and different persons presented to the living between that time and the dissolution. Henry VIII., in 1542, granted the advowson to Lord William Howard, from whom it descended to the Earl of Peterborough, by his great grand-daughter Elizabeth. She presented to the living in 1669, having settled the advowson on her grand-daughter, Baroness Mordaunt. It was sold (under sanction of an Act of Parliament) to Sir John Parsons. Sir John Hinde Cotton held it, and it was afterwards transferred to the Talbots, and is now held by Winthrop Mackworth-Praed, Esq.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, and in the time of Edward I. was returned at the annual value of twenty marks. In the King's Books it is valued at £18, paying 7s. 7d. for procurations, and 2s. 1d. for synodals. The present rent-charge on 2788 titheable acres (exclusive of £10 on the glebe) is £425. The estimated acres in Mickleham parish is 2820, of which 584 are arable, 1167 meadow, 532 woodland, 186 box, and 158 common. The Priory lands, which contain eighty-two acres, are now included in Norbury Park, are exempt from tithes. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, is noticed in Domesday Book, and exhibits traces of Anglo-Norman architecture. In 1872 it was thoroughly repaired and restored at the expense of Winthrop Mackworth-Praed, Esq., the patron of the living. The nave is divided by four semi-circular arches, and in the east window of the Norbury Chapel are some remains of canopies in stained glass, and on each side of the window is a canopied

niche in stone, richly sculptured in the style of Henry VI.'s reign.

The Church is in the early Norman style, and will accommodate three hundred and sixty persons. It was restored in 1822, when the sum £2254 was expended on the fabric. There is a monument to the memory of John Stydolf, of Norbury,* who died May 8th, 1576, A.D., which has the following epitaph—

“Inveni portum, spes and fortuna, valete
Nil mihi vobiscum, ludete nunc alios,
Quo cunque ingreditur, sequitur mors
Corporis umbram.”

There is an altar tomb to the memory of William Wyddowson, in which there are small figures of a man and woman praying, with a supplicatory scroll issuing from the mouth of each. The man is represented in a citizen's gown, with long hair; and his wife in a long pendent head-dress, and a rosary at her girdle. Beneath the whole is this inscription:

“Here lyth the body of William Wyddowson, citizen and mercer of London, and, of the parish church of Mekyllham, late patrone; and allsoe here lyth ye body of Jone hys wyfe, the whych dyssesyed the XXIII day of Septe'byr, in the Vth yere of Kyng Hary the VIIJ., on whoys soullys God have mercy. Ame'.”

Another monument, raised by Richard Stydolf to his brother, Thomas, who died June 21st, 1652, has this passage:

“Rosa hæc malignâ pustularum
Lividitate co' tacta exaruit.”

There are inscriptions to the memory of the eldest yeoman of his Majesty's confectionary office, and to the yeoman of

* For description of Norbury, Juniper Hall, Burford Lodge, Fredley, and Box Hill, see index.

his Majesty's scullery, (1685 A.D.). There are tablets which record the decease of William Lock, of Norbury Park, and several members of his family; of Henry Peters, Esq., of Betchworth Castle, and others of the inhabitants of Mickleham. In the churchyard are tombs which bear the names of Jenkinson, of Juniper Hall; George Barclay, of Burford Lodge; and Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., of Fredley.

The parish registers contain some singular entries, which suggest the religious usages and social condition of former days. There are licences to Lady Stydolph and others to eat meat in Lent "for the recovery of health." Under date 1675, it is stated that "on the 19th Sunday after Trinity, John Lucas, Sen., Lydia, his wife, and three sons, John, Henry, and James; and Ann, wife of Thomas Williter, were denounced and excommunicated." "In 1678, June 9, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, Ann Williter was absolved from excommunication." There are many notices of "briefs," which were originally issued by papal authorities, and were entrusted to mendicant friars to collect money for cases of distress from fire and flood, and any other disasters which occasioned loss of property. After the Reformation they were issued by the King—and were finally discontinued by an act of George IV. (1829). One entry is for a collection for repairing the parish church of Wallingford, which was rent from top to bottom by an extraordinary storm of thunder and lightning, happening upon Ascension Day at night, 1638; the amount of the collection was two shillings and eight-pence. Another is for the repair of St. Paul's Church, London, in 1633 and 1637. The former produced three shillings and seven-pence, and the latter, seven-pence. It is probable that the parishioners considered it scarcely

right to contribute to an edifice so distant, and situated in the centre of the wealth of the metropolis.

Sir James Mackintosh, in his valued correspondence with Mr. Sharp, of Fredley Farm, called this spot "The Happy Valley." The view of Norbury, with its magnificent woods, the windings of the Mole, and the pleasant pastures and slopes which meet the eye, combine to make the vale of Mickleham attractive at all seasons of the year. Its beauty in spring can scarcely be exaggerated; trees in all variety of form and foliage, in charming diversity of tint; conifers, with their staid and sober aspect; and deciduous growths in their freshest green, adorn the landscape and gratify the beholder.

The neighbourhood of Mickleham has been distinguished in past days for the residence of the learned and literary; among which the names of Richard Sharp, and Madame D'Arblay, will readily occur. It has been visited by James Mill* and John Stuart Mill, Keats, and Professor Daniel, the eminent meteorologist and chemist. In recent days the vicinity has retained its former prestige, in the presence of authors like Dr. Charles Mackay—so well-known for his popular songs, his knowledge of Celtic, and his numerous publications; George Meredith, Esq., critic, poet, and one of our first writers of fiction; and Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, a native of the valley, has attained distinction in science, and specially in the important and popular department of electricity.

Box Lands, an estate which was part of the manor of Mickleham, was originally held by the de Wautons, and in the reign of Edward III. it was in the families of Cornwaill

* James Mill used to say that it took him six weeks to get up the metaphysical state of his mind after a residence of some months in the country.

and Cosyn. In 1868, Thomas de Cornwaill died at the age of sixteen, "seized of eight acres of land, together with a *native*, and all his progeny." In the fourth of Richard II., the son and heir of William Cosyn sold all his lands, rents, and services to Thomas de Berme. In the course of time the property often changed owners, and was held by the late Samuel Weller Singer, by whom the villa called "Riverdale" was built; Alfred Singer, Esq. is the present owner, and the estate pays a rent-charge of twenty shillings a year to the Congregational Church, West Street, Dorking.

NEWDIGATE

The situation of this parish is on the southern limits of Surrey, and really belongs to the Wealden district. It is chiefly included in the hundred of Copthorne, while the hamlet of Parkgate only pertains to the hundred of Reigate. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Capel; on the south-east and north-east by Charlwood and Leigh; on the south it is adjoined by Rusper, in Sussex; and on the north by Dorking.

The village of Newdigate stands about five miles to the south-east of Dorking, and was formerly covered by a portion of that dense forest which extended from the sea to the North Downs. It is not noticed in the Domesday Survey, probably because it was included in the extensive manor of Churchfield or Reigate, which belonged to the Conqueror, and was afterwards given to the Earl of Warren. Hamelin Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reign of Henry II., gave the Church of Newdigate to the Prior of

St. Mary Overy, Southwark. The manor appears to have been granted by this nobleman, or one of his descendants, to the family of Montfort; for in 21 Edward I., John de Montfort obtained the right of free-warren for his lands in Newdigate. His eldest son was slain at Striveling, in 1314, when the estate came into the possession of his brother Peter, who, being a clerk in holy orders, obtained a dispensation from his vows, was made a knight, and married Margaret, daughter of Lord Furnival. His only son and heir, Guy de Montfort, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1318, (in his father's life time), and soon after, this, and other estates in Surrey, were settled in such a manner as to vest the remainder in the Earl and Countess of Warwick, in default of issue from his daughter's marriage. Guy de Montfort died childless; and the Earl settled the estates in reversion on his own sons, Thomas and William, the former of whom succeeded to the earldom in 1369, and died in possession of the manor of Newdigate. The Earl was arraigned before his peers as an accomplice with Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, in a conspiracy against the government of Richard II. He confessed himself guilty, and, having besought the King's mercy, his life was spared—but he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and his lands and goods were confiscated. By this forfeiture, Sir Baldwin Freville, grandson of Elizabeth, one of the two sisters and co-heiresses of Peter de Montfort, claimed this and other estates of the Montfort family; and it appears that he succeeded in establishing his right to this manor, as well as to that of Ashted. Sir Baldwin's son died without issue in 1419, and the estates devolved on his three sisters, one of whom,

Joyce Freville, was married to Sir Roger Aston. She died in 1447; and on a partition of the "Frevilles' Estates" in 1468, "Ashtede and Newdigate" were allotted to Sir Robert Aston, Knt. His grandson, Sir Edward Aston, transferred Newdigate to Henry VIII., in exchange for lands in Staffordshire; and that sovereign granted the manor to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. It has, however, since passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk.

The ancient family of the Newdigates had lands and tenements in the village as early as the reign of King John, (1199—1216). From the will of Thomas Newdigate de Newdigate, dated in 1482, it may be inferred that he possessed much property here. His great-grandson, who died 1576, left all his lands at this place to his son, Walter, with directions that his younger son, Thomas, should be provided with a chamber, meat, drink, and apparel, and forty shillings a year in money; or the annual sum of ten pounds in lieu of the provisions, at his option. Walter Newdigate died in 1590; his son, Thomas, in 1612, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses; and gave his lands to his nephew, West Newdigate, on condition of his paying one thousand pounds to each of his cousins. The money not being paid, the estates came into the possession of Mary, elder daughter of Thomas Newdigate, and wife of William Stepher, her sister having died without issue. Mrs. Stepher executed a conveyance of the estate to Mr. John Budgen, which afterwards descended to Thomas Budgen, Esq., M.P., of Dorking, whose grandson sold the estate in 1807, with Newdigate Place Farm, to the Duke of Norfolk. This farm was originally a fine building with a quadrangular court,

and was the seat of the Newdigates for several generations, at least from the time of Edward III. to that of James I. The greater part was taken down by J. S. Budgen, Esq., nearly a century ago, and the remaining portion converted into a farm house.

Iwood or Ewood is described as consisting of a mansion and park, which originally belonged to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, and passed afterwards to Richard FitzAlan, who died in 1374-5. His son was beheaded for opposition to Richard II., but his son, Thomas FitzAlan, was restored in blood in 1399, on the accession of Henry IV. It passed, by marriage with one of his co-heiresses, to William Beauchamp, Earl of Abergavenny, whose estate was transferred to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. His daughter became the wife of Sir Richard Nevil, whose great-grandson, Sir Henry Nevil, conveyed the property to George and Christopher Darell, with all the buildings and iron-works. In the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, this estate had several proprietors, and passed from the Goches to Dr. Morton, Thomas Grimstead, Esq., and finally to the Duke of Norfolk.

Henfold is an adjoining property and formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Poynings, Knt., and Ralph Fane, Esq. It extends into Newdigate, Capel, and Dorking, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk.

One of the large landowners in the parish of Newdigate is William Farnell-Watson, Esq., of Henfold, only son of the late William Farnell-Watson, Esq., J.P., D.L., and High Sheriff, 1877, of Henfold, Surrey; and Redlees, Isleworth, Co. Middlesex, (who died 1879), by Eliza Marguerite, daughter of John Power, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey; born 1853, married; 1876, Evelyn, daughter of Beale Blackwell

Colvin, Esq., of Monkham's Hall, Co. Essex. Mr. Watson was educated at Eton; and has, with other issue, Harold, born 1876.

Oudworth belonged originally to Walter de la Foyle. It became afterwards the property of the Newdigates, of one of whom it was purchased by Mr. Ede, in 1636; and in 1775 the estate was sold by one of his family to Lee Steere, Esq., who died in 1785, and left the reversion, after the death of his widow, to Lee Steere-Witts, Esq., who, in consequence, assumed the name of Steere in place of that of Witts; and to his family the property belongs.

Weekland or Wykeland is a reputed manor held by the Prior of Merton, who, in 19 Edward I., had licence to hold a messuage and sixty acres of land in Newdigate; an ancient demesne of the crown. Henry VIII., in 1540, granted this property to Robert Southwell, Esq. It was purchased, in 1625, by E. Jordan, Esq., of Gatwick, then passed to John Sharp, Esq., in virtue of his marriage with Philippa, one of the co-heiresses of Thomas Jordan. Mr. Sharp died in 1771, having disinherited his eldest son, and entailed the estates on his three grandsons in succession. John Jennings Sharp barred the entail in 1785, since which time the property has several times changed hands.

Lyns is a manor which belongs to J. S. Broadwood, Esq., whose seat stands on the boundary line of the two parishes of Newdigate and Capel. The mansion is a large, recent erection, ornamented with a picturesque tower on the north, some handsome Flemish gateways, and stands in the midst of a paddock, meadows, and woodlands.

According to recent survey under the Tithe Commutation Act, the parish contains 4027 acres, 2 rods, and 10 poles;

of which 2297 acres, 3 rods, and 10 poles are arable; 854 meadow; 866 woodland; and 5 common or waste. The Duke of Norfolk; Lee Steere, Esq., of Jayes; Farnell-Watson, Esq.; and J. S. Broadwood, Esq., are the chief landowners.

The living of Newdigate is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas it is valued at twenty marks, and in the King's books at £8 18s. 4d., paying for procurations and synodals, 8s. 9d. The advowson was given by Hamelin Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, to the prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark; and since the dissolution of the monasteries, it has been vested in the crown. The rent-charge is fixed at £480 10s. per annum. The registers commence in 1559, and have been regularly continued ever since. It appears that the Newdigate family lived at the manor house, and had a mortuary chapel within the churchyard.

There are several charities connected with Newdigate. There is a portion of a rental of a farm at Worth, which is expended in bread, meat, and clothes for the poor; and there is a school founded by the Rev. George Steere in the seventeenth century. The school house was repaired by J. S. Broadwood, Esq., of Lyne, in 1838, who added the interest of £200, three-and-a-half per cents., to augment the income. There is connected with it an exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Many of the original decorations of the church were concealed by whitewash; and during a recent partial restoration, portions of a beautiful fresco of St. Christopher were discovered, of which the Rev. S. M. Mayhew writes; "The superiority of style, colour, and design marks it the work of an artist. The face of the infant Christ is peculiarly

engaging, and a majestic repose enobles the form. Christopher is altogether the giant, and with upturned and wonder-filled visage looks upon him whom he bears. The Saint is assisted in his passage by the stem of a tree, having leafy branches; and on the east side appears a monk. The infant Saviour is clothed in a long garment of red, with a rich embroidered collar; his hair auburn, his fingers raised in benediction; his left hand having a golden orb and elevated cross, with a nimbus about his head. St. Christopher is clothed in an ample-sleeved coat, embroidered, with a girdle about his loins; his legs bare; from his shoulders falls a purple cloak, fastened by a golden brooch of three disks; a coloured fillet encircles his head, tied in a knot on his right ear; a nimbus also shines about his head. Three ships and a boat are on the water, and on the western side is a man fishing. A portion of this noble work had been destroyed in a former age. It was reserved for the year 1876 to complete its destruction."

This was rendered necessary for the restoration and improvement of the fabric, which has recently been accomplished to the great advantage of the congregation.

Many vestiges of old Saxon customs are still retained in this and other parishes of the weald. On St. Thomas' Day the poor families proceed to the dwellings of their more wealthy neighbours, to solicit assistance towards improving their own housekeeping during the approaching Christmas. Mummers appear about Christmas, and on Christmas Eve, and during the holidays, parties go round singing carols and was-hail songs, (was-hail signifies "Be in health,") the remains of the ancient practice of wassailing, expecting refreshment in return, or a largess in money. The following

is a specimen of a was-hail song.

- "A wassail, a wassail, a was-hail bowl we'll sing,
 With cinnamon and peppermint, and other spices in ;
 A wassail, a wassail, with jolly sugar'd ale,
 And joy come to you from our wassail.
 Good Master, and good Mistress, as you sit by the fire,
 Oh, think of us poor wassailers who tramp it through the mire.
 A wassail, a wassail, &c.
- "We'll wassail increase to your store, we'll wassail sheep and kine,
 We'll wassail bees and apple trees—we'll wassail horse and swine.
 A wassail, a wassail, &c.
- "Hang out your silken handkerchief upon your golden spear,
 And welcome to your wassailers to taste your Christmas cheer.
 A wassail, a wassail, of jolly nappy ale,
 And joy come to you from our wassail.
 A wassail, a wassail, a was-hail bowl we sing,
 With cinnamon and peppermint and other spices in."

In wassailing apple trees, the tree is struck with a stick,
 and all the party shout :—

- "Stand fast root, bear well top,
 Pray God send a good howling sop ;
 On every bough, twigs enow,
 On every twig, apple big.
 Hats full, caps full, half-quarter sacks full ;
 Holloh, boys, holloh !"

On which a horn is blown, and the whole throng hurrah
 joyously.

OCKLEY.

In the Domesday Survey the manor of Ockley is thus
 described :

"Ralph holds of Richard (de Tonbridge), *Hoclei*, which
 Almar held of King Edward. It was then, as at present,
 assessed at 1 hide. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates.
 There is 1 in the demesne; and 4 villains and 3 bordars,

with 4 carucates. The wood yields 20 swine, and there are 2 bondmen. It is valued at 70 shillings, as in the time of King Edward."

In this manor the same Richard holds half a hide, which, in the time of King Edward, was held by Alwin, who could remove with it where he pleased. It was then assessed at half a hide; now at nothing. It is valued in Hoclei."

The manor of Ockley is in the Hundred of Wotton, and the earliest historical information states that it descended from Richard de Tonbridge to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who fell in the battle of Bannockburn, (1314 A.D.,) and left three sisters unmarried. Hugh le Despencer, the favourite of Edward II., married the eldest, and his descendant, Edward, Lord le Despencer, held in her right, *Ockle*, and other estates in Surrey, which probably belonged to his son, Thomas, created Earl of Gloucester by Richard II. in 1397, and executed and attainted for rebellion against Henry IV. in 1400 A.D., when his estates escheated to the crown.

In the thirteenth century, Alicia de Dammartin held one knight's fee in Ockley of the honour of Clare. In 1300 A.D., Nicolas Malemeyns was lord of the manor of Ockley, and, in 1302, obtained a grant of free-warren, the right to hold a market, and a fair within the manor. This passed successively to different families, and was sold, about 1638, to George Duncumbe, Esq., of Albury. Sir William Duncumbe possessed it in 1675, and sold the manor and lands to Edward Bax; who, almost immediately afterwards, disposed of it to Mr. John Evershed, of Eversheds, in this parish. It was sold, in 1751, to Dr. Frank Nicholls, who was an eminent physician and reader in anatomy in the University of Oxford.

His son and heir, John Nicholls, Esq., M.P. for Blechingley, sold the manorial estate to Lee Steere, Esq., of Jayes, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Richard Witts, Esq. In 1795 this property came into the possession of Lee Steere Witts, Esq., who took the surname of Steere in compliance with the will of his maternal grandmother, and his grandson of the same name is now the owner.

The subjoined are the details concerning the family of the Steeres, of Jayes:—

Lee Steere is a member of one of the oldest families in the country, as we find the Steeres living at Jayes, Ockley, their present seat, at the time of the Conquest, and it is exceedingly rare for a family to be able to trace an unbroken pedigree up to that traditional starting point of the genealogists, and rarer still to find them at the present time in the possession of their ancient domains. Mr. Steere is the son of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., by Sarah, daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq., of Ripley Court, Surrey, and was born June 21st, 1803. From Harrow he went to Trinity College, Oxford; and, in 1826, married Ann, daughter of the late James Kiers Watson, Esq., of Hessle Mount, Yorkshire. He is a Justice of the Peace both for Sussex and Surrey, of which latter County he is also a Deputy Lieutenant, and was High Sheriff in 1848. He was returned to Parliament for West Surrey, on the death of Mr. J. I. Briscoe, the former member.

On Ockley Green is Elderslie, the residence of George Arbuthnot, Esq., son of the late George Arbuthnot, of Elderslie; born 1815; married, 1850, Miss Mary Thomas, and has, with other issue, George, late Lieut. Scots Grays, and formerly Lieut. of 53rd Regiment; born 1852; married,

1875, Mary Rose, eldest daughter of William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill, Co. Aberdeen, and has issue a son, born 1878. Mr. Arbuthnot was educated at Eton, is a magistrate for Surrey, and was formerly a merchant at Madras. •

Ockley Court, with an attached farm, is situated near the Church, about a mile eastward of the old Roman Road, usually called "Stane Street." This site was purchased by the Bax family, and sold to Thomas Tash, Esq., in 1744. It came afterwards into the possession of the Calvert family; and was made the frequent residence of Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P. for Southwark, and is now in the possession of Captain Calvert, whose name is Archibald Motteux Calvert, and is the eldest surviving son of Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P., of Ockley Court, by Jane, youngest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Baronet; born 1827; succeeded his brother, 1870; married, 1862, Constance, youngest daughter of William Peters, Esq., of Ashfield, Crawley, Co. Sussex, and has, with other issue, William Archibald, born 1868. Mr. Calvert is a magistrate for Surrey, and a Colonel, Royal Artillery.

There is a farm estate called *Eversheds*,* which is noticed in the Domesday Survey. Among other details it is said, "This land belonged to a freeman, who could remove with it whither he pleased," (*et potuit cum ea ire quo libuit*), which probably means that the land was free as well as the holder of it; that he was not in a state of villenage, but could dispose of it as he thought proper.

The living of Ockley is in the deanery of Stoke. In the 20th of Edward I., it was valued at thirteen marks; in the King's books its value is stated at £16 5s. 2½d.; paying

* Aubrey states that the Eversheds, Steeres, Harpes, and others, have had estates hereabouts ever since the Norman conquest.

for procurations and synodals, 8s. 9d. Until 1694 the advowson passed with the manor; but it was then sold by Sir William Duncumbe, to John Constable, of Ockley, yeoman, who re-sold it to E. Budgen, Esq., the younger, of Dorking, who bequeathed it, in 1719, to John Budgen, M.D., in trust for his nephews, who, in 1724, conveyed their interest to the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The Church is a substantial building, with nave and chancel, and massive western tower, containing a peal of six bells. It has recently been repaired and considerably improved. It contains some modern monuments and sepulchral slabs of ancient date. The mural tablets contain the names and dates of decease of Lee Steere Steere, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, B.D.; Elizabeth, wife of George Arbuthnot; George Arbuthnot, Esq.; Charles Calvert, Esq., M.D.; and of the Evershed family. In the churchyard are several tombs, among which are those of Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayes; George Arbuthnot, Esq., of Elderslie; the Rev. Thomas Woodroffe; of Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of the late Major-General P. A. Agnew; and the family tomb of Lieut-General Folliott, of Leith Hill.

Aubrey remarks, "that it was anciently the custom here for betrothed lovers to plant rose trees at the head of the grave of a deceased lover, should either party die before the wedding." "In this churchyard," he says, "are many red rose trees, planted among the graves, which have been there beyond man's memory."

There is no monument of the battle of Ockley, which took place on the neighbouring heights; but there is one which perpetuates the memory of her, whose beneficent interest in the education of the young led her to make arrangement,

by will, in aid of a school for the children of poor parishioners. This building stands at the western end of the Green, and over the principal entrance is V.R., encircled with the garter, and Jane Scott, 1840. She also left money for the construction of a well, which is surmounted by a roof with four gables, and is supported by four solid columns in the Norman style.

This outline of Ockley may be fittingly concluded by the following lines by Miss Bessie Rayner Parkes.

- “ Ockley is a model village,
 Planted mainly amidst tillage;
 The tillage on that wholesale scale,
 Which doth in England much prevail;
 No garden-farms of dainty trim,
 But all things with an ample rim
 Of hedge and grass, a double charm
 In every fertile English farm,
 A sweet concession to the need
 Of Nature for her roadside mead.
 A fair appeal to human sight,
 And simple beauty's lawful right.
- “ Ockley has a church and spire,
 A many generation'd squire,
 Straight roads which cut it left and right,
 A noble green by nature dight,
 Old houses quaint and weather streaked,
 And troops of children, rosy cheeked.
- “ Here when the morning broadening over
 Glorious fields of wheat and clover,
 Strikes on every glistening leaf,
 And kisses all the firs on Leith.
 The sense of freedom, rest, and calm,
 Falls on the town-sick heart like balm.
- “ Ockley has a village school,
 You pass the well, and next the pool,
 When a fair building meets the eye,
 Framed with simple symmetry;
 Above the portal, pass it not,
 Are writ plain words, a name, Jane Scott.”

OAKWOOD CHAPEL.

At a short distance from Ockley is the edifice known as Oakwood Chapel, which was founded before 1290, in which year Sir Walter Fancourt presented a priest to the chantry there; before which time some of the Roman clergy, who came from Wotton and Dorking, visited the place to celebrate divine worship for the few villagers who lived in the neighbourhood. This small chapel stood in the forest, which, like many rural parts of England, was infested with wild animals and beasts of chase. Sir Edward de la Hale, in the fifteenth century, enlarged and adorned the building, as an act of thanksgiving for the preservation of his son from a violent death. While both were hunting the wild boar, his son fell from his horse, and was exposed to the fury of the wounded animal. The young man was stunned by the fall, and his father, in his agony of distress, spurred his horse towards him, when an arrow, which whizzed through the branches of the oak trees, struck and killed the boar. Sir Edward threw himself off his horse, embraced his son, and reverently kneeling poured out his thanksgivings to God for the deliverance of his son from death. He resolved, so the tradition runs, to devote some portion of his wealth to the service of God, which resolution led him to restore and improve Oakwood Chapel, and endow it with some lands for the maintenance of divine worship.

In the changes which took place at the Reformation, and in the reign of Edward VI. (circa 1547 A.D.,) most of the lands were alienated to secular uses, and there was consequently

no stipend for the minister. In 1552 a petition was presented to the King, asking him to allow the service to be continued in the Chapel, which the petitioners stated had been built time out of mind for singing the divine service, and to which there had always belonged a churchyard, a small house and garden adjoining called the "Priest's House." The petition further stated that since the death of the late curate, Sir Hamlett Gelynge, there had been no service in the Chapel, which exposed the inhabitants to intolerable ignorance of Almighty God, His holy word, and their duties to their king.

The King ordered a priest to be appointed at a salary of £3 6s. 8d., to be paid out of the exchequer yearly. This decree, through the death of the King (1553), was not carried out by Mary; but Queen Elizabeth confirmed the order on her accession to the throne.

In 1709 the Chapel had fallen into a very dilapidated condition. The north wall was giving way, and to meet the expense of supporting it, three of the bells were sold, the proceeds of which, with eight pounds more collected, provided the means of building the large buttresses.

Since that time various donations, and the bequest of farms in Sussex and the neighbourhood, have improved the income of the incumbent. The patron of the living is W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House, who has recently repaired, enlarged, and adorned the edifice.

There is, in the floor of the Chapel, a brass which represents Sir Edward de la Hale, armed cap-a-pie, with a massive sword, standing in the attitude of prayer upon an heraldic, or symbolical monster, while a petition for mercy is inscribed on a scroll near his head, and below the feet is

the following inscription :—"Hic jacet Edwardus de la Hale armig, de Com. Surr., qui obiit viii die mensis Septembr, Anno D'ni Millo. duo CCCCXXXJ. Cujus Anime Deus miseretur. Amen."

SHERE.

Shere, with Cranley, formed the ancient manor of *Essira*, which was granted by Edward the Confessor to Editha, his consort. The northern and eastern parts of Shere, with Ewhurst, were probably given to Harold as the ancient manor of *Gomselle*. Both Shere and Gomselle have long since been divided into subordinate manorial estates. Shere is thus described in Domesday Book :

"The king holds in demesne *Essira*, which had been held by Editha, the Queen. It was then assessed at 9 hides ; and yet, at that time, there were in the manor 13 hides. Now it pays no tax. The arable land amounts to 14 carucates. In the demesne are 2 carucates ; and there are 19 villains, and 6 bordars, with 12 carucates. There is a church, and there are 6 bondmen ; and 2 mills, at 10 shillings, and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields 50 swine. Ever since the time of Edward it has been valued at fifteen pounds. In Wodeton Hundred the King hath in demesne 3 virgates, which lie in *Essira*, with which they are valued."

The manor was afterwards given by William Rufus to William de Warren, whom he created Earl of Surrey. By a deed, in the reign of Henry III., it was partly granted to the Abbot and Convent of Edward-stow, near Netley, in Hampshire. Roger de Clere, who held it of the Earl of

Warren, conveyed it to Fitz-Geoffrey, whose grandson fought against Henry III. under Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and was taken captive and his estates confiscated. The property was recovered by Richard, who, dying without issue, left his possessions to his four sisters. The manor was subsequently divided between the representatives of two of the co-heiresses, the portion of Joan, the younger sister, and widow of Theobald le Boteler, forming the manor of Shere Vacherey; that of Aveline, the manor of Shere Eboracum.

Shere Vachery was held by the great grandson of Theobald, who was appointed chief butler of Ireland to Henry II., one of whose descendants fought for Henry VI. at Towton, when the Yorkists triumphed, and he was beheaded at Newcastle. Edward IV. gave the manor to Lord Audley, whose son engaged in the insurrection against Henry VII., fought in the battle of Blackheath, was made a captive and executed on Tower Hill. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Reginald Bray, who was much engaged in various offices in the court of Henry VII., and, from his knowledge of architecture, added much to the improvement of the Royal Chapel at Windsor, and laid the foundation of the Chapel of Henry VII., at Westminster. This manor is now in the hands of the descendants of Sir Reginald Bray.

The manor of Vacherie was surveyed in the reign of Edward I. (circa 1290), and the following is a statement of its value:—

	£	s	d
“ A <i>Messuage</i> , <i>Garden</i> , and <i>Fishpond</i> , valued at			
<i>per annum</i>	0	6	8
120 acres of <i>Arable</i> land, at 4 <i>d.</i> per acre	2	0	0
	u	2	

	£	s	d
20 acres of <i>Meadow</i> , at 8 <i>d.</i> per acre	0	18	4
23 acres of <i>Pasture</i> , at 4 <i>d.</i> per acre	0	7	8
92 acres of <i>Wood</i> , at 4 <i>d.</i> per acre, for pannage ...	1	10	8
A <i>Park</i> , valued per annum at	8	0	0
<i>Assessed</i> rents, at per annum	22	9	9½
Lands let to firm, at per annum	1	7	0
<i>Oapon</i> and Quit-rent at Christmas	0	1	8
88 Cocks, rendered at Christmas, value 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	0	4	9
100-lbs. of Pepper	0	5	0
100 Eggs	0	0	8
2 Pairs of Gilt Spurs	0	0	12
1 pair of Gloves at Pentecost	0	0	1
12 Barbed arrows at Midsummer... ..	0	0	5
Customary Rents	4	7	9½
8 Quarters and 2 Bushels of Oats at Michaelmas	0	8	3
Pleas and Perquisites of Courts	5	0	0
A Coney Warren, per annum	0	13	4
	£48	3	0½
Out of which was paid to a Chantry Priest at			
Vacherie	4	1	6
	£44	1	6½

Shere Eboracum extends into the parishes of Cranley and Rudgwick. This was separated from *Shere Vacherie* in the reign of Edward I., and came successively into the hands of Richard de Burgh, son and heir of Aveline Fitz-Geoffrey; Elizabeth, a daughter and sole heiress of William de Burgh, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, (second son of Edward III.,) whose daughter, Philippa, married Mortimer, Earl of March, whose son, Roger, was, in the reign of Richard II., recognized

by Parliament heir to the throne; his son and heir, Edmund, died without issue, and the estate, in 1425, devolved on Richard, Duke of York, among whose estates was this manor of Shere, called Shere Eboracum, from the Latinized title of this nobleman, Dux Eboracensis, or Dux Eboraci. It afterwards descended to Elizabeth, of York, who married Henry VII. It was assigned by Henry VIII. to the Queen Consort—granted to Sir William Fitz-Williams, who sold it to Sir Edward Bray, whose descendants now possess it.

Gomsele in Shere had, according to Domesday Survey, thirty villains, eight bordars, and six bondmen, and a mill at forty pence. The manor appears to have been given by King Stephen to his son, William of Blois—but it was afterwards annulled. The manor of East Gomsele was held by William Malvoisin, Alan Trenchmere, William de Braose, Roger le Savage, one of whose descendants forfeited the estate, which was afterwards settled, by Richard II., as part of the endowment of the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace, Tower Hill, London; and the manor has since been styled Gumsele Tower Hill.

West Gumsele was a portion of the manor of Gumsele granted by Henry II. to William le Clere. It was afterwards given to Peter de Mauley, who had been accused, by some historians, of being the executioner of Prince Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, son and heir of Geoffrey, King John's eldest brother. Henry III. gave the manor to the convent at Netley, hence the name of Gumsele Netley. After the surrender of the monastery, Henry VIII. conveyed the manor to Sir Edward Bray.

A part of this property, with the ancient manse, was sold to William Heath, who transferred it by way of exchange

to John Hussey, of Sutton Place, from whom the property descended to the late Edmund Shallet Lomax, Esq., of Netley, in the parish of Shere.

Sutton, in Shere, is a small manor, formerly held in part by the Bishop of Baieux. It is in the eastern part of the parish, and, with the mansion, belonged to Edmund Hill in the 25th of Elizabeth, and afterwards was held by Richard Holman, Thomas Hussey, Edward Shallet, Esq., and then by the Lomax family, who now dwell in the new mansion at Netley, in Shere.

A farm called the manor of Edmondes was originally held by a family of that name, is now held partly by the Lomax family and partly by W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House.

The advowson is a rectory, and, in the 5th of Edward III., the lord of Shere Vacherie paid to the rector the sum of one shilling and six-pence towards the Papal tax called Rome-scot, or Peter-pence. The present rent charge is £940, exclusive of a few pounds on a few acres of glebe. The patronage of the living was formerly in the possession of the Bray family; but is now owned by the Rev. T. L. Adams, the Rector of the parish.

The Church is dedicated to St. James. Among the remains of the painted glass is the *bray*, or hemp-breaker, the device of Sir Reginald Bray. There are many tablets and monuments to the memory of the Brays, Lomaxes, Duncumbes, and Anna, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and others formerly connected with the parish. There is a fine brass of Robert Scarcliff in the north chancel. The font is of Sussex marble, very ancient and curious in its form. There are many benefactions connected with the

church, among which is a legacy for the special purpose of improving the psalmody in public worship.

The first register commences in 1545; the second begins in 1691, and contains the names of children born in the parish, with occasional notes of changes, *e.g.*, October 2, 1788, "This day a duty of three-pence takes place on the christening of any and every child baptized, except such as receive relief from the parish, the duty to be received by the officiating minister." Carbetia, Cernilia, Damaris, and Zelotes are the only unusual names. The register of burials notices, those whose remains were buried in "linnen," and in January 3rd, 1878, occurs the entry, "Harriet Grote, aged 86." In the registry of marriages it is stated on October 2, 1788, that for every marriage the officiating minister to receive a duty of three-pence; and for every burial, except that of a person who received relief from the parish, the same amount. There are some names which occur frequently, as the Brays, Coes, Lomaxes, Duncumbes, Eversheds, Whapshots, Kelseys, Lovelands, and Haybeetles; many of the latter are of common occurrence in Surrey villages.

From the curious items in the Church records we find that about the year 1500 A.D. the vestments of the priests were of damask, silk, satin, and velvet, some of them embroidered with greyhounds' and harts' heads of gold. There were also crosses and vessels of silver.

Wakes or drinkings were held, in the reign of Henry VII., on the Day of Pentecost, when fifty-six shillings were collected. In 1534 a Kyngame was held which produced fifty shillings and two-pence. Eight shillings received from the collection of pennies by the married women on Hokmonday. Collected at a drinking made by John Redford

at his own expense, from the strangers attending at his instance, seven pounds, three shillings and four-pence.

The Church was formerly rich in images of saints, among which may be mentioned those of St. Nicholas, St. Anthony, St. Rock, and St. Mary of Pity. There were lights maintained by bequests; and there were Roodwardens besides the Churchwardens. In 1547 the Church-plate was seized by Henry VIII., and the Churchwardens charged the parish seven shillings for their expenses when they carried the plate up to London.

There is an interesting collection of the wills of former inhabitants and rectors of Shere, among which is the will of James le Boteler, second Earl of Ormond, dated at Vachery, 31st August, 1379. The earliest of the wills of the rectors is that of Robert Sekynton, 1390, who bequeaths his soul to Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin, and leaves to the Church considerable legacies, and, to his brother's wife, covering for the bed of rabbit skins, his linen and cloths for everything—"curtains, quilts, sheets, furniture to others, and the residue to bestow for his soul." In the will of John Walter (1406) are bequeathed all his blocks of stones, lying about the manse of his Rectory, to repair the steps before the high altar of the Church. Robert Scarciff (1412) directs that his coffin should be covered with black cloth containing twenty-four yards, to be given afterwards to poor parishioners to pray for his soul and the souls of all his benefactors; and leaves splendid vestments, adorned with falcons of gold and stars of gold, to other churches; and a picture, representing the Trinity, the Blessed Mary, and St. Christopher, in four divisions, to the Church of Shere. John Pope (1475) leaves six shillings and eight-pence to be

given to any priest and clerk present at his funeral in Wells Cathedral. John Banaster (1489) desires that "his body may be buried at the 'ffriers prechors,' at Guldeford, and to Sir Xpofer ffeldon, priest, to sing at Gylford there as his body shall lye by the space of two years for the health of his soul xiiili." John Pyttis (1589) wills that "at the daye of my burying, and at my moneth daye, the poor people that comyth to the Church of Shere, praying for my soule and all christian souls, shall have meate and drinke, and one penny to every poor man, woman and child, shall have meate and drinke that comyth to the Church of Shere to pray for my soule." Robert Paterson (1554) begins his will thus, "My body I bequeath to the earth, there to be humate without great pompe or solemmitie other than prayer, which I most heartily desire all christian people of their charity to make and effunde for my soul, to the blessed trinitie and father of all, in whom is all my affyaunce and trust." Afterwards there are clauses which require the great bell to be rung between seven and eight every night, between his burial and his months day, four solemn sermons in Chichester Cathedral, and a mass for his soul, to be sung for forty days.*

In the year 1821 a small nonconformist place of worship was built at Gumshall, and stands near the "Black Horse Inn." This chapel, with that at Felday, have been maintained by the congregationists of the County of Surrey, for the spiritual benefit of the villagers of both places.

At Barrows Lea is the seat of Sir William Arthur-Temple-Felix Clay, born December 9th, 1842, and married, July 1st,

* The above details are extracted from a paper read at the Surrey Archeological Society's Meetings by the Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, who kindly forwarded a copy for the writer's use.

1869, Margaret, fifth daughter of Arthur-Kett Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill, Dorking.

This family descends from the CLAYS of *Chapel and Orick*, Co. Derby. George Clay, a member of a younger branch (which was settled at Cambridge for two generations), married, in 1670, Elizabeth, second daughter of Felix Calvert, Esq., of Adbury Park, Herts, and was the father of Felix Clay, of Enfield, whose son, William Clay, of the City of London, was father of George Clay, Esq., born 1757, merchant and ship-owner: and left an only son, Sir William Clay, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, Secretary of the Board of Control from 1839 to 1841; and created a Baronet in 1841; born in 1791; and married Harriet, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister, Mary, wife of James Temple Boudoin, Esq., second son of Sir John Temple, Bart.,) of Thomas Dickason, of Fulvell Lodge, Co. Middlesex, and had issue Sir William Dickason Clay, second Baronet; married Mariana Emily, eldest daughter of Leo Schuster, Esq. of Upper Belgrave Street, London; and died October 14th, 1876.

Sir William Dickason was succeeded by his brother, Sir George, third Baronet; was Lieut.-Colonel in the army; and married, in March, 1862, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester; married secondly, October, 1876, Mary Caroline, daughter of Sir John and Lady Walrond, and died 1878. The present Baronet succeeded his brother 30th June, 1878; and has sons, of whom the eldest is William Temple, born June 26th, 1870.

WOTTON.

This parish gives its name to the Hundred in which it is situated. It is styled in Domesday Book *Odeton*, or *Wodeton*—and the word is probably derived from Woden, the popular deity of the Saxon people. The parish is almost nine miles in length from north to south, and seldom exceeds a mile in breadth. On the north it has Effingham; on the east Dorking and Ockley; on the south Slinfold and Rudgwick in Sussex; and on the west it adjoins Abinger. The four parishes of Wotton, Abinger, Slinfold, and Rudgwick meet in so narrow a space that, to use a popular phrase, it has been said a horse might stand with a foot in each of them. There are two streams in the parish; of which one rises in Oakwood Hill, runs into the Arun; and the other starts from the northern side of Leith Hill, runs through Lenesome Bottom, by Wotton House, near which it is joined by another small streamlet, and flows through Abinger and Albury to the Wey, near Guildford.

The most ancient traces of the history of the manor informs us that Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, gave the manor of Wotton to Christ's Church, Canterbury (687 A.D.,) and that in 1010 A.D. Archbishop Elphege appropriated the same for the clothing of the monks of that place.

The following account of the manor of Wotton is given in Domesday Book :—

“Oswold, one of the King's Thanes, holds *Odeton*, which Heraldus held of King Edward; but the Hundred Jury declare that they know not by what tenure Heraldus held it.

It was then assessed at 6 hides, and now at 5 hides. The arable land is * * * *. One carucate is in demesne; and there are 20 villains, and 7 bordars, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. There is a mill at 20 pence, 8 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding 50 swine for pannage and 23 for herbage. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 8 pounds; now at 7 pounds. Of these hides, one is in the tenure of Richard de Tonbridge; and Corbelin holds it of him. Tedric held it of Heraldus as a distant manor. It was then assessed at one hide; now at half a hide. The land is half a carucate; and there are 2 villains and 1 bondman. It was formerly valued at 20 shillings; at present at 10 shillings."

There are in this parish, besides the principal manor of Wotton, that of Gosterwood, and a part of the manor of Westland.

The manor of Wotton was held in the reign of King John by Ralph de Camoys, who joined in the insurrection against that monarch, and was deprived of his estates. These were recovered in the reign of Henry III. His son joined the baronial army, and was, after the King (Henry III.) was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, appointed one of the Council of State for the government of the kingdom. William le Latymer then held the manor *in capite* of the king, as one knight's fee, and had the privilege of free-warren, and the right of holding fairs in Wotton. From Richard de Tonbridge the superiority of this land descended to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and afterwards to the Despensers; though Thomas Latymer, Knt., died seized of the manor of Wodeton in the 29th of Edward III., having been the usufructuary tenant under the family of Despenser.

In the early part of the reign of Richard II., in 1381, on the death of William, Lord Latimer, the manor came into the possession of his cousin, Sir Thomas Camoys. On his death, the feoffees in trust granted the same to Roger, Lord Camoys, who released all his right in the manor and advowson of Wotton and of Oakwood Chapel to T. Morstede, Esq., who, in 1435, granted this estate to John Mychell, and others, Aldermen of London. After having been held by several proprietors, a moiety of the manor was held by Sir Robert Southwell, and Sir David Owen; and King Henry VII., hearing that certain hawks in a wood were the joint property of these two knights, issued a warrant which signified that anything in itself entire could not be held in common, ordered that all the hawks should be taken for the king's use. In 1514 the whole manor belonged to Sir David Owen, the natural son of Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine de Valois, and widow of Henry V. He left this manor to his second son, John, and his heirs male; and from the 37th of Edward VIII. to the 2nd of Philip and Mary, John Owen held his courts here as lord of the manor. His son and heir conveyed it, in 1579, to George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton, who died in 1603. To him succeeded his son, Richard Evelyn, Esq., whose eldest son, George, having died without surviving male issue, left it to his brother, John Evelyn, Esq., the author of "*Sylva*" and numerous other works on science, art, and religion. His son, John Evelyn, was like his father in his love of learning—his taste for the pleasures of gardening—and he showed some capacity for poetic composition. "*Sylva*" Evelyn was succeeded by his grandson, John Evelyn (his own son having died before his father), who, having held several public

appointments, had maintained the family reputation for love of science and literature, died in 1768. The estate then devolved on his eldest son, Sir Jonn Evelyn, who married, in 1782, Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth. He was succeeded by his only son, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart., who adopted the military profession, and was engaged in the battle of Minden, 1759. Lady Evelyn devised by will dated September 12th, 1814, the Wotton Estates to John Evelyn, descended from Sir John Evelyn, of Godstone, the second son of George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton, by his first wife. On his death, in 1827, the property descended to George Evelyn, Esq., his third and only surviving son, born at Galway, in Ireland, September 16th, 1791, and having entered the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, fought at Waterloo, where he was wounded severely. Subsequently, on his marriage, he exchanged into the half-pay of the 60th Rifles. He died on February 15th, 1829. In 1821 he married Mary Jane, daughter of J. H. Massy-Dawson, Esq., of Ballynacourt, Ireland, and after a minority of fourteen years was succeeded by William John Evelyn, Esq., the lord of the manor, who married, on the 28th of October, 1873, Francis Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. V. Chichester, brother of Lord O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, County Antrim, and has a son and heir, John Harcourt Chichester Evelyn, born September 9th, 1876. As it may be interesting to trace the descent of the present heir we introduce his pedigree for general information.

“The family of Evelyn in England is traditionally descended from a Branch of the noble family of Evelins in Normandy. One of these Evelins followed Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the Holy Land in 1100 A.D., and became

WILLIAM AVELIN or EVELIN, of
Harrow-on-the-Hill, Co. Middlesex ;
Died 1476.

GEORGE, third, but only surviving
son ; Born at Galway, Ireland, 16th
September, 1791 ; Lieutenant and
Captain 3rd Foot Guards ; severely
wounded at the Battle of Waterloo ;
J.P. for Kent ; Died 15th February,
1839 ; Buried at Wotton.

WILLIAM JOHN, born in the Parish
of Marylebone, 27th July, 1823 ;
D.L., and J.P. for Surrey, M.P. for
West Surrey, 1849 to 1867, High
Sheriff, 1860.

JOHN HARCOURT CHICHESTER, Born
at Wotton, 11th August, 1876 ;
Baptized in Wotton Church, 9th
September, 1876.

MARY JANE MASSY-DAWSON.

FRANCES HARRIET CHICHESTER,
Married at Randalstown, Co.
Antrim, Ireland, 28th October,
1873.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.

GEORGE. CHARLES. FREDERICK, JAMES, EDMUND.
Died 1877. Died 1874.

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Lord of Baruth. The representative of the Norman Evelins in 1650 was William Evelin, Physician and Confessor to Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV. This William Evelin was welcomed as a kinsman by John Evelyn (Author of *Sylva*, &c., when they met in Paris, 1650 A.D. (see Evelyn's Diary). The first direct or authenticated ancestor of the English Branch of the family is William Aveiln or Evelin, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the County of Middlesex, who died in 1476, and whose grandfather is supposed to have come over to England from Normandy about the beginning of the fifteenth century."

The *Manor of Gosterwood*, in Wotton parish, originally belonged to a family named Gostrode, and afterwards belonged, in 1817, to Henry de Summersbury, who was seized of one virgate of land of eighty acres; ten acres of meadow with appurtenances at two shillings rent, at Gostrode, in the ville of Wodeton, held of Nicholas Malemeynes at ten shillings a year, and suit of court at Ockley for all services of the annual value of twenty shillings. From the Gostrodes it came successively into the possession of William Skerne, of Kingston, Robert Draper, Peter Bardsey, Sir Edmund Howard, Sir Henry Wyatt, Edmund Hill and Richard Hill, who conveyed it to Sir Frederick Evelyn.

The *Manor of Westland* extends into the parishes of Wotton, Ockley, Ewhurst, Cranley, Wonersh, and Albury. The courts are held at Oakwood Hill. It belonged, in the reign of the Henry VI. to John Newdegate, and was demised to John Shepherd for twenty-one years at a yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four-pence. It was afterwards owned by Ralph Legh and Edmund Deny, Sir William Forman, Sir William Roche, Sir Edward Bray, Thomas Godman, of

Letherhead, and John Allwyn. Henry Allwyn son of the last mentioned, transferred the property to George Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, and his son and heir, Richard, and their heirs; whose representatives are still in possession.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, and the patronage has from time immemorial descended with the manor. Under the late Commutation Act, the number of acres in this parish (exclusively of 564 acres of waste and public roads) is estimated at 3,192; of which 2,804 are titheable, viz., arable land, 1,687 acres; meadows, 492; woodlands, 325; and of underwood, 388 acres, which are exempt from tithes, as being part of the Weald of Surrey. The present rent-charge, inclusive of £22 on 140 acres of glebe, is £548.

The register book of the parish contains entries of baptisms and burials from the year 1596, and marriages from 1608. The Church is a venerable structure, and is approached through an avenue of magnificent trees, which almost conceal it from the public road. The Dormitory, in which numerous members of the Evelyn family are buried, is rich in monuments, tablets and inscriptions; and is, from its unique character and the perfect preservation of its memorials and tombs, deserving of special attention. The parsonage house is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Church; is surrounded by some fine elms and other trees; and has on its north side the Deer-leap beechwood, where there are traces of an ancient Barrow, surrounded by a double ditch, of which the outermost is a hundred and forty-five paces in diameter.

A few years ago it was discovered that in the south-east wall of the Church there was a "lepers' window," which

allowed persons afflicted with leprosy, and were therefore excluded from the congregation, to stand outside the edifice, and see, in pre-reformation days, the ministrations of the



WOTTON CHURCH.

priest at the altar. The window has been re-opened, and filled with stained glass, which, by representing the miracle of the healing of the leper, recalls its original uses.

The "Evelyn Chapel," or "Dormitory," contains some interesting monuments, in various styles, to the memory of the former owners of the estate, and other members of the Evelyn family. Few country churches can rival this sacred place for the associations which it suggests by its calmness, the sense of its antiquity, and its historical memories.

Among the monuments is one to John Evelyn, with the following inscription :

“Here lies the body of John Evelyn, Esq., of this place, second son of Richard Evelyn, Esq., who, having served the public in several employments (of which that of Commissioner of the Privy Seal in the reign of King James the 2nd was the most honourable), and perpetuated his fame by far more lasting monuments than those of Stone or Brass, his learned and useful Works, fell asleep on the 27th day of February, 1705-6, being the 86th year of his age—in full hope of a glorious resurrection through faith in Jesus Christ. Living in an age of extraordinary Events and Revolutions, he learnt, as himself asserted, this truth which, pursuant to his intention, is here declared, ‘that all is vanity which is not Honest, and that there is no solid Wisdom but in real Piety.’ ” *

The following is the inscription on the tomb of his wife :

“Mary Evelyn, the best daughter, wife, and mother, the most accomplished of women, and regretted by all who knew her, is deposited in this stone coffin, according to her own desire, as near as could be to her dear husband, John Evelyn, with whom she lived almost three score years, and survived not quite three, dying at London the 9th of February, 1708-9, in the 74th year of her age.”

There are also tablets to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Bohun, the Earl of Rothes, Major Augustus, and Lady Elizabeth Wathen. One should be specially noted, which is a monument to Captain George Evelyn—the father of the present proprietor

* The following passage from his “Advice to My Son,” written in the reign of Charles II., 1672 A.D., shows the Christian spirit of John Evelyn: “Try all things, hold that which is good. For from every sect and community of Christians something may be learned. For some have a better confession; others perhaps a better discipline; a third fewer errors; and by what instrument soever an holy life is advanced, use it, though you grind it at the Philistines’ forge; resolving, however, to have no other Master but Christ; no religion but the Christian; and no rule but Scripture; and no rule but right reason.”

of the Wotton and Deptford Estates. It has an inscription written by Dr. Arnold, his school-fellow and early friend. After having alluded to his service in the 8rd Regiment of Foot Guards, and his being wounded at Hougomont, in the battle of Waterloo, concludes with these words :

“His early years gave a beautiful promise of vigour of understanding, kindness of heart, and christian nobleness of principle, his manhood abundantly fulfilled it. Living and dying in the faith of Christ, he has left to his family a humble but lively hope that, as he was respected and loved by men, he has been forgiven and accepted by God.”

There is also a remarkable monument in alabaster to George Evelyn (obit 1608) and his second wife, with small figures of his twenty-four children.

There is a curious custom annually observed in the churchyard. William Glanville, the nephew of John Evelyn, left property for the payment of forty shillings to five poor boys of the parish of Wotton, who, with their hands laid upon his grave-stone, should repeat by heart, in a plain and audible voice, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, read the fifteenth chapter of first Epistle to the Corinthians, and write in a legible hand two verses of the same chapter. With the remaining sum, apprentice fees, not exceeding ten pounds each, are to be given for the binding out of such poor boys to handicraft trades or husbandry. During his life time, the father of the founder of this charity ordered his body to be placed in a leaden coffin, carried out to sea, and buried in the Goodwin Sands.* This desire was complied

* John Evelyn remarks in his “Dairy,” “He was a man of excellent parts. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and will'd his body to be wrapp'd in lead, and carried downe to Greenwich, put on board a ship, and buried in the sea betweene Dover and Calais, about the Goodwin Sands. This occasioned much discourse, he having no relation at all to the sea.”

with by his family and surviving friends.

Having introduced this outline of the manor of Wotton, and a few details of the family of the present owner of both the manor and the estate, we insert the following brief sketch of the life and works of the celebrated John Evelyn, whose name is inseparably connected with the mansion and the neighbourhood. Complete information respecting his life and career is accessible in many articles in Biographical Dictionaries, and recently published Lives of him; and in his "Diary" and Correspondence.

John Evelyn was born at Wotton in 1620, and received his earliest instruction in the porch of the parish Church. His education was continued at Lewes, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford. He resided for some time in the Middle Temple; and, in 1648, he began those travels abroad of which the "Diary" contains such admirable descriptions. On his return from Italy he married the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, his Majesty's resident at the Court of France. This young lady was twelve years old at the time of her marriage, and was left for a time under the care of Lady Browne.

After the Restoration he was made a Commissioner for the sick and wounded in the Dutch War; Commissioner of the Plantations; Commissioner of the Mint; was one of the Trustees of the Boyle Lecture; and one of the earliest Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

He laid the foundation of Greenwich Hospital; contributed to establishment of Chelsea Hospital; was one of the founders of the Royal Society; one of the surveyors of old St. Paul's; and induced Mr. Henry Howard to give the Arundelian

Marbles to the University of Oxford. He was honoured by King Charles II.; and was acquainted with many of his distinguished fellow-countrymen, among whom may be named—Lord Clarendon, John Locke, Sir M. Hale, Lord Chancellor Somers, Sir Thomas Browne; and his correspondence includes, among many others, the names of Pepys, Aubrey, Dr. Bentley, Boyle, and Meric Casaubon. He saw most of the wonderful events of the seventeenth century, which embraced the Civil War, the Restoration, the Plague and Fire of London, the flight of James II., and lived until nearly the extinction of the Stuart dynasty, which extended from James I., 1603, to Queen Anne, 1714.

He is usually known by the name of "Sylva" Evelyn, from his important work on Forest Trees.* This book describes the planting, management, and uses of timber-producing trees; and had so great an influence upon the country gentlemen and Government of England, that not many years after its publication, as he himself remarks, more than two millions of oaks and other trees were planted. These have since supplied timber for those fleets by which Great Britain has maintained her superiority at sea.

His "Diary" extends over a period of sixty-four years, and is simply indispensable to all who would understand and describe the history of the seventeenth century. It is an historical authority, which will ever be read with interest; while his name and example must be ranked among the treasures of the English nation.

He was a steadfast Episcopalian and Royalist in times of national change and disturbance; and enjoyed the friendship

* Lord Beaconsfield in "Lothair" remarks, "you should read Evelyn's 'Sylva.' Evelyn was a man who was almost perfection."

of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, whose piety, sympathy, and spiritual advice consoled him under the loss of his dear and promising children, and guided him amid the anxieties which arose from his personal experience and public troubles. In one of the Bishop's letters to him, he says: "I am a debtor to you for your prayers, the comfort of your letters, the charity of your hand, and the affections of your heart."

John Evelyn removed, in 1694, from Sayes Court, Deptford, to Wotton, with the wreck of his domestic treasures, and, after a residence there of eleven years, closed his honourable and useful life in London, in February, 1705, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

The following list of his works will shew his constant literary activity, and his delight in all the varieties of human knowledge, art and science. His "Treatise on Religion," though mainly composed of extracts from authors of different communions, proves his profound interest in the subject. His charming "Memoir of Mrs. Godolphin," lately edited by Bishop Wilberforce, deserves the widest popularity. He published the first "Gardeners' Almanack," and his inquiries extended from "Panificium," or the making of bread, to a "Philosophical Discourse on the Earth."

His works were published with the following titles and dates:—

1.	Of Liberty and Servitude	1649
2.	A Character of England	1651
3.	The State of France	1642
4.	An Essay on the First Book of Lucretius ...	1656
5.	Dedicatory Epistles to the French Gardener ...	1658
6.	The Golden Book of Chrysostom concerning the Education of Children	1659

7.	An Apology for the Royal Party	1659
8.	The Late News from Brussels Unmasked ...	1660
9.	The Manner of the Encounter between the French and Spanish Ambassadors at the Landing of the Swedish Ambassador	—
10.	A Panegyrick at his Majesty King Charles' Coronation	1661
11.	Instructions concerning the Erection of a Library, &c.	1661
12.	Tyrannus	1661
18.	Fumifugium; or the Inconvenience of the Air and Smoke of London*	1661
14.	Sculptura; or the History of Chalcography and Engraving on Copper and Mezzotinto ...	1662
15.	Sylva; a Discourse on Forest Trees	1664
16.	Dedicatory Epistles, &c.; a Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture	1664
17.	Another part of the History of Jesuitism ...	1664
18.	Kalendarium Hortense	1664
19.	Public Employment and Active Life preferred to Solitude	1667
20.	History of Three Late Impostors	1669
21.	An Idea of the Perfection of Printing, from the French of Roland Freart	1668

* Evelyn remarks, in his preface to "Fumifugium," "that this glorious and ancient city (London) should wrap her stately head in clouds of smoke and sulphur, so full of stink and darkness, I deplore with just indignation; that the buildings should be composed of such a congestion of mis-shapen and extravagant houses; that the streets should be so narrow and incommodious in the very centre and busiest places of intercourse; that there should be so ill and uneasy a form of paving underfoot; so troublesome and malicious a disposure of the spouts and gutters overhead, are particulars worthy of reproof and reformation."

He advises the removal of all brewers, dryers, salt-boilers, and lime-burners to a distance of six miles from the city, and the slaughtering of all cattle outside the walls.

22.	Navigation and Commerce	...	...	...	1674
23.	Terra; a Philosophical Discourse of the Earth	...	...	...	1675
24.	Mons. de la Quinlynye's Treatise of Orange Trees, &c.	...	...	...	1693
25.	Advertisement to the Translation of the Complete Gardener	...	...	...	1693
26.	Ditto to Mons. de la Quinlynye's Directions concerning Melons	...	...	...	—
27.	Ditto concerning Orange Trees	...	...	...	—
28.	Mumismata; a Discourse on Medals	...	...	...	1699
29.	Acetaria; a Discourse of Salads	...	...	...	1699
30.	An Account of Architects and Architecture	...	...	...	—
31.	Letter to Viscount Brouncker concerning a New Engine for Ploughing	...	...	...	1670
32.	Dedication to Renatus Rapinus of Gardens	...	...	...	1673
33.	Letter to Mr. Aubrey, concerning Surrey Antiquities	...	...	...	1670
34.	Abstract of a Letter to the Royal Society con- cerning damage done to his Gardens in the preceding Winter	...	...	...	1684
35.	Diary and Letters—published	...	...	...	1818
36.	Miscellaneous Writings—edited by Mr. Upcott	...	...	...	—
37.	Life of Mrs. Godolphin	...	...	...	1847
38.	History of Religion	...	...	...	1850

John Evelyn, the third son of "Sylva" Evelyn, gave early promise of literary attainment. He made several translations from Renatus Rapinus, Plutarch, and from French works which described the lives of several Viziers of the Seraglio, and produced a few original poems, which have been preserved in Dryden's "Miscellanies" and

Nichol's "Collections." He died in the prime of life, when prospects of official promotion in Government appointments were very cheering. His second daughter, Elizabeth, married Simon Harcourt, Esq., eldest son and heir of Simon, Lord Viscount Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by whom she became the mother of the first Earl Harcourt.

The description of the seat, the gardens and the surrounding scenery, from the pen of John Evelyn, fitly introduces some reference to the condition and treasures of Wotton House at the present day.

"It is situated in the most southern part of the shire; and though in a valley, yet really upon a part of Leith Hill, one of the most eminent in England for the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit, though by few observed; from it may be discerned twelve or thirteen counties, with part of the sea on the coast of Sussex, in a serene day. The house is large and ancient, suitable to those hospitable times, and so sweetly environed with those delicious streams and venerable woods, as, in the judgment of strangers as well as Englishmen, it may be compared to one of the most tempting and pleasant seats in the nation, and most tempting for a great person and a wanton purse to render it conspicuous. It has rising grounds, meadows, woods, and water in abundance. I will say nothing of the air, because the pre-eminence is universally given to Surrey, the soil being dry and sandy; but I should speak much of the gardens, fountains, and groves that adorn it, were they not as generally known to be amongst the most natural, (and till this late and universal luxury of the whole nation, since abounding in such expenses) the most magnificent that England afforded, and which gave one of the first examples

to that elegance, since so much in vogue, and followed for the managing of their waters, and other elegancies of that nature."

Wotton House is a large brick-built and imposing pile. It was formerly somewhat irregular, but the recent erection of the western wing has given it a completeness which, while it has provided a noble library and suites of bedrooms, has added much to the beauty of the fabric. A recent enlargement on the south-eastern side has increased the internal accommodation, and the front is enriched with terra cotta ornaments, which contain a part of the family motto, in Greek: "Hold fast that which is good."

As the mansion has belonged to the Evelyns for more than three hundred years, it may be imagined that it contains many treasures and choice works of art which former owners have gathered, preserved, and bequeathed to their successors.

The following is a brief outline of some of the most interesting objects in the library and apartments of Wotton House:

The MS. of the "*Officium Sanctæ and Individuæ Trinitatis*," composed and collected by John Evelyn for his annual and quotidian use, with Calendar, Tables, &c. The MS. is beautifully written by Richard Hoar, and signed by him; it is bound in old crimson morocco with crest and John Evelyn's monogram. 12°—date 1650. This book of Prayers was presented by John Evelyn to Mrs. Godolphin; it was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on Friday, March 7th, 1873, for thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, and now belongs to the Wotton Library.

There are various papers on religious topics, in Evelyn's

hand-writing, among which may be noted "Advice to My Son" and "Advice to My Grandson."

There are manuscripts of Evelyn's "Diary" in good preservation; *e.g.*, (1) Codex A., from the beginning till February 3rd, 1706, twenty-four days before his death, all in his hand-writing.

(2) Codex B. The "Diary" from the beginning till October, 1644, in Evelyn's hand-writing, except the last few lines, which are in the hand-writing of his grand-son, Sir John Evelyn, Bart., and is an unfinished, amplified version or transcript of Codex A. This shews that it was John Evelyn's intention to re-copy the "Diary," but that he had not finished the work when he died. Codex C., copied from Codex B. in a youthful handwriting, apparently in the year 1787, by John Evelyn's grand-son, afterwards Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton.

In the library is to be found the Prayer Book used by Bishop Juxon at the execution of Charles I., with a note in John Evelyn's hand-writing. The Czar of Muscovy's letter to Charles II. on his restoration; and other interesting documents, are preserved among the treasures of Wotton House.

There are several portraits of John Evelyn :

One by Vanderborcht	ætat 20
Another by Walker, with his hand on a skull ...	" 27
Another by Kneller, holding the "Sylva" ...	" 68

There are etchings of Wotton House by John Evelyn; a Bible which he annotated; and a "Hortus Siccus" compiled by him at Padua, and curiously illustrated with pen and ink sketches. There is a portrait of the wife of John Evelyn, and two paintings of flowers in water-colour on

vellum, by her in 1650.

The works of art include portraits of Archbishop Tillotson; Lord Chancellor Harcourt; Mrs. Godolphin; Lady Godolphin and her son; Duchess of Marlborough; Charles I. when Prince of Wales, after Mytens; and likenesses of members of the Evelyn, Harcourt, Brown, and Glanville families. Among the sculptures is a copy (one-quarter size) of the tomb of Sir John and Lady Evelyn, at Godstone; and a bust of Sir John Evelyn, of Wilts, copied from his tomb. In the picture gallery are paintings by Paul Veronese, Carlo Maratti, Julio Romano, Guido, Palma Vecchio, Hemskirk, and other masters.

Two small panes of glass were purchased at a glazier's in Dorking, in 1844, and were bought by Mr. Malleson, of Pulborough. One of them was inscribed with a diamond by John Evelyn's hand: "*Tibi nos, Tibi nostra supellex ruraque servierint,*" with his cypher, "John Evelyn," the motto "*Omnia explorate, et meliora retinete,*" date 1641.

The other had an eye dropping tears on a flaming heart, with the words, though not in Evelyn's writing,

"Thou that betrayest me to this flame,
Thy power be to quench the same."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURES OF DORKING AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

R. Redgrave, Esq., R.A., has admirably illustrated the neighbourhood of Wotton, and contributed many charming pictures to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy which suggest the beauty of the surrounding scenery. In 1849 he painted "The Evelyn Woods;" and in 1850 there was a fine work entitled "Beech Trees," with this suitable motto from Isaiah lxx. 22, "For as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." In 1852 he exhibited "The Woodland Mirror;" in 1853 "The Forest Portal;" and, in 1855, "The Source of the Stream" and "Little Red Riding Hood," of which latter work Mr. Ruskin wrote, "Mr. Redgrave has, as far I know, never painted so good a landscape. The ferns in the centre are beautiful, and there is evidence of painstaking and good feeling everywhere." In 1858 he painted the pathetic picture, "The Emigrants last look at Home," and, in 1860, "The Bridle Road." Then followed, in succeeding years, "A Treasury of Waters," "Ancestral Woods," "The Return to the Hall" from the avenue leading to Wotton

House, "The Failing Year," "Startled Foresters" (deer alarmed), "Sermons in Stones," "Tranquil Waters," "The Wreck of the Forest," and "Calling Sheep to the Fold." In 1874 Mr. Redgrave painted a landscape looking from Leith Hill over the Weald of Surrey and Sussex, which is described as "To Market below the Hills," and is now in the possession of F. Pennington, Esq., M.P., of Broome Hall; and an "Avenue at Denbies" for the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P. Mr. Redgrave has, during the last thirty years, painted two subjects annually in oil, and many water-colour landscapes of scenes in the neighbourhood of Wotton, Abinger, and Dorking, which fact shews what wealth of pictorial beauty exists around, and only awaits the eye to see, and the hand to represent it, for the gratification of the public.

The following passage, extracted from the Athenæum of December 7th, 1878, refers to another artist who has found pleasure in the scenery of the neighbourhood, of whom the critic says: "Mrs. Allingham has brilliant deep-tinted and homely studies of Surrey Cottages, seated amid towering trees and superb foliage. There are not fewer than eleven of these beautiful works; we can name only two or three; but they are all delightful. "*A Summer's Day*" shows a roadside cottage with trees about it, and a gravelly lane before it; the whole scene saturated, so to say, with a splendid lustre. "*Netley Farm, Shere*," shows a brilliant noon, a little garish, as it should be, foliage unlimited in quantity and vividness of colour, a deep blue sky; the whole of a rare solidity, and, technically speaking, as strong as if it were painted in oil. *Gossips, Shere, Surrey*, is, we think, the best; it shows a cottage at the brow of a hill, where a ruddy sunlit road dips

downward through the wood, a very vivid and perfectly harmonious picture."

There are many pictures at Wotton House, by Mr. Mott, of the scenery of Abinger and the neighbourhood; and Mr. Hook, Mr. Birket Foster, and other artists who, either constantly or occasionally, select rural subjects for their pencils, have found attractive passages, and objects for works of great charm and beauty. Many of these works remain in the mansions of the gentry around, and others are dispersed through the country, where they diffuse a knowledge of the singular variety and sweetness of Surrey scenery.

Vicat Cole, Esq., R.A., who, like Mr. Redgrave, delights in Surrey scenery, has painted two admirable pictures for the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., which represent "Leith Hill" in the freshness and beauty of spring; and "Boxhill" in all the wealth and vivid colour of autumnal foliage. There are, at Denbies, and in the London residence, many smaller though beautiful works, of which the subjects were taken from the immediate neighbourhood.

In 1858 Mr. John Brett painted, at Mickleham, "The Stonebreaker, or Born to Labour," the scenery of which is Boxhill and its curious yew trees. Of this picture Mr. Ruskin remarks: "This, after John Lewis's, is simply the most perfect piece of painting, with respect to touch, in the Academy this year. I know no such thistledown, no such chalk hills, no such natural pieces of far-away cloud in any of the præ-Raphaelite works."

There is only one work of the late admirable landscape painter, Linnell, which can be certainly considered as representing any part of the neighbouring scenery of Dorking. This was exhibited in the "Old Masters' Exhibition," in

1883, consisted of a lovely picture of "Leith Hill," in which there are cattle and sheep driven along in the foreground, the Hill in middle distance, and a distant landscape on the left, and dated J. Linnell, 1861.

Mr. Birket Foster has produced choice pictures from Holmwood Common, the Mole, and other spots in the neighbourhood. Mr. Naftel has treated the same subjects, though with a difference, which, while it preserves the essential features of the landscape, expresses the individuality of the artist. In recent years there has arisen a number of artists in the town who are natives; and many have come to reside there, or in the vicinity. The list includes Mr. W. W. Caffyn, Mr. Daws, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. Fielder, Mr. C. Gibbs, Mr. Frank Walton, and Mr. Wilkinson. Besides these gentlemen, there are many visitors from London and other parts of the country, who find in the lanes, embowered with ancient trees; the windings, the bridges, and lilies of the Mole; the cottages and woods; and the few ancient and well-timbered farm houses, sufficient and diversified employment for their pencils.

SHERE MILL-POND.

This interesting spot is noticed by Hamerton in his "Etching and Etchers," in the following passage:

"The preparation of this volume has compelled me to examine all the most notable etchings which have been produced since the invention of the art. In the course of these studies I have looked over several thousand plates, and having selected two or three hundred of the best, weighed

their relative merits with the most scrupulous care. The reader will therefore do me the justice to believe that any expression to which I commit myself, has been preceded by long deliberation. It is easy to blame; and censure has always this element of safety, that there is imperfection, or at least limitation, in all human endeavour, and that he who discovers faults places himself on a judicial seat, whilst humble admiration implies some acknowledgment of inferiority. A great critic of literature observed to me that it needed courage to praise without reserve, and there is so little reserve in what I am going to say, that I need this courage now.

“With the single exception of one plate, by Claude (Les Bouviers), this is the finest etching of a landscape subject that has ever been executed in the world. In all fine art, strength and delicacy are the extremes of expressional power, and the stronger the strength, and the more delicate the delicacy, the larger in this sense is the compass of the artist. In this plate we have both, and both in supreme degree. The strength is not expressed by violence, but by the unimaginable richness of the great soft masses of near foliage, and the rapid sketching of the nearest reeds. The wild duck is put in with a few incisive lines of dry-point so true in movement that the bird is set before us with a vital force. The heavy body hangs from the lifting wings, and the head peers forward in the alarm of sudden flight. Under the reeds the water is dark with full reflections, but where the wild duck has just quitted it there is a bright confusion of momentary disturbance. The smooth little wavelets play softly among the reeds, and their liquid swelling, and the flight of the bird are the only notes that break the melody

of repose. And, as to the right hand, we have foliage in the utmost fullness of great masses, so in the centre and left of the composition we have it in its slenderest grace. There is no contrast in human or animal form so marked and extreme as this. From the wild duck to the heron, from the ox to the giraffe, the transition is not so great as that from the orb'd immensity of the full foliated chestnut to the slimness of the young poplar, whose leaves may almost be counted, and whose trunk may be grasped by the hand. But all these things are obvious, and may be expected in words; that which is not so obvious, nor so easily written about, is the subtle play of soft gradations, like the modulations of the tenderest music, the passage from all that is richest and fullest to all that is thinnest and clearest, a transition managed without abruptness, without violence, and yet passing from extreme to extreme."

OWNERS OF LAND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

In 1873 there was a Parliamentary return of owners of land in England, and the following list of the proprietors of landed property in the neighbourhood of Dorking is presented in alphabetical order, as found in the official return, from forty acres and upwards, with fractions of acres omitted.

					ACRES.
Exors. of R. Attlee, Esq.	...	...	...	...	117
Albury Rectory	...	...	...	...	59
Lord Abinger	...	...	...	...	642
H. D. Barclay, Esq., Great Bookham	...	...	...	...	568
Robert Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill	...	...	...	...	1927

			ACRES.
Reginald Bray, Esq., Shere	...	...	1585
H. F. Broadwood, Esq., Newdigate	...	...	2686
Sir Benjamin Brodie	...	...	481
Edward Budd, Esq., Letherhead	...	...	98
Captain Cazalet, Capel	...	...	229
Thomas Chitty, Esq., Letherhead	...	...	47
Gordon W. Clark, Esq.	...	...	96
Right Hon. George Cubitt, Denbies	...	...	3989
A. Dixon, Esq., Letherhead	...	...	280
Mrs. Drummond, Fredley	...	...	80
Rev. E. B. Evelyn	...	...	164
W. J. Evelyn, Esq., Wotton House	...	...	3609
Sir T. H. Farrer, Abinger	...	...	193
J. Frazer, Esq., Shere	...	...	1745
W. Freshfield, Esq., Newdigate	...	...	146
G. A. Fuller, Esq., Rookery	...	...	623
Edward Goulburn, Esq., Betchworth	...	...	1036
T. D. Grissell, Esq., Norbury	...	...	689
Thomas Grissell, Esq., Letherhead	...	...	336
M. R. Hawkins, Esq., Holmwood	...	...	3111
D. D. Heath, Esq.	...	...	321
Sir Leopold G. Heath, Anstie	...	...	286
Mrs. Henderson, Letherhead	...	...	535
Exors. of Mrs. Hope, Deepdene	...	...	3981
Ditto ditto	...	...	244
Rev. W. F. Hotham, Buckland	...	...	80
Misses Hunt, Shere	...	...	57
Duke of Norfolk	...	...	4849
Duke of Northumberland	...	...	3765
Oakwood, Trustees of	...	...	136

	ACRES.
F. Pennington, Esq., Broome Hall, Capel ...	709
L. M. Rate, Esq., Milton Court ...	146
G. F. Richardson, Esq., Letherhead ...	178
Hon. P. C. Scarlett, Abinger ...	990
Exors. of William Stevens, Esq., Dorking ...	99
Lee Steere, Esq., Charlwood ...	3771
J. G. Stilwell, Esq., Dorking ...	78
C. M. Tatham, Esq., Effingham...	115
George Trist, Newdigate ...	178
Rev. E. D. Wickham, Holmwood ...	156
R. L. V. Williams, Esq., Abinger ...	413
Henry Wise, Esq., Brockham ...	274
John Worsfold, Esq., Brockham ...	87
H. Young, Trustees of, Dorking ...	170
John Young, Esq., Dorking ...	278

HEIGHTS OF THE HILLS

around Dorking and its neighbourhood, according to the Government Map.

SAND HILLS.

	FEET.
Cæsar's Camp, Farnham ...	600
Hindhead ...	894
St. Martha's ...	573
Ewhurst Mill ...	830
Coneyhurst ...	847
Holmbury ...	857
Leith Hill ...	966
Anstiebury ...	806

CHALK HILLS.

						FEET.
Hog's Back ...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Newlands' Corner ...	...	...	...	...	...	528
White Downs, near Ranmore Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	744
Ranmore Church ...	...	...	...	...	...	620
Norbury Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Headley Church ...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Brockham Warren ...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Box Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	600

DRIVES ROUND DORKING AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

1. Round Holmwood Common and back by Brockham Green.
2. Over Ranmore Common and back by Westhumble Lane.
3. Through Mickleham, Letherhead, Bookham and Effingham, and back by Ranmore Common.
4. Through Westcott and Logmore Lane, and back by Coldharbour.
5. Round Holmwood Common and Blackbrook, and back by Chart Lane.
6. Through Westcott, Wotton (ask at the Lodge if you may drive round by the House), Abinger Common, Leith Hill, and back by Coldharbour.
7. Through Punchbowl Lane to Golden Lands' Farm, Root Hill, and back by Brockham Green.
8. To Tillingbourne Waterfall, turning on the Guildford Road by Wotton Hatch, Broadmoor, on to Leith Hill, Ockley Green, Beare Green, and back by Holmwood Common.

9. To Albury and the Silent Pool, and back.
10. To Betchworth, through Buckland, and back.

WALKS ROUND DORKING AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

1. Deepdene Park, on the Reigate Road, to Betchworth Park, Avenue and Castle—turn to the right for Brockham, and return by the turnpike road.
2. Punchbowl Lane to Golden Lands' Farm, by Tilehurst Lane and Pondtail Farm, to Brockham and by Betchworth Park to Dorking.
3. Chart Lane, by Dene Street, to Holmwood, and by Horsham Road to Dorking.
4. The Glory, by St. Paul's Schools, cross to the western side of the Glory, and return by St. Paul's Road, formerly called Sweethearts' Lane.
5. Holmwood, to Redland Woods, and by Coldharbour Lane to Dorking.
6. Coldharbour Lane, turn to the right by Chadhurst Farm, and return by Milton and Guildford Road to Dorking.
7. Through the Nower to Bury Hill, over Hungry Hill to Westcott, and back by Milton Court to Dorking.
8. Rookery, on the Guildford Road, across to Tillingbourne, and back by Logmore.
9. Rokefield, near Westcott, to Wotton Rectory, Church, by Wotton House, and back by road to Dorking.
10. Rokefield, Deerleap, Bishop Wilberforce's Monument at Eversheds' Rough, by back of Abinger Hall to Gomshall Station, and return by train.
11. Ranmore Common, turn to the left to Pickett's Hole, Coombe, and back by Westcott or Rokefield.

12. Denbies, by the private carriage road near the South Eastern Railway Station, past the mansion, and return by the London Road.
13. Ranmore Common, Old Dean, Pilgrims' Chapel, by Camilla Lacy and Westhumble to Dorking.
14. Box Hill, by the entrance near Burford Bridge, round the south side of the Hill, descend, cross the fields to Castle Mill, and by the Reigate Road to Dorking.
15. By the London Road to Mickleham, turn by Juniper Hall, bear towards the south side of Boxhill, and return to Dorking.
16. To Mickleham Downs by Juniper Hall, through the fields to Letherhead, or by the National Schools to Mickleham, and back by road to Dorking.
17. To Milton Street and Magg's Well,* by Meriden Wood, and back by the Warren and Logmore Lane.

CENSUS—1881.

The last Census, taken in 1881, gives the number of houses and inhabitants of the parishes noticed in this work.

				HOUSES.		POPULATION.	
Abinger	...	...	...	241	...	...	1172
Albury	...	...	...	228	...	...	1286
Betchworth	...	...	...	323	...	...	1779

* Magg's Well stands in a wood not far from Meriden Farm. There is a reservoir, which was built by the owner of the property; and the qualities of the water were supposed to be medicinal. It is named from a poor woman who received some benefit from its use. It is probable that the cure was gained partly by the frequent ablutions, and partly by the pure and wholesome air which surrounds the spring. Tourist parties visit the spot, and enjoy the scenery and quietness of the spot. In the "Gazette of Health" it is said that "Magg's Well, and the salutary qualities ascribed to it, are of great antiquity. In scrofulous and cutaneous cases it has been, time out of mind, deemed equally efficacious. The water taken internally has long been believed to be cathartic and emetic. The farm, where it is, belonged to the College, Guildford."

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
Buckland	...	...	79	...	...	401
Capel	...	...	265	...	...	1940
Dorking	...	...	1852	...	...	9577*
Effingham	...	...	121	...	...	585
Great Bookham	...	...	230	...	...	1018
Leigh	...	...	104	...	...	523
Letherhead	...	...	668	...	...	3533
Little Bookham	...	...	41	...	...	214
Mickleham	...	...	160	...	...	799
Newdigate	...	...	129	...	...	664
Ockley	...	...	118	...	...	623
Shere	...	...	342	...	...	1719
Wotton	...	...	131	...	...	699

* In 1783 there were only 1800 inhabitants in Dorking.

GEOLOGY OF DORKING AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,

*Abridged from the Works of Dr. Gideon Mantell and
Dr. Fitton.*

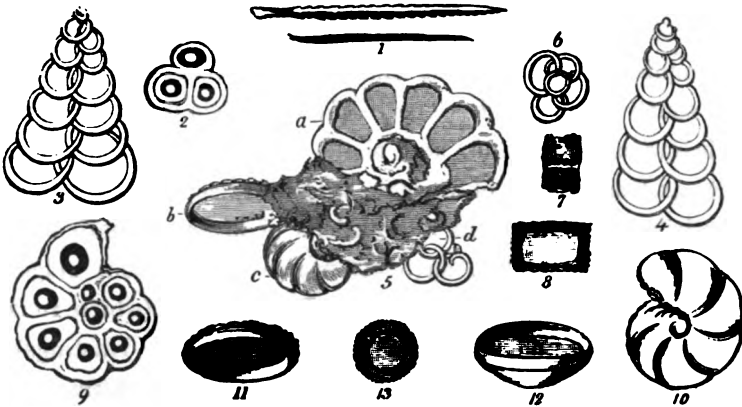
“The strata composing the ridge of which Leith Hill is the highest point, consists of the usual arenaceous deposits that belong to the lower division of the chalk formation; namely, of greenish grey, fawn coloured, and ferruginous sands; with seams of chert passing into chalcedony, similar to those which occur at Tilburstow near Godstone. The view from Leith Hill embraces the general features of the Wealds of Surrey and Sussex, of the Forest Ridge, and the North and South Downs, with glimpses, in the remote distance towards the south-west, of those of Hampshire; and shews, within the boundary of the chalk, an irregular zone of sand-hills with argillaceous beds at their bases, emerging from beneath the escarpments of the downs, and partly surrounding the western termination of the central wealden district.

To render this intelligible to the general reader, we shall confine our attention to two principal groups of strata which appear on the surface; namely, the *Chalk* and the *Wealden*. The Chalk formation presents a well-defined geographical

boundary; its upper beds, composed of a white calcareous limestone, constitute those chains of rounded hills termed the *North* and *South Downs*. The Wealden deposits occupy the whole country between the cretaceous strata, and have been laid bare by the removal of superincumbent layers of chalk. But a careful examination of the phenomena under review, proves that the removal of the chalk was occasioned by a force acting from beneath, which elevated the entire series of tertiary, cretaceous, and wealden strata. The strata of white chalk and flint, constituting the chief mass of the North Downs, will be seen dipping northwards at a considerable angle, and will find, as he approaches Dorking (from Burford Bridge), that the chalk-marl and gault successively emerge from beneath the base of the downs, and are succeeded by clays and sands, and finally by ferruginous sands and sandstones, that rise up into the elevated range of Leith Hill.

“Every intelligent observer, who sees the chalk downs for the first time, cannot fail to be struck with the remarkably smooth and unbroken outline of the hills, and of the gently swelling combs and undulated valleys with which their surface is intersected. These appearances are, of course, more obvious on the South Downs and other chalk tracts reserved for pasturage. When the short turf, which is the natural covering of the chalk, is removed, a bed of loose flints, with interspersions of loam and sand, is generally found spread over the surface of the white chalk. The chalk is more or less deeply grooved and perforated by nearly cylindrical and vertical pipes or holes. There is scarcely a chalk-pit in the North Downs in which one or more *sand-pipes* or *sand-galls*, as they are termed, may not be observed. Some

layers of chalk appear to be nothing more than an aggregation of well-defined fossil organisms. In illustration of these remarks we subjoin figures of a few of the usual forms found in the Surrey chalk.



FOSSIL ANIMALCULES, ETC., FROM THE CHALK.

(The originals are invisible to the naked eye.)

1. Spines of a Sponge.
2. Three cells of a *Textularia*, seen in a transverse direction.
3. *Textularia*.
4. Ditto.
5. A Group of Animalcules:—a. *Rotalia*; b. *Pyxidicula*; c. Portion of a different species of *Rotalia*; d. A few cells of a *Textularia*.
6. Five cells of a *Textularia*, a fore-shortened view.
7. Two cells of a *Gaillonella*.
8. Probably some kind of *Bacillaria*.
9. *Rotalia*; the dark annular spot with a white centre in each cell arises from air-bubbles.
10. *Rotalia*, resembling the cell of a Cephalopod.

11. *Pyxidicula*, seen in different positions.
 12. Ditto ditto.
 13. An Annular Carapace of an Animalcule.
-

From an examination of these calcareous rocks, we may comprehend how the denudation of the wealden deposits was accomplished, and how the chalk escarpments on the north and south were formed. The *Wealden* consists of alternations of layers of clay, sand, and shale, with beds of limestone, grit, and sandstone of variable thickness, compactness, and plasticity. The frequent alternations of layers of hard rock with beds of soft clay, have given rise to numerous ridges and valleys that run parallel to the Forest Ridge (which runs from Loxwood and Horsham to Fairlight, near Hastings). By the effect of the elevation of these strata, numerous transverse fissures were formed—and thus there are four river valleys; those of the Arun, the Ouse, the Adur, and the Cuckmere, which traverse the South Downs, and empty themselves into the English Channel; while, in Surrey, the river valleys of the Wey, the Mole, the Medway, and the Stour, cut through the North Downs, and carry their waters into the Thames.

In conclusion, we learn that the present configuration of the neighbourhood and landscape resulted from physical changes which took place in periods incalculably remote, and long antecedent to the creation of the human race.

The *Wealden* Epoch is the most ancient era, and comprises the period during which the strata of clay, sand, grit, &c., that make up the Wealden formation, were deposited. Its total thickness probably amounts to a thousand or fifteen hundred feet. The innumerable layers of the remains of

fresh-water mollusca, and crustacea, and the prodigious accumulation of the bones of numerous species and genera of reptiles; of trunks, branches, and leaves of trees and marsh plants; the whole consisting of sediments brought down by streams and rivers, and slowly deposited in bays, gulfs, deltas, and estuaries, incontrovertably prove that this epoch must have been of long duration.

The *Cretaceous* Epoch embraces the deposition of that extensive series of strata whose fossil contents demonstrate that they were accumulated in an ocean of vast extent. The subsidence of the Wealden must have taken place before the lowermost chalk strata (the Neocomiam) were deposited. The period through which the cretaceous ocean flourished with but little alteration in its physical characters, let us estimate as we may the rapid production of these infinitesimal forms of which the chalk is so largely constituted, must have extended through countless ages.

The *Elevation* of the country embraces the third period in which those subterranean movements commenced which gradually forced up the Wealden, and the Cretaceous formation which covered it: and ultimately elevated large masses of those ancient ocean and river beds above the level of the waters, and converted them into dry land."

The town of Dorking stands upon the lower green-sand, as do the villages of Westcott, Coldharbour, Abinger, and Wotton. Of this formation is the irregular range of hills which runs nearly parallel with the chalk of the North Downs, and reaches its highest point at Leith Hill, which is nine hundred and sixty-six feet above the sea level. On the south of Dorking, Ockley, Capel, Newdigate, and Holmwood stand on the Wealden formation. The chalk of Denbies, and

the hills which run towards Reigate, is rich in fossils which range from the bones of large mammals to the shells of minutest organisms. The quality of the lime made near Dorking and Betchworth is universally allowed to be the best in the country; and, some years ago, there was so great excitement about this material, that it produced what was popularly called "The Lime Mania."

SCENERY, TREES, WILD-FLOWERS, FERNS, AND
FAUNA.

The seasons of the year are marked by successive forms of beauty. Evergreens, which include yews, firs, pines, hollies, cypresses, junipers, and ivies, relieve the dreariness of winter. The rising sun, seen through the Glory Wood, recalls Cowper's lines :—

" 'Tis morning ; the sun with ruddy orb
Ascending, fires the horizon ; while the clouds
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disk emerges more,
Resemble more some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood."

Under such circumstances the broad expanse of Denbies and the North Downs are suffused with a tender roseate light. Spring offers an abundance of attraction from the time when the foliage of the lilac heralds the vernal of large shrubs and trees, until the robinia or pseudo-acacia brings up the rear. The gradation of tint in the unfolding foliage, which often forms a delicate veil, that allows the spectator to see the build and ramifications of the trees ; the freshened verdure of the fields, the variety of wild flowers, the blooms of the garden, and the cheerful notes of the Surrey nightingales, combine to give a charm to the neigh-

bourhood, which allures many from London and elsewhere, to enjoy the fascinations of the season of spring. The summer is full of beauty from the maturity and abundance of foliage, the growth of the crops, and the ripening of fruit; but the birds have nearly all ceased to sing, and the charm of novelty is somewhat abated. Autumn has special attractions from the variety and mass of the trees of the gardens, pleasure grounds, and woodlands. There is an interesting diversity in the colours of fading leaves; the beech leaf dies with a cheery warmth of tint, the oak fades in sober russet, the elm with a delicate amber, the larch with a strawy sickly hue, and the vine with a fine yellow, an evanescent green, and a touch of fiery scarlet. The best time for observing scenery in autumn, as for all the blooms of the gardens, is a little before sunset. The quality of the light then mysteriously reveals and intensifies all colours upon which it falls.

The late Rev. Dr. Raffles, a relative of Sir Stamford Raffles, in his life of the Rev. T. Spencer, thus describes the scenery of Dorking. "I am not a stranger to the scenery. I once visited it; and the remembrance of those happy days, in a thousand pleasing pictures, crowds at this moment on my mind. The country is sufficiently bold and varied to inspire ideas of grandeur and magnificence, though not so romantic and vast as to excite astonishment and terror. From the summit of abrupt and lofty hills, clothed with luxuriant foliage, the delighted eye may roam at leisure over woods and valleys that will not yield in fruitfulness and beauty to the fairest plains of Italy; and in deep embowered glens, made cool and fragrant by meandering streams, the mind may yield to melancholy musings, and to solemn

thought—so unbroken is the silence—so profound the solitude.”

The trees around Dorking consist of all the growths of the English forest and woodland; are a great ornament to the neighbourhood, and a constant source of attraction. Beeches grow luxuriantly on the chalk, and many fine specimens may be seen in Denbies Park. There are ancient, magnificent yews in the Norbury Estate; fine groups of cedars at Juniper Hall; Spanish chestnuts of vast size, immense girth, and varied growth in Chart Park; the limes of the Betchworth Avenue are universally admired; and well-grown Abele poplars at Burford Bridge. There are horse-chestnuts, with their fan-like leaves and spikes of bloom; well-grown and ancient oaks, sycamores, elms, poplars, firs; and the historic woods of Wotton, which remind us of him who wrote the “*Sylva*”; and through whose writings so many oaks and other trees have been planted in the soil of England.

In the “*Flora of Surrey*” it is stated that “the whole number of flowering plants and ferns in the United Kingdom is 1566; included in this amount are 61 ferns and allies, whilst in the “*Plants of Surrey*” the whole number is 984, of which 32 are ferns and allies, showing that our county possesses more than three-fifths of the *Flora* of the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of the ferns and allies.” More complete details will be found of the *Flora* of the neighbourhood in the work published by the Holmsdale Natural History Society.

The following list of Orchids includes those which are readily found on the hills to the east and west of Dorking.

<i>Aceras anthropophora</i>	Man Orchis.
<i>Cephalanthera grandiflora</i> ..	Great White Helleborine.
<i>Epipactis latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine.
<i>Epipactis media</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine.
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchis.
<i>Habenaria hifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchis.
<i>Habenaria chlorantha</i>	Great Butterfly Orchis.
<i>Herminium monorchis</i>	Musk Orchis.
<i>Neottia nidus avis</i>	Bird's Nest Orchis.
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Ophrys.
<i>Ophrys muscifera</i>	Fly Ophrys.
<i>Orchis latifolia</i>	Marsh Orchis.
<i>Orchis maculata</i> :.....	Spotted Orchis.
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchis.
<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchis.
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Dwarf Orchis.
<i>Spiranthes autumnalis</i>	Ladies' Tresses.

In the Flora of the neighbourhood the following plants are introduced as having a special interest, and are found within five miles of Dorking. The localities where they grow are named, when there is no fear of their extirpation by eager visitors from London.

<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	Bog Pimpernel—Leith Hill.
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine—Denbies.
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade—Denbies.
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush—Brockham.
<i>Oaltha minor</i>	Marsh Marigold—Gomshall.
<i>Oaltha palustris</i>	Common Marsh Marigold—Mole.
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Clustered Bellflower—Mickleham.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley—Milton.
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Claytonia—Bury Hill.

- Cynoglossum sylvaticum* .. Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—
Norbury Park.
- Dipsacus pilosus* Shepherd's Rod — Betchworth
Castle.
- Drosera rotundifolia* Sundew—Leith Hill.
- Euphorbia platyphylla*.... Broad-leaved, warted Spurge—
Capel.
- Fragaria elatior* Hautboy Strawberry—Box Hill.
- Fumaria capreolata* Ramping Fumitory—Wotton.
- Galanthus nivalis*..... Snowdrop—Mole.
- Geranium pyrenaicum* MountainCrane's-bill—Mickleham
- Helleborus foetidus* Fetid Hellebore—Mickleham.
- Helleborus viridis*..... Green Hellebore—Ranmore Com-
mon.
- Hippuris vulgaris*..... Mare's-tail—Bury Hill.
- Iberis amara* Candytuft—Mickleham.
- Iris foetidissima* Stinking Iris—Polesden.
- Lathræa squamosa* Toothwort—Polesden.
- Leersia oryzoides* Cutgrass—near the Mole.
- Lilium martagon* Turk's-cap Lily—Ranmore Com-
mon.
- Lithospermum officinale* .. Common Gromwell—Mickleham.
- Menyanthes trifoliata* Bogbean—Gomshall.
- Monotropa hypopitis* Yellow Bird's-nest—Polesden.
- Myosotis repens* Creeping Water Scorpion Grass—
Leith Hill.
- Narthecium ossifragum* .. Bog Asphodel.
- Papaver somniferum* Opium Poppy—Mickleham.
- Phyteuma orbiculare* Globe Rampion—Mickleham.
- Polygala calcarea* Chalk Milkwort—Buckland Hill.
- Potamogeton perfoliatum* .. Perfoliate Pondweed—Mole.

<i>Scirpus cæspitosus</i>	Scaly-stalked Club Rush—Leith Hill.
<i>Triticum caninum</i>	Fibrous-rooted Wheat-grass — Betchworth Hills.
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Cut-leaved Germander—Bookham.
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	Bastard Toadflax — Ranmore Common.
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein—Dorking.
<i>Viola calcarea</i>	Chalk Violet—Fetcham Downs.
<i>Viscum album</i> *	Mistletoe—Burford Bridge.

In the vicinity of Leith Hill the *Vaccinium Myrtillus* grows in profusion. It is a small shrub which produces a purple berry, known by the name of "Hurts." This fruit is gathered chiefly by children, who sell them to householders in the neighbourhood, who use them in different kinds of pastry, and proceeds of the sale go to make up and enlarge the small means of some of the poorer families in the villages.

There is, in addition to these growths, a large variety of fungi, which includes many of the agarics, the polypori, and pezizas. Many of the first class are such as can be eaten with safety; but the general dread which prevails respecting them causes them to be neglected. There are twenty-seven different kinds of mosses; and the lichens are very numerous; and furnish abundant opportunities for students of those plants to increase their information, and identify the species which have been ascertained and classified.

* Mr. Justice Fry, in the "Contemporary Review," observes—"The '*Impatiens Fulva*' (the tawney-flowered Touch-me-not) has now thoroughly established itself in the tributary stream which runs through Abinger and Shere to the Wey. It has attractive flowers hung on the daintiest flower-stalks, that never open, and almost escape attention; yet they, and not the large flowers, are the great source of seed vessels to the plant—the great security that the life of the race will be continued."

The Ferns here enumerated may be found in the neighbourhood of Leith Hill,

<i>Adiantum nigrum</i>	Black Maiden-hair.
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Common Spleenwort.
<i>Asplenium ruta muraria</i>	Rue Fern.
<i>Athyrium filix femina</i>	Lady Fern.
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern.
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort.
<i>Lastræa dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern.
<i>Lastræa filix mas</i>	Male Fern.
<i>Lastræa oreopteris</i>	Mountain Fern.
<i>Lastræa spinulosa</i>	Prickly Buckler Fern.
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue.
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> *	Soft Shield Fern.
<i>Polystichum angulare</i> *	Prickly Shield Fern.
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	Common Bracken.
<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern.

The business of fern-gathering has been carried on for some years by men from London, who convey large baskets from the neighbourhood. Visitors usually carry away many specimens; and the result is that many kinds are now much reduced in number; and one of the finest order is now nearly, if not quite, exterminated. The *Osmunda regalis*, the Royal Fern, which used to rear its fine, tall, and lovely fronds, is now scarcely to be found where once it flourished in great abundance. As about one-half of all the ferns which grow in England are to be found in the vicinity of Dorking, it is scarcely surprising that they should be thinned

* These are given on the authority of John Stuart Mill, who found them near Coldharbour.

by collectors, visitors, and men whose living depends upon gathering them and selling them elsewhere.

THE FAUNA.

The quadrupeds found in the neighbourhood of Dorking include the Common Bat, Great Bat, Eared Bat; the Hedgehog, Shrew and Water Shrew, the Mole, Badger, Fox Weasel, Stoat, Polecat; the Common Martin, Otter; the Common Mouse, Harvest Mouse, Field Mouse, and the Brown Rat; the Squirrel, Hare and Rabbit; the Dormouse; and the Water-vole.

The birds are numerous, and consist of the Merlin, Kestrel, Sparrow-hawk, Kite, Buzzard, Hen-harrier; the Short-eared Barn, and Tawny Owls; Great Gray and Red-backed Shrike; the Spotted Flycatcher; the Missel Thrush, Song Thrush, Fieldfare, Redwing, and Blackbird; the Hedge-sparrow, Robin, Redstart, Stonechat, Whinchat, Wheatear, Grasshopper-warbler, Sedge-warbler, Reed-wren, Nightingale, Blackcap, Garden-warbler, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Wood, and Willow-wren; Chiffchaff; Golden-crested Regulus; the Great, Blue, Cole, Marsh, and Long-tailed Titmouse; White, Pied, and Gray Wagtail; the Tree and Meadow-pipit; the Sky and Wood-lark; the Common, Black-headed, and Gird Bunting; Yellowhammer; the Brambling, Tree, and House-sparrow; Greenfinch, Hawfinch, and Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnet, Lesser and Mealy Redpole; Bullfinch and Crossbill; Starling, Chough, Rook, Jackdaw, Magpie, Jay, Green, Spotted, and Lesser Spotted-woodpecker; Wryneck, Creeper-wren, Hoopoe, Nuthatch, Cuckoo, Kingfisher; Swallow, Martin, and Sand-martin, Swift, Nightjar;

Ring, Stock, and Turtle-dove; Pheasant, Partridge, Red-legged Partridge, and Quail; Golden-plover and Lapwing; Heron and Bittern; Common Sandpiper; Woodcock, Common Snipe and Jack Snipe; Land-rail, Moorhen, Water-rail, Coot, Bean Goose, Hooper, Pintail Duck, and Wild Duck; Teal, Widgeon, Little Grebe, Kittiwake, Common Gull, and Black Grouse.

The Reptiles are the Common Lizard, Slow-worm, Ringed Snake, Viper, Frog, Toad, Great Water-newt, and Eft.

The Fishes, which are chiefly found in the Mole, are the Perch, Bull-head Stickleback, Carp, Prussian Carp, Golden Carp, Gudgeon, Tench, Bream, Roach, Dace, Chub, Red-eye, Bleak, Minnow, Stone Roach, Spined Loach or Groundling, Pike, Trout, Sharp-nosed Eel, Broad-nosed Eel, and the Lampern, or River Lamprey.

As the *Helix Pomatia* has a curious history, the following remarks may be read with interest. This species of snail abounds in Titing Farm, which stands near St. Martha's Hill, although it is found on some chalk lands in the south of England. It is not an aboriginal species in this country, and was introduced probably by Sir Kenelm Digby in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Other authorities trace the introduction of this mollusc to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the collector of the Arundelian Marbles, whose Countess delighted in such food; and, as Evelyn remarks, "this huge fleshy snail was had *in deliciis* by the Earl himself." Sir Kenelm Digby dispersed some near Newport Pagnel; and others were introduced at Kerby, in Northamptonshire, by Lord Hatton; but they did not increase, and have not been found further north than Gloucestershire. They were a favourite dish with the ancient Romans, who had their

Cochlearia, or nursery, and fattened them with bran soaked in wine.

Among insects the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera are very numerous. A catalogue of them would require several pages merely to give their names, as far as they have been ascertained and arranged by able entomologists. Mr. Henry Fielder has caught and preserved a numerous collection of Lepidoptera; and states that there are seventy different kinds of butterflies, and three hundred varieties of diurnal and nocturnal moths found in the neighbourhood of Dorking. The neighbourhood of Mickleham is specially rich in some forms of insect life, of which spot Mr. E. C. Rye, F.L.S., the distinguished entomologist, speaks as follows:—

“Starting from the well-known ‘Running Horse,’ the entomologist has a choice of many hunting grounds. Box Hill will surely tempt him, though there is nothing to get there save the Common *Licini*, and other Geodephaga, once deemed rare, but now well-known to be spread over a wide range of chalky districts in the south. Headley Lane, a turning on the left of Boxhill Road, will produce much more. Under a gigantic beech here, many fine ant’s-nest beetles have been found, and *Oicones*, *Amphotis*, *Ischnoglossa*, *Leptinus*, and other good things lurk in its crannies. Apions, rare elsewhere, are here abundant; and the fir trees harbour many peculiar forms (the blood-red *Lycus minutus* seeking their shade in the long grass); *Aphodii*, and other dung frequenters, different from the vulgar herd, swarm at times; *Anisotoma grandis*, *Cinnomonea*, *Litura*, &c., have often been taken by evening sweeping, with *Hydnobius*, and good *Oxypodæ* *Corizus*, &c.; and the fungi are specially productive. Bugs of all forms abound; and he who gets a dozen *Zicrona*

cærulea into his net, on the top of Mickleham Downs, is not likely soon to forget that lovely scion of a much abused race."

Mr. T. R. Billups, M.E.S.L., furnishes a list of *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*, which have, with many others, been taken at Mickleham.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

While the neighbourhood of Dorking is celebrated for its scenery, it has the additional attraction of having been the residence of many who have distinguished themselves in various departments of literature. There is a vivid interest felt in the birth-place and homes of men of intellect and genius; and many visit, with pleasure, the dwelling where Shakespeare was born; and students and admirers of Milton frequently travel to Horton, where the Poet once lived and wrote. Dorking and its vicinity can boast of many names which are still fresh in the memory of Englishmen. The works which have been produced by these distinguished authors embrace history, philosophy, art, poetry, fiction, and political economy; and render a visit to the place additionally interesting and pleasant.

The outlines of the life and productions of these authors will, we hope, prove acceptable to our readers.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, FORMERLY MR. D'ISRAELI.

This distinguished author and statesman has given an account of the origin of "Coningsby," the work which brought him into celebrity, and helped him forward in the

pathway to political eminence. He says, speaking of Mr. Hope and others, "Living much together, without combination we acted together. Some of those who were then my companions have, like myself, since taken some part in the conduct of public affairs; two of them, and those who were not the least interested in my speculations, have departed. One was George Smythe, afterwards seventh Lord Strangford, a man of brilliant gifts, of dazzling not definite culture, and fascinating manners. His influence over youth was remarkable, and he could promulgate a new faith with graceful enthusiasm. Henry Hope, the eldest son of the author of "Anastasius," was of a different nature, but he was learned and accomplished, possessing a penetrating judgment, and an inflexible will. Master of a vast fortune, his house naturally became our rendezvous, and it was at Deepdene that he first urged the expediency of my treating in a literary form those views and subjects which were the matter of our frequent conversation." Mr. D'Israeli dedicates "Coningsby" to Mr. Hope in the following words:—

TO HENRY HOPE.

"It is not because these volumes were conceived and partly executed amid the glades and galleries of the DEEPDENE, that I have inscribed them with your name, nor merely because I was desirous to avail myself of the most graceful privilege of an author, and dedicate my work to the friend whose talent I have always appreciated, and whose virtues I have ever admired.

But because in these pages I have endeavoured to picture something of that development of the new, and, as I believe, better mind of England, that has often been the subject of our converse and speculation.

In these volumes you will find many a thought illustrated, and many a principle attempted to be established, that we have often together partially discussed and canvassed. Doubtless you may encounter some opinions with which you will not agree, and some conclusions the accuracy of which you may find cause to question. But if I have generally succeeded in my object, to scatter some suggestions that may tend to elevate the tone of public life, ascertain the true character of political parties, and induce us for the future more carefully to distinguish between facts and phrases, realities and phantoms; I believe I shall gain your sympathy, for I shall find a reflex to their efforts in your own generous spirit and enlightened mind."

GROSVENOR GATE,

May-day, 1844.

In a later edition of "Coningsby" the distinguished author remarks:—" 'Coningsby' was published in the year 1844. The main purpose of the writer was to vindicate the just claims of the Tory party to be a popular political confederation of the country; a purpose which he had, more or less, pursued from a very early period of life. The occasion was favourable to the attempt. The youthful mind of England had just recovered from the inebriation of the great Conservative triumph of 1841, and was beginning to inquire what, after all, they had conquered to preserve. It was opportune, therefore, to show that our political institutions were the embodiment of our popular necessities. This the writer endeavoured to do without prejudice, and to treat of events and characters of which he had some personal experience, not altogether without the impartiality of the future."

“It was not originally the intention of the writer to adopt the form of fiction as the instrument to scatter his suggestions, but, after reflection, he resolved to avail himself of a method which, in the temper of the times, offered the best chance of influencing opinion.”

“In considering the Tory scheme, the author recognized in the CHURCH the most powerful agent in the previous development of England, and the most efficient means of that renovation of the national spirit at which he aimed. The Church is a sacred corporation for the promulgation and maintenance in Europe of certain Asian principles, which, although local in their birth, are of divine origin, and of universal and eternal application.”

“In asserting the paramount character of the ecclesiastical polity, and the majesty of the theoretical principle, it became necessary to ascend to the origin of the Christian Church, and to meet in a spirit worthy of a critical and comparatively enlightened age, the position of the descendants of that race who were the founders of Christianity. The modern Jews had long laboured under the odium and stigma of mediæval malevolence. In the dark ages, when history was unknown, the passions of societies, undisturbed by traditionary experience, were strong, and their convictions, unmitigated by criticism, were necessarily fanatical. The Jews were looked upon, in the middle ages, as an accursed race, the enemies of God and man, the especial foes of Christianity. No one, in those days, paused to reflect that Christianity was founded by the Jews; that its Divine Author, in his human capacity, was a descendant of King David; that his doctrines avowedly were the completion, not the change, of Judaism; that the Apostles and Evangelists, whose names men daily invoked,

and whose volumes they embraced with reverence, were all Jews ; that the infallible throne of Rome itself was established by a Jew ; and that a Jew was the founder of the Christian Churches of Asia."

"The European nations, relatively speaking, were then only recently converted to a belief in Moses and in Christ ; and, as it were, still ashamed of the wild deities whom they had deserted, they thought they atoned for their past idolatry by wreaking their vengeance on a race to whom, and to whom alone, they were indebted for the Gospel they adored."

"In vindicating the sovereign claim of the Church of Christ to be the perpetual regenerator of man, the writer thought the time had arrived when some attempt should be made to do justice to the race which had founded Christianity."

"The writer has developed in another work ('Tancred') the views respecting the great house of Israel which he first intimated in 'Coningsby.' No one has attempted to refute them, nor is refutation possible ; since all he has done is to examine certain facts in the truth of which all agree, and to draw from them irresistible conclusions which prejudice for a moment may shrink from, but which reason cannot refuse to admit."

GROSVENOR GATE,

May, 1849.

Mr. D'Israeli found most of the prototypes of his characters in the distinguished statesmen, the conspicuous members of the nobility, and persons of wealth and fashion who moved in English society forty years ago. Some of these characters are typical of a class ; others are composite, and by his giving variety of manner to persons well-known, they are somewhat disguised, and can only be approximately

ascertained. It was at the Deepdene that he reviewed the movements of the political and fashionable world, and where he found ample materials for the exposition of his principles, and for the characters which, when first published, gave such interest to his work, and still impart variety and animation to the pages of his novel.

During his life-time, a key to those characters was published in a later edition of "Coningsby," though whether with his consent is unknown. From this may be selected the following as examples of the range and variety of the personages introduced into his pages, some of whom were identified, and about whose individuality there is a general consent of opinion among those who moved at that time, in that circle of society. These names include—Mr. Croker; Theodore Hook, Esq.; Lord Lincoln; Marquis of Hertford; Lord and Lady Palmerston; Lady Jersey; Earl and Countess of Carnarvon; Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; the Prince and Princess Lieven; Lord John Manners; Quintin Dick, Esq.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; Mr. G. O. A. Head, and others.

WILLIAM BRAY, ESQ.

This gentleman was descended from an ancient family, one of whose members, Sir Reginald Bray, was engaged in important political and military affairs during the reign of Henry VII. He took an important part in arranging for the marriage of the King with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., by which alliance the houses of York and Lancaster were happily united. By his architectural knowledge, and his liberality, he contributed to the building

of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and Henry the VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster. Mr. William Bray, the subject of this notice, succeeded to the possession of the manors of Gomshall and Shere, which had belonged to his ancestors from the reign of Henry VIII. Having entered the profession of the law, he became a solicitor, and practised in London; and, through the patronage of Sir John Evelyn, he was, in 1761, appointed Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth. He became one of the Council of Antiquaries, afterwards its Treasurer; and many of his communications are printed in the "*Archæologia*." On the death of Mr. Manning, who had been for some years compiling the "*History of Surrey*," Mr. Bray undertook to complete the work, which required patient research, considerable labour, and extensive correspondence. His next literary undertaking was the editing of the "*Evelyn Memoirs*," which he completed in 1817. Although in his eightieth year, he transcribed, in his own handwriting, nearly the whole of "*John Evelyn's*" valuable "*Diary*." He died in 1832, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. His "*Tours*" through several counties of England, teem with antiquarian information. He was a member of the Club which used to meet at Wotton Hatch and Dorking. The Duke of Norfolk, Sir John Evelyn, Sir William Gray, Mr. Budgen, Mr. Steere, Mr. Tucker, and other gentlemen belonged to the Club, which met for social intercourse. Some of the items of his expenses, extracted from selections from his diary, may be contrasted with the changes with which we have become painfully familiar. In introducing a few of these it must be remembered that they are payments made by a gentleman of property and social position in the country. He accordingly enters—

1756. "Jan. 31. I bought, this morning, four pairs of gloves at 7*d.* per pair—riding gloves 9*d.*"

"April 17. To Bramley; breakfasted at the 'Jolly Farmer,' paid for breakfast 6*d.*"

1757. "Dec. 1 (London). Paid for a fortnight's *board and lodging £1 4*s.* 0*d.* Tea at Prosser's Coffee House 4*d.* Wine after dinner 8*d.*"

1758. "April 19. Breakfast at the New Exchange Coffee House for 6*d.*"

1762. "Dined at the 'King's Head,' Dorking, and paid for dinner and wine 2*s.*"

In the early part of Linnell's career, the artist painted a few portraits of considerable merit, though his principal works, in the later periods of his life, represented the rural scenery of the County of Surrey. He painted one of "Mr William Bray" in 1831, when Mr. Bray was ninety-five years old. This was exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition of Old Masters, in 1883.

In addition to the previous details respecting the Bray family, the annexed outline will furnish further information concerning it.

Sir Richard Bray is said to have been of the Privy Council of Henry VI., and by others is called the King's Physician.

Sir Reginald Bray, his son, was a Knight Banneret, K.G., and Lord Treasurer in the reign of Henry VII.

Sir Edmund was summoned to Parliament as Baron Braye, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir Edward Bray, of Vachery Park, Shere, lived in the reign of Elizabeth.

Reginald Bray, of Shere, baptized 1555.

Edward Bray, " born 1577.

Edward Bray, of Shere, baptized 1640.

Edward Bray, " baptized 1687.

Rev. George Bray died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother.

William Bray, the Antiquarian, baptized November, 1736.

Edward Bray, of Shere, born January 31st, 1768.

Reginald Bray, F.S.A., born 1797.

Reginald More Bray, born September, 1842; and married Emily Octavia, daughter of A. K. Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, and has a son and heir.

There is a tradition that Rousseau visited the neighbourhood of Wotton during his residence in England. This is confirmed by an entry in Mr. Bray's Diary, in which, referring to the meeting of the Club at Wotton Hatch, he observes, "Among the company was Mr. Spence," and in a foot-note is added, "of Parkhurst, where Rousseau was his guest for some time." Mr. John Morley, in his "Life of Rousseau," appears to verify the above statement, when he remarks: "He spent a few weeks at the house of a farmer at Chiswick, thought about fixing himself in the Isle of Wight, then in Wales, then somewhere in our fair Surrey, whose scenery one is glad to *know attracted him*. Arrangements were made by Hume with Mr. Davenport, for installing him in a house at Wooton, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.

This distinguished member of the medical profession was descended from the family of Brodie, of Brodie, in Banffshire; and was born, in 1788, at Winterslow, in Wiltshire, of which

parish his father was rector. After a course of education at home, he proceeded, in 1801, to London, where he began his studies in chemistry and anatomy. His interest in the latter branch of his profession was deepened by the admirable lectures of Abernethy, which combined excellent instruction, with suitable illustration and striking anecdote. His reading embraced many of the best known works on Mental Philosophy; and he gained, according to his own statement, most good from the works of Bishop Berkeley. He went for a time to assist Mr. Clifton, of whose shop in Little Newport Street he gives the following description: "Mr. Clifton's treatment of disease seemed to be very simple. He had in his shop five large bottles, which were labelled *Mistura Salina*, *Mistura Cathartica*, *Mistura Astringens*, *Mistura Cinchonæ*, and another of which I forget the name; but it was some kind of white emulsion for coughs; and it seemed to me that out of these five bottles he prescribed for two-thirds of his patients. I do not, however, set this down to his discredit; for I have observed that while young members of the medical profession generally deal in a variety of remedies, they generally discard the greater number of them as they grow older, until at last their treatment of diseases becomes almost as simple as that of the *Æsculapius* of Little Newport Street." He adds: "It is usual in these days to regard this class of practitioners with little respect; but the fact is that they were very useful persons, and, having no very ambitious aspirations, they were within the reach of the poorer orders of society." He met with the late Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury, who ventured as a craniologist to describe his faculties, and assigned the cause of his celebrity to his possession of the organ of constructiveness.

Sir Benjamin informed him that he was completely mistaken ; and that it was only by taking great pains that he acquired any dexterity in performing operations. In 1803 he first entered St. George's Hospital as a pupil under Sir Everard Home ; and though tempted to cultivate general literature he abandoned the pursuit, and returned to those studies in which he became so eminent. In 1808 he was elected Assistant-surgeon to St. George's Hospital. In 1810, being only twenty-eight years of age, he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, for papers "On the Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart ; and the Generation of Animal Heat ;" and "On the Effects produced by certain Vegetable Poisons." "Few events," he observes, "that have occurred to me, have gratified me so much as this." *

In 1819 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology to the College of Surgeons ; and was, for fourteen years, Assistant-surgeon, and, for eighteen years, Surgeon of St. George's Hospital. He gradually formed the acquaintance of such distinguished men as Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Holland, Sir. W. Knighton, and many others. His advice and assistance were sought by George IV., and he was made Serjeant-surgeon by William IV., who, in 1834, conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet. In that year he fell from a pony in the Isle of Wight, and dislocated his shoulder, in which joint, long after, disease showed itself. In 1860 his eyesight became impaired, and operations, which were not successful in results, were performed by distinguished oculists. In April,

* "A Medal was awarded to the second Sir Benjamin Brodie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, by the Royal Society, in 1850, for his investigations "On the Chemical Nature of Wax." With the exception of Sir William Herschel, and his son, Sir John Herschel, this is the only case in which father and son have received the like honour."

1862, he was seized with fever at his estate, Broome Park, Surrey, and died October 21st, being perfectly conscious until within a few hours of his decease. He was buried in Betchworth Churchyard in a simple and quiet manner, the Presidents of the Royal Society, and of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons only being present, in addition to the members of his family.

His "Autobiography" contains an instructive outline of his constant diligence and professional success. He is very fair in his estimate of all the medical men with whom he co-operated, and others with whom he became acquainted. His works on Psychology are illustrated by many facts he met with in the course of his practice; or which were supplied by the information of his eminent friends, and the books he had carefully studied. The discussions on the nature of mind, the functions of the brain, and the exercise and conditions of memory, are thrown into the form of dialogue in which doubts and objections are happily met. He delivered and published numerous addresses on many interesting topics, among which are counsels to medical students, the question of civilization, the labours and distinction of John Hunter, Ethnology, and other subjects, which show the range of his information, and the diligence which marked his career. The greater part of his published works, which extend to three octavo volumes, consists of discussions relating to the varied branches of the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

The son of Sir B. Brodie, Benjamin Collins Brodie, was distinguished for his scientific attainments, and was appointed, in 1855, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. He was President of the Chemical Society in

the years 1859 and 1860, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843, and received the Royal Medal which was awarded him in 1850. In the "Catalogue of Scientific Papers," published by the Royal Society, he is credited with twenty-five papers on various chemical subjects, which prove that the tendency of his mind was towards transcendental physics. He succeeded to his father's title in 1862; lived at Brockham Warren, near Dorking; and died at Torquay on the 24th of November, 1880, aged sixty-four.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

This poet resided at Betchworth Castle about a century before Abraham Tucker came to dwell in the same place. Browne's works are entitled "Britannia's Pastorals," and "The Shepherd's Pipe." Though Ben Johnson praised his verse, it must be confessed that much of his writing has little to excite interest; and has, therefore, silently passed into obscurity. The following passage is the most humorous we can discover, and here insert it:

"It happened lately at a fair or wake,
(After a pot or two, or much mistake),
Two iron-soled clowns, and bacon-sided,
Grumbled; then left the farms which they bestrided,
And with their crab cudgels, as appears,
Thrashed, (as they use) at one another's ears;
A neighbour near, both to their house and drink,
(Who though he slept at sermons) could not wink
At this discussion, with a spirit bold,
As was the ale that armed them, strong and old,
Stept in and parted them; but Fortune's frown
Was such, that there our neighbour was knocked down.
For they, to recompense his pains at full,
Since he had broke their quarrel, broke his skull.
People came in and raised him from his swoond,
A surgeon then was called to search his wound,
Who op'ning it, more to endear his pains,

Cried out, Alas ! look, you may see his brains !
 Nay, quoth the wounded man, that can never be,
 For I should ne'er have meddled with this brawl
 If I had had but any brains at all."

The reviewer of a volume of selected poems, in the *Athenæum* for July 31, 1880, remarks : " We must give our readers an opportunity of judging some of his (the Editor's) most happy discoveries. Here is an exquisite bit of fancy from the sweet and rambling pages of ' *Brittania's Pastorals*.' "

" A rose as fair as ever saw the North,
 Grew in a little garden all alone,
 A sweeter flower did nature ne'er put forth,
 Nor fairer garden yet was never known.
 The maidens danced about it morn and noon,
 And learned bards of it their ditties made ;
 The nimble fairies, by the pale-faced moon,
 Watered the root, and kissed her pretty shade.
 But, well-a-day, the gardener careless grew,
 The maids and fairies both were kept away.
 And in a drought the caterpillars threw
 Themselves upon the bud and every spray.
 God shield the stock ! if heaven send no supplies,
 The fairest blossom of the garden dies."

COLONEL CHESNEY.—THE BATTLE OF DORKING.

In " *Blackwood's Magazine* " for May, 1861, an article appeared, written by Colonel Chesney, which was designed, after the panic of the previous year, to show our unreadiness to meet the attack of an invading army, and the inefficiency of the volunteers to defend the country. It represents the English army as having marched from the Waterloo Station to Harwich, where it was reported the enemy had landed. It is found, however, that the landing has occurred at Worthing, and the invaders have reached Horsham ; but not without some loss at Brighton, where the enemy had been attacked. The English forces are sent to Dorking,

and the volunteers are posted at Leith Hill, whence they are driven by hunger to Dorking, where they sack a baker's shop. The colonel and officers are represented as disorderly as the men. The regiment, of which the writer is an imaginary officer, retreats to a hill above Dorking, and bivouacs there. Food, loaves, a barrel of rum, packets of tea, and joints of meat are supplied to the hungry volunteers, who, unfortunately, have no cooking pots and kettles at hand. Firewood is abundant, but they have only their pocket-knives to cut it. The invading army forces its way by the foot of Box Hill; the volunteers and other portions of the army are defeated, and London is captured.

A writer in the "Saturday Review" remarks: "If any event of a defensive war could be calculated upon, it would be a battle on the line of hills near Dorking; and, for such a battle, preparations might be made beforehand."

In 1879 there was a number of Engineers actually surveying the hills to the north of Dorking, for the purpose of preparing for fortifications. It is probable that the "Battle of Dorking" may have drawn the attention of the military authorities of the country to the nature of this locality, because any invader from the south coast* would, probably, choose this route to London. This work has been translated into French and Italian, and has been adapted in the latter language to the political affairs of Italy.

* It is said that Napoleon I. designed to take this route in his projected invasion of England, and that there was a part of the Vendome Column which related to this part of his plan.

THE REV. JAMES DALLAWAY.

This prolific author was Vicar of Letherhead, and at the early age of twenty-three years was chosen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and dedicated a work on the "Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England" to the Duke of Norfolk, who appointed him Chaplain and Physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople. He afterwards became Secretary to the Earl-marshal of England, had a living in Glamorganshire, and another at Slinfold, in Sussex. A living in Glamorganshire was given to him by the Marquis of Bute, but was afterwards exchanged for the Vicarage of Letherhead. His works related to the Fine Arts in England, and Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients; Histories of portions of Sussex; and the editing of the "Letters of Bishop Rundle;" the works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting." He died at Letherhead, June 6th, 1834. His love for the neighbourhood of his vicarage led him to prepare a description of Letherhead, pleasantly illustrated with etchings by Mrs. Dallaway.

MADAME D'ARBLAY, née FRANCES BURNEY.

It is stated that in the childhood of this once popular writer, she was so slow to learn the usual lessons taught at that time, that she was generally called, by some of her mother's friends, by the compromising name of "the Dunce." When about eighteen years of age, she began the practice of secret and desultory writing, and even in her fifteenth year

had burnt a "History of Caroline Evelyn." She resumed the subject afterwards and produced her "Evelina," which, after Dodsley had refused to look at the MS., was sold to Mr. Lowndes for twenty pounds.

It awakened considerable surprise and admiration that so young a lady could produce a work which revealed such a knowledge of life, and such a variety of character. It has been remarked that "she knew the world by inheritance." The Burney family had, for three generations, been passing through a variety of social changes. Her great-grandfather, James MacBurney, spent a considerable patrimony and sank from the position of a country-gentleman to that of land-steward to the Earl of Ashburnham. His son married an actress, and was consequently disinherited of what remained of the family fortune, dropped the Mac, and called himself James Burney. The father married a maid-servant, by whom he had a son, who became a dancing-master. James Burney afterwards married Mistress Anne Cooper, and had several children, among whom was Charles, the father of Fanny, who was born at Lynn on the 18th of June, 1752.

"Evelina" was received and read with considerable interest by some of the most distinguished leaders of fashion, and by many of the principal literary men of the day. Edmund Burke sat up all night to finish its perusal. Gibbon read the five volumes in a day. Sir Joshua Reynolds admired it; and though the Duchess of Portland protested that she would never read "Cecilia" (which was another of her works), read it through three times. Dr. Johnson used to recite passages from "Evelina;" and Talleyrand studied it to get an insight into the English language.

Her life at the Court of George III. supplied many

materials for "Diary and Letters," which afford many interesting details of the Royal family, and public events of the period. She afterwards published "Cecilia;" in which it is probable that there are many passages which have been touched and improved by the aid of her honoured friend, Dr. Johnson. There is an allusion to his estimate of "Cecilia" in Boswell's Life, which is: "On Monday, May 26, I found him at tea, and the celebrated Miss Burney, the author of 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia,' with him. I asked him if there would be any speakers in Parliament, if there were no places to be obtained. *Johnson*: 'Yes, Sir; Why do you speak here? Either to instruct and entertain, which is a benevolent motive; or for distinction, which is a selfish motive.' I mentioned 'Cecilia.' *Johnson* (with animated satisfaction): 'Sir, if you talk of 'Cecilia,' talk on.' "

"Camilla" was begun in 1794, and finished in 1795, and was the realization of an idea she entertained while still at Court; and was published partly by subscription, to promote which the Dowager Duchess of Leinster, the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, Mrs. Crewe, and Mrs. Lock kept lists and received the names of subscribers. It was dedicated to the Queen, who accepted a copy of the work, and the author received a present of a hundred guineas from the King and Queen. The reviews of the work were somewhat severe: Horace Walpole spoke of the "deplorable Camilla;" Edmund Burke was ill at Beaconsfield, and a copy of "Camilla" lay on the bed on which he was slowly dying; and when Mrs. Crewe went to see him, he pointed to it and said, "How ill I am you may easily believe, when a new work of Madame D'Arblay's lies on the table unread."

Madame D'Arblay in a letter remarks: "The sale is truly astonishing. Charles has just sent to me that five hundred only remain of the four thousand, and it has appeared scarcely three months."

"The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties," was published in 1814, and the booksellers fixed the high price of two guineas a copy, which somewhat limited the sale, yet three thousand, six hundred copies were sold and paid for in the first half-year. This work was even more "deplorable" than the flatness of "Camilla."

The details of the remuneration for this work are supplied in a letter to her father, in which she observes: "I am to receive merely five hundred pounds upon the delivery of the MS.; the two following five hundred pounds by instalments from nine months to nine months, that is, in a year and a half from the day of *publication*. If all goes well, the whole will be three thousand pounds, but only at the end of the sale of eight thousand copies."

Her pen was employed in the interests of the poor French priests in 1795, who had been driven to our shores by the Revolution, and her father tells her in a letter that he had received twenty pounds, seven shillings from the publisher for that humane object. Her work, entitled "Tragic Dramas for Representation in Families," has disappeared from public notice. This brief sketch may be concluded by introducing the stanza written by her husband, whom she survived twenty-two years, and were by him placed under her picture:

"La Raison, si souvent tranchante and atrabilaire;
Toujours dans ses écrits plait autant qu'elle eclaire,
L'indulgence, l'amour; allument son flambeau,
C'est Sagesse enfin, non l'Ennui peint en beau."

W. J. DENISON, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman was highly respected in the neighbourhood of Dorking, for his wealth and the benevolent interest he took in the population of the town. In the year 1803 this country dreaded the attack of Napoleon I., and many contributed, by verse, address, and remonstrance, to awaken and nourish patriotic sentiment. There is a volume in the British Museum which contains the "Broad Sheets" produced during this prevalent panic. These were mostly printed by John Ginger, and certainly the spirit and pungency of the compositions completely harmonized with the name of the printer. At this time, Mr. Denison wrote and published a small work which was designed to increase the military ardour that was beginning to inspire the nation. It begins thus:—

"Ye generous youths that boast a British name,
Alive to honour, and the blush of shame,
Shall Gallia's slaves who tremblingly obey
The haughty Corsican's reluctant sway;
Who meanly cringe before his upstart throne,
Nor life, nor liberty can call their own."

Mr. Denison printed, for circulation among his friends, two volumes entitled "*Vers de Société.*" The compositions show more geniality than genius; and were produced when he was released from graver occupations, and served to gratify those friends to whom they were presented as tokens of his special regard.

Mr. Denison was the brother of the late Marchioness of Conyngham, and at his death the property of Denbies came into the possession of his nephew, the first Lord

Londesborough, and was afterwards purchased by the late Thomas Cubitt, Esq., whose son, the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., is now the owner.

CHARLES DICKENS.

This popular writer has made Dorking the scene of some of the most interesting chapters in the "Pickwick Papers." Sam. Weller is a favourite all over the English-speaking world, for his mother wit, his good sense, his diverting phraseology, and his share in the romantic incidents of the story. His father, "Tony Weller," and the events which occurred at the "Marquis of Granby's" Inn, add much to the interest of the town.

As we never heard of any living prototype of Sam, his father, and the crapulous Stiggins, "the Shepherd," in the neighbourhood, the location of these characters must be ascribed to the imagination of the Novelist, and illustrates the words of one whose own experience and unrivalled works justify their application to himself.

"And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name." *

MISS FANSHAWE.

The celebrated riddle, frequently attributed to Byron, by which Miss Fanshawe is best known, arose, Mr. Harness said, from an accidental conversation at the Deepdene.

*Although Colonel Chesney and Charles Dickens did not reside in Dorking, as many other authors, it appeared desirable to introduce their names and an allusion to those of their works which may be fairly considered among the literary associations of the town.

Mr. H. T. Hope was entertaining, with his usual liberality, a number of eminent literary friends; and in the course of the evening some remarks turned on the letter H, and the unworthy treatment it received in the centre of metropolitan civilization. The party retired soon afterwards, but the discussion had touched and engaged Miss Fanshawe's thoughts, and while others were asleep, her mind was busily employed in the composition of the riddle. Next morning, at breakfast, she brought down the lines, and read them to the delighted guests:—

“ 'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth, 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed.
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning, and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
Attends at his birth, and awaits him at death,
Presides o'er his happiness, honours, and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth.
In the heaps of the miser, 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost on his prodigal heir;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
With the husbandman toils, with the monarch is crowned.”

The Rev. W. Harness published a small volume of verse by Miss Fanshawe, from which we extract the following specimen of her lighter compositions. Lord Harcourt desired her always to write her name, Catherine, with a K.

“ And, say, amid the countless names
Borne by contemporary dames—
Exotics fetched from foreign nations,
Or good old English appellations—
Names hunted out from ancient books
Or found on dairy-maids and cooks;
Genteel, familiar, or pedantic,
Grecian, Roman, or romantic,
Christian, infidel, or Jew,
Heroines, fabulous or true,
Ruths, Rebeccas, Rachels, Sarahs,
Charlottes, Harriets, Emmas, Claras,

Auroras, Helens, Daphnes, Delias,
Martias, Portias, or Cordelias,
Nannies, Fannies, Jennies, Hetties,
Dollies, Mollies, Biddies, Betties,
Saccharissas, Melesinas,
Dulcibellas, Celestinas ;
Say is there one more free from blame,
One that enjoys a fairer fame,
One more adorned with Christian graces,
(Although I say it to your faces,
And flattery we don't delight in),
Than Catherine at this present writing ? ”

The lines on the letter H are generally ascribed to Lord Byron, which, in the absence of exact information, is not surprising. The testimony of the Rev. W. Harness is quite sufficient to determine the question of authorship.

JOHN HOOLE.

Hoole is known chiefly as the translator of Tasso's "Jerusalemme Liberata ;" "Rinaldo ;" the "Orlando Furioso ;" and some portions of Metastasio's works. He attempted dramatic composition, and his play, entitled "Cleone," was acted for a few nights with some applause. He was well acquainted with Italian literature, though his translations are generally considered very remote from the tender or tragic interest of the originals. Before he translated "Tasso," there were two versions of the poet by Harrington and Fairfax, both superior to his own. He lived in the neighbourhood of Dorking, where he died, and was buried at Abinger in the year 1803.

MRS. GROTE.

Mrs. Grote was one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was an excellent musician, possessed great

powers of conversation, and was a clear and vigorous writer. In literature she was, occasionally, a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Westminster Review*, and the *Spectator*. In 1861 her "Collected Papers" were published, in which is the very characteristic one that describes her long warfare with the Stewards of Lady Grenville, at East Burnham. Her "Memoir of Avy Scheffer" was successful; but her "Personal Life of George Grote" had a wider circulation. Her drawing-rooms in London were frequented by the Mills, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir William and Lady Molesworth, Hallam, Bunsen, Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, Moscheles, Mendelsohn, Chopin, and Thalberg. Her last residence was on the hills of Surrey, and near the village of Shere, in the churchyard of which parish she was interred. The coffin, with the simple inscription "Harriet Grote, born July 1, 1792, died December 29, 1878," was borne by four villagers, and the service was read by the Rector, and the Dean of Westminster.

THE REV. JAMES JOYCE.

The works of this excellent clergyman, which are best known, consist of one prose and one poetical production. The volume of verse, entitled "The Lay of Truth," was published in 1825, and dedicated to Lord Grenville, then Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Its object was to combat the principles, and to counteract the influence of infidel and licentious modern poetry, respecting which he observes in the preface: "Our language has received a blot, and much as I venerate

'The muse of fire, which can ascend
The highest heaven of invention,'

I could fervently wish that the light of Genius were never kindled, or that it were extinguished at once, rather than it should flash terror and destruction on the dearest interests of mankind."

The work treats of the most serious topics which can engage our attention. It surveys the dignity of man, enumerates the presumptive proofs of the immortality of the soul, and dwells upon his capacity for religion, and indefinite improvement. It describes the baneful influence of sensual pleasure, and denounces the seductive influence of modern poverty—while it urges the necessity of cultivating moral feeling to understand spiritual truth. The work properly belongs to the class of ethical and didactic poetry; and is marked by refinement of taste, felicity of illustration, and universal seriousness of purpose.

The following passage, which describes strength of feeling with feebleness and inadequacy of verbal expression, may be adduced as an example of his manner; and will remind some readers of James Montgomery's hymn on "Prayer."

"There is a prayer which speaks not, and a grief
Which sheds no tear, and yet implores relief;
There is an eye which dares not lift to heaven
Its trembling gaze, yet asks to be forgiven.

* * * * *

'Tis a deep settled woe within, which breaks
The fountains of the heart, not dews the cheeks;
It is a sorrow which can find no vent
In human words for feebler uses meant,
But in that speechless language all is shown
To heaven, who reads the soul, nor heeds the voice's tone."

This was followed by a work on "The Love of God." This treatise contains an argument of some originality, which is, that as the Jews were nationally indisposed to philosophy and scientific inquiries, the idea of loving God, which is

enforced in the Hebrew Scriptures, must have reached them in a supernatural way, and could come to them by special inspiration from God alone. Some of his hymns have made their way into popular collections for public worship, and are used by various communions of christians. Mr. Joyce was an eminent scholar; and his views on moral subjects, the evidences of the truth of christianity, and the influence of beliefs upon life, are deserving of attentive consideration.

JOSEPH KAY, ESQ., Q.C.

Mr. Kay was born at Salford in 1821, being descended from an ancient Lancashire commercial family. He received his earliest education in his native place, and was subsequently trained with the sons of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. After a successful career at Cambridge, where he took his degree, he received the honourable appointment of "Travelling Bachelor" of the University. This gave him the opportunity of visiting Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, in which latter country he examined the admirable Training School for Teachers, then under the care of Vehrli, and an institution for instructing youths in the science and practice of husbandry. Ever intent upon those questions which would benefit his countrymen, he studied everything relating to land, education, and social life on the Continent; and came to the conclusion that the land was better tilled, and the people were generally better off than in England. This awakened enquiry into the subject of the tenure of land. On his return from the Continent he began the earnest study of our Land Laws;

and, in 1850, published a work in two volumes, entitled "The Social Condition and Education of the People in England and Europe." A few years ago he also published an important treatise on "The Law relating to Ship-masters and Seamen."

His interest in education was keen; and when his brother, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. Tufnell established the first English Training College for Teachers, Mr. Kay, for about a year, undertook its management, and thus contributed to the complete success of the experiment. Mr. Kay was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1848, and, in 1869, he became a Queen's Counsel. Shortly afterwards he was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was appointed Judge of the Salford Hundred Court of Record in 1862; and when the Manchester Court of Record was amalgamated with the Salford Hundred Court, he remained one of the Judges of the New Court. He held this appointment, and that of Solicitor-general of the County Palatine of Durham, till the close of his life.

For some time before his decease he retired to Fredley, near Dorking, the residence of Mrs. Drummond, the widow of Captain Thomas Drummond, whose eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, Mr. Kay had married. Notwithstanding the pressure of a painful disease, he continued his humane endeavours by his correspondence and articles published in newspapers on Land Law Reform, &c., with the hope of promoting the happiness and well-being of his fellow-men, and thereby showed that suffering had neither impaired his intellect, nor diminished his sympathy with ignorance and want. To rare talents and extensive learning he united persuasive address, and wisely directed desires for progress

and improvement. He departed this life October 9th, 1878, leaving a sacred memory to her who soothed him with all the assiduity of unwearied love; and bequeathing an honoured name, which his friends, acquaintances, and the public might cherish with love and admiration.

The learning and brilliant conversational power of Sharp, the science, intelligence, and administrative ability of Drummond, and the worth, attainments, and character of Kay, combine to make Fredley classic ground, and confer upon this charming spot an attraction which few places can command.

KEATS.

Keats, according to the "Life and Letters" compiled by Lord Houghton, was in the neighbourhood of Dorking in 1817. In a letter addressed to Bailey, Keats says: "At present I am just arrived at Dorking, to change the scene, change the air, and give me a spur to wind up my poem (Endymion), of which there are wanting five hundred lines." In a letter to Reynolds, from Letherhead, Keats observes: "I like this place very much. There is a hill and dale, and a little river. I went up Box Hill this evening after the moon; 'you a' seen the moon, came down and wrote some lines.'" Lord Houghton informs us that "'Endymion' was finished at Burford Bridge on the 28th of November, 1817. So records the still existing manuscript, with many corrections of phrases, and some of lines; but with few of sentences or of arrangement. It betrays the leading fault of the composition, namely, the dependence of the matter on the rhyme, but shows the confidence of the poet in his own

profusion of diction, the strongest and most emphatic words being generally taken as those to which the continuing verse was to be adapted."

Mortimer Collins informs us, in his "Walk through Surrey," that at the "Fox and Hounds," near Boxhill, the waiter heard Keats reciting—

"For wine, for wine, we left our kernel tree,
For wine we left our heath, and yellow brooms,
And cold mushrooms;"

and shortly appeared on the lawn with a decanter of sherry and a plate of uncooked fungi.

DR. KIPPIS.

This writer was, in the year 1750, pastor of the Congregational Church in Dorking, whence soon after he removed to take charge of a fellowship meeting in Prince's Street, Westminster. His literary activity was remarkable; his learning and antiquarian knowledge were very great; and he was distinguished for his ability as a teacher. He wrote many works, among which may be mentioned his *Lives of Sir John Pringle, Captain Cook, Dr. Doddridge, and Dr. Lardner*. His principal undertaking was an improved edition of the "*Biographia Britannica*;" but the labours of Kippis extended only to five folio volumes, which formed a very small part of the original plan. Boswell regrets that Dr. Johnson declined the undertaking which subsequently engaged the efforts of Kippis—since Johnson had a special talent for that kind of composition.

His sermons, pamphlets, and compilations have now ceased to be read, and are only reviewed to ascertain the types of thought, which were prevalent during the last

century, and are treated much as a Palæontologist examines the fossils of some ancient formation.

He had an earnest controversy with Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, on the subject of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, of whom he said, "Dr. Tucker is the ablest apologist of the Church of England." The Dean replied, "You, Sir, appear to me in the light of a very able advocate for your cause; and, what is much better, but which, alas! can be said of a very few controversial writers, in the light of an honest man; you are on the whole a candid and impartial searcher after truth." Robert Hall once said in reply to a friend who asked him, "Was not Dr. Kippis a clever man?" Hall replied, "He might be a clever man by nature for aught I know, but he laid so many books upon his head that his brains could not move." This remark is one of those exaggerations in which Hall was wont to indulge; for Kippis was a man of incessant study and arduous inquiry; yet when reduced to its real meaning conveys the truth that there should be a wise proportion between reading and meditation. Compared with Jeremy Taylor's reading, Kippis' acquaintance with books was very small, and yet for vigour, and acuteness of reasonings, and splendour of imagination, the Bishop is simply unrivalled.

MAJOR PETER LABILLIERE.

This devout, though eccentric man, was probably of Huguenot extraction, and was for some time engaged as tutor in a large school in London. It is said that an early disappointment in love was the cause, or occasion, of his innocent peculiarities. Before coming to Dorking he had

been a Major in the Marines. The Duke of Devonshire generously allowed him £100 a year, and up to the last year of his life he received annually an invitation from his Grace to spend a month at one of his seats. This visit was usually paid on the 6th of June.

He died on the 7th of June, 1800, and was followed to his grave on Box Hill by a vast concourse of the inhabitants of Dorking.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1800, the subjoined passage occurs: "June 4. At Dorking, Surrey, in a very advanced age, Major Peter Labilliere; his commission as a Major in the army bearing date January 17, 1760. On the 11th (according to his own desire) he was interred on Box Hill, near Dorking, in the following manner: the place appointed to receive his remains was about ten feet deep, more in the form of a well than a grave. The coffin was let down, and placed on its head, with the feet upright in that situation. The chalk was put in (Box Hill being very chalky), and made very firm round the coffin up to the feet, and then the other part was filled up."

It is commonly reported that he desired to be buried with his head downwards, that when the world was turned topsy-turvey he should come right at last. The more reasonable explanation is that as his name was Peter, he desired, in some degree, to resemble that Apostle, who, according to ecclesiastical tradition, was crucified with his head downwards. He was scrupulously devout, somewhat plain in feature, ascetic in life, and his motto was "Libertas Deo Duce." The few tracts which he wrote, like thousands of the same kind, have found a quiet resting place in the British Museum. In his "Letter to the Majesty of the

People" he observes: "For the last twenty-four years of my life, I have undergone the several trials of an unsuccessful virtuous love, great difficulties and distresses from prodigality, neglect of my affairs in early life, and an ill-judged good nature of being security." One of his small works is entitled "The Christian Political Mousetrap; or the world reformed by order, truth, and good-humour." Another is "The Christian Political Beehive." These tracts plead the cause of popular liberty, with collects, texts of scripture, passages from distinguished divines, and fervid persuasions of his own. No political reformer more ardently desired social changes; and none ever used more mild and gentle methods to gain the fulfilment of his wishes.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND.

Manning, in his "History of Surrey," remarks that "the town of Dorking derives lustre from having been the retreat of the learned JEREMIAH MARKLAND." This scholar was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Ralph Markland. He was born October 22nd, 1698; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards at Peter House, Cambridge. His early efforts in authorship vindicated Addison from the strictures of Pope. These were followed by his "Epistola Critica;" his "Notes on Propertius;" a new edition of the Thebaid, and Achilleid of Statius; and a new edition of "The Silvæ." These were succeeded by his "Dissertation upon Four Orations" ascribed to Marcus Tullius Cicero; some works on Greek and Latin Grammar; and an admirable edition of the "Mulieres Supplices" of Euripides. He assisted Dr. Taylor with his editions of Lysias and Demosthenes;

and contributed valuable suggestions to Dr. Mill's New Testament. He obtained a Fellowship at Peter House; and after residing at Twyford, and Uckfield, he settled at Milton Court, near Dorking, where he pursued his classical labours. Even in the days of Bentley he achieved the distinguished reputation as a critical scholar; and at the present day the chieftains of German exegesis quote his opinions as an authority, and mention his name with respect. Against the persuasions of his friends he preferred a life of privacy, and seldom went beyond the limits of his garden. It is surmised that some disappointment in early life tended to produce his preference for solitude and study. It seems, however, that he was at times inclined to complain of his obscurity, as the following anecdote will show. Mrs. Piozzi observes, in her account of the life of Dr. Johnson, "I remember when lamentation was made of the neglect shown to Jeremiah Markland, a great philologer, as someone ventured to call him; 'He is a scholar undoubtedly, sir,' replied Dr. Johnson, 'but remember he would run from the world; and that it is not the world's business to run after him. I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness drives into a corner, and does nothing when he is there but sit and growl; let him come out as I do, and bark.'" Elsewhere Johnson expressed his admiration for the scholarship and character of Markland.

He supported the widow, with whom he lodged at Milton Court, in a law-suit against her son, which unhappily went against her. Bishop Law often assisted him, and Archbishop Secker was willing to help him in the straits to which his benevolence had brought him. His former pupil, Mr. Strode, generously allowed him £100 a year for his life.

Markland declined all suggestions to secure his ap-

pointment as Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. He was unwilling to accept orders in the Church which were offered him by Bishop Hare. He thus describes his manner of living: "Forty years ago I drank nothing but water for several years; but, as Dr. Boerhaave told me, I must come to wine, which I find to be true." He was attacked, in 1776, by the gout, and expired on July 7th of that year.

In his will he says, "My books and papers I leave to *Dr. William Heberden, of Pall Mall*. Everything else which belonged to me I leave to *Mrs. Martha Rose, of Milton*, who I believe to be one of the most worthy persons, and know to be one of the greatest objects of humanity and Christian compassion, I was ever acquainted with in a long life; whom I make my sole executrix." He was followed to the grave by his friend, Mr. Nichols; and the following epitaph, written by his friend, Dr. Heberden, on a brass plate, is to be seen in St. Martin's Church—

JEREMIAH MARKLAND

Was born October, 29, 1698;

Educated in School, Christ's Hospital, London;

And elected Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Unambitious of rewards and honours, which his abilities and application might have obtained for him in the learned professions, he chose to pass his life in a liberal retirement. His very accurate knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* languages was employed in correcting and explaining the best ancient authors, and more particularly in illustrating the Sacred Scriptures. To these rational pursuits he sacrificed every worldly view; contented with the inward pleasure resulting from such studies, and from the public and private assistance

which they enabled him to communicate to others. But, above all, his uncommon learning confirmed in the highest degree his hopes of a happier life hereafter. He died at Milton, in this parish, the 7th day of July, 1766.

There is, in the Print Room of the British Museum, an engraved portrait of Markland, which was presented by Dr. Burney, father of Madame D'Arblay.

MALTHUS, FATHER AND SON.

The father of the celebrated Malthus lived at the Rookery, and translated "Goethe's Sorrows of Werther," which book was long the favourite of melancholy and dejected readers. To this work he added a translation of St. Pierre's graceful tale of "Paul and Virginia."

His son was born in 1766, and, after studying at Jesus College, Cambridge, turned his attention to subjects with which his name will ever be associated. He became Professor of History and Political Economy at Haileybury. His theory of population was that as the inhabitants of the country were doubled in number every twenty-five years, and as the means of subsistence did not multiply in the same ratio, there would result, without some restraint, a super-abundant increase of the people. His work is written in a serious spirit; but his explanations of his views did not protect him from charges of hardness of heart and inhumanity of temper. Such charges were as unfounded as they were unjust. His contributions to Political Economy prepared the way for more thorough discussions and more extensive inquiries; and he may be considered as one of the

pioneers who have opened the way to the science of sociology, or the relations and conditions of civilized life.

Darwin expresses his obligations to Malthus in the following passage; "As soon as I had fully realized this idea (the idea of Natural Selection), I saw, on reading Malthus on Population, that Natural Selection was the inevitable result of the rapid increase of all organic beings; for I was prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence, by having long studied the habits of animals."

Harriet Martineau, speaking of Malthus, said, in reference to his conversation and her own deafness: "He was not quite the only one of my new friends who did not use my trumpet in conversation. Of all the people in the world, Malthus was the one whom I heard quite easily without it; Malthus, whose speech was hopelessly imperfect, from a defect in the palate. I dreaded meeting him, when invited by a friend of his, who made my acquaintance on purpose. He had told this lady that he should be in town on such a day, and entreated her to get an introduction, and call and invite me; his reason being that whereas his friends had done him all manner of mischief by defending him injudiciously, my Tales had represented his views precisely as he could have wished. I could not decline such an invitation as this; but when I considered my own deafness, and his inability to pronounce half the letters of the alphabet, and his hare-lip, which must prevent my offering my tube, I feared we should make a terrible business of it. I was delightfully wrong. His first sentence, slow and gentle, with the vowels sonorous, whatever might become of the consonants, set me at ease completely. I soon found the vowels are in fact all that I ever hear. His worst letter

was I; and when I had no difficulty with his question, 'Would not you like to have a look at the Lakes of Killarney?' I had nothing to fear. It really gratified him that I heard him better than anyone else; and whenever we met at dinner, I somehow found myself beside him, with my best ear next him; and then I heard all he said to everybody at the table."

Autobiography, Vol. I., p. 329.

JOHN MASON, A.M.

This Congregational minister divided his labours as a pastor and preacher in almost equal proportions between Dorking and Cheshunt. It was in the former town that he wrote his "Self-knowledge," which, for neatness and style, orderly arrangement, and felicitous quotation of classic and christian authors, is worthy even now of some attention. It has been translated into several European languages. His "Student and Pastor" contains counsels of permanent worth; and shows his acquaintance with a large and diversified range of reading. He published a "Treatise on Elocution," and fifteen sermons entitled "Sabbath Evenings' Entertainment." They are like many discourses of the last century—solemn, ethical, and unimpassioned. An acute and somewhat severe critic remarks "that they are only likely to be read by one who is cast on an uninhabited island, and has no other book to read." The same remark would apply to much of the sermon literature of the past century, which, however dull to read now, had its uses in preserving alive the Christian sentiment, and silently preparing for a better state of things. It was the custom of Nonconformists

in Mason's day to attend divine service in the morning and afternoon of Sunday; and the evening was devoted by Christian parents to acts of domestic worship, the examination of children and servants respecting their knowledge of the public discourses; and in repeating the answers to the catechisms then in use. To help parents and heads of families in these services these sermons were published. His writings belong to the past, and furnish another example of works which, for a time, enjoy considerable popularity, and then retreat, before more attractive productions, into obscurity and forgetfulness.

In the churchyard of Cheshunt there is a grave-stone to his memory, upon which is inscribed :—

Here rests all that was
mortal of the late
Rev. learned and pious
JOHN MASON, M.A.
who was *minister* to the
Congregation of Protestant Dissenters
of this Parish for 17 years.
He ceased from his labours and was
called to his reward
Feb. 10, 1768, aged 58 years.

“Be ye followers of them who, through faith
and patience, inherit the promises.”

CAPTAIN MORRIS.

This writer of convivial songs lived at Brockham Lodge during the summer, and in London the greatest part of the

year. He was a member of the "Old Beef Steak Society," which met for pleasant intercourse and social enjoyment. His verse recounts the pleasures of love, the gay enthusiasm produced by wine, and the enchantment of genial society. His two volumes of "Lyra Urbanica" contain examples of those compositions, which, during the reign of George IV., had a short-lived popularity; and are now seldom read except by those who wish to understand something of the habits of a former period of English life and manners. He lived to be nearly ninety-three years of age, and though he appears to have retained to the last some gleams of his early and long-continued gaiety of mind, there are some lines which betray his suspicions that his powers had not been wisely applied, nor his talent faithfully used. He writes, when eighty-six years of age :

"Too long I perhaps, like the many who stray,
Have upheld the gay themes of the Bacchanal's day;
But at length time has brought, what it ever will bring,
A shade that excites more to sigh than to sing."

A few passages selected from his songs will give our readers some insight into his temper and habits of life.

The following stanzas describe his love of London in contrast to life in the country.

"In the country you're nailed like a pale in a park,
To some *stick* of a neighbour that's cramm'd in the ark;
And 't is odds, if you're hurt, or in fits tumble down,
You reach death ere the doctor can reach you from town.

"In the country, how sprightly! our visits we make
Through ten miles of mud, for Formality's sake;
With the coachman in drink, and the moon in a fog,
And no thought in your head but a ditch or a bog.

"In town let me live then, in town let me die;
For in truth I can't relish the country, not I.
If one must have a villa in summer to dwell,
O give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall."

On the election of the Prince of Wales as a member of the "Beef Steak Club," he sings :

"Like Britain's island lies our steak,
A sea of gravy bounds it,
Shallots, confusedly scattered, make
The rock-work which surrounds it ;
Your isles best emblem there behold,
Remember ancient story ;
Be like your grandsires, just and bold,
And live and die with glory."

The next stanza, taken from a song which breathes the spirit of fervid loyalty, is addressed to George IV.

"Destruction hung over the civilized globe,
Religion lay crush'd, and in tatters her robe ;
All morals derided, Humanity dead ;
Faith, Honesty, Truth, Peace, and Loyalty fled.
But firm was our Monarch, whose wise-ordered plan
Redeem'd the lost blessings of earth and of man."

He describes his summer residence at Brockham Lodge thus :

"Well, here I'm now fix'd in my cot,
My revels and roving's all past,
Forgetting alike and forgot—
To this come our frolics at last.
I'm hid, like a snail, in my shell ;
And should ne'er be discover'd at all,
Did the smears on my paper not tell
That, like snails, I leave tracks as I crawl."

Here is a brief description of the neighbourhood of Dorking from his point of view :

"Indeed, on all sides of this Paradise ground,
Fair seats and famed villas spread beauty around.
One only defect this Arcadia shows,
No clear crystal wide-water'd river here flows ;
But a dull dormant, mud-mingled stream of no worth
Creeps, ashamed of itself, and oft hides in the earth ;
To its shy bury'd course a fit name they affix,
The Mole—a true type of this branch of the Styx,
Which seeks from the surface of earth to remove,
As conscious 't were fitter below than above."

He was a frequent visitor at Carlton House, where the Prince of Wales enjoyed his society, and was equally well-received at Norfolk House, the residence of the Duke of that name. It is said that John Kemble appealed to the Duke to grant Captain Morris some annuity, or gift, which would brighten the later years of his life, and release it from the restraints of an inadequate income. The Duke presented him with Brockham Lodge as the result of Kemble's appeal. It is said that coming one day into the bookseller's shop in Dorking, there chanced to be deposited a pianoforte, and the old bard having looked round to see there were no strangers present, sat down to the instrument, and sang with much spirit "The Girl I left behind me;" yet he was past his eightieth year. "Do what you will," said Curran, "you will die in your youth." He was buried on the east side of Betchworth Church; but, having overlived his companions and friends, there is no stanza to remind us of the character of his life, nor the poetical ability he possessed.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ., F.S.A.

This eminent antiquarian descended from John Nichols, whose name is well-known as a diligent collector of local history, and eminent in the department styled "Oldbuck Literature." His volumes of "Anecdotes" contain much curious information respecting literary matters. Mr. J. G. Nichols was born in 1807; and it is stated that in his early boyhood he had for a school-fellow the celebrated Lord Beaconsfield, in a school kept in Islington by a Miss Roper. In addition to his works on the "Reformation," the

"Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica," he rendered efficient assistance as editor and reviser of the publications of the "Camden Society." The following outline of his works will show the range of his antiquarian learning. These include "Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History from Richard II. to Charles II.;" "Account of London Pageants;" "The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day;" "The Unton Inventories;" "Description of St. Mary, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick;" "Examples of Inlaid and Encaustic Tiles;" "The Topographer and Genealogist;" "The Chronicles of Calais;" "Inventories of the Wardrobe of H. Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond;" "Diary of H. Machyn;" "Pilgrimages to Walsingham and Canterbury by Desiderius Erasmus, with Notes by J. G. Nichols;" "Memoirs of the Earl of Arundel;" "The Chronicle of Queen Jane;" "The Chronicle of the Grey Friars, London;" and many other works of a similar character. For many years he was the chief manager of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and furnished an interesting account of matters and persons connected with that periodical under the title of *Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Esq.*

John Bruce Nichols, only son of John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., (eldest son of John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A.) by Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of the late Frederick Lewis, Commander R.N.; born 1848; married, 1874, Frances Eliza, daughter of Henry Morgan, Esq., of Norwich; and has, with other issue, John Cradock Morgan Nichols, born 1876. Mr. Nichols was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and was B.A. in 1872, and M.A. 1875.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

This distinguished jurist and able parliamentary orator was descended from a Huguenot family, which was compelled, by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to leave France and the landed property of which it was possessed. The father of Sir Samuel was a jeweller in London. His early deficiencies of education were repaired by extraordinary diligence; his mind improved by travel and intercourse with Diderot, D'Alembert, and Mirabeau; and, after a time, he entered on the profession of barrister, and joined the Midland Circuit. He enjoyed the acquaintance of many distinguished persons, both in France and England, which must be ascribed solely to his personal merit. He was a young man, barely twenty-six years of age, the son of a jeweller, unknown at any public school or university; a barrister of only a year's standing could have been indebted to nothing but his own personal character for his admission into such society, and for the esteem and respect with which he was regarded by his superiors in rank, age, and reputation, at the very commencement of his active life. He was made Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, and, in 1805, the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) offered him a seat in Parliament. He sat afterwards as member for Queenborough; and then for Horsham, by purchase from the Duke of Norfolk. It is stated that in his farewell speech to the electors of Bristol, that a circumstance very rare in election scenes occurred, of which he says: "There was nothing in this speech at all calculated to excite the passions,

and I know not to what cause is to be ascribed the effect it produced; but it is certain, that before I got to the conclusion, I saw the tears streaming down the cheeks of many of my hearers." He was elected for Westminster, and was at the head of the poll; but never sat for the place, as the death of Lady Romilly so affected him as to produce delirium, which led him to terminate his life, that had thus become insupportable.

He is remembered with honour for his persistent and successful efforts to mitigate the extreme severity of English law, which attached to three hundred crimes of various degrees of guilt, the punishment of death.

He lived at Tanhurst; and remarks in a letter: "From Leith Hill we saw, on Easter Tuesday (April 14, 1814), the light of the illuminations in London, on account of the recent events in Paris."

JOHN SKELTON.

Skelton was the first Poet Laureate, and was tutor to Prince Henry (afterwards Henry VIII.) Anthony á Wood states that though he was Rector of Diss, in Norfolk, "he was more fit for the stage than the pulpit." Dallaway says, though some doubt his statement, that when the Court of Henry VIII. was frequently kept at Nonsuch Palace (about six miles distant from Letherhead), the Laureate, with other courtiers, visited that town for the amusement of fishing in the River Mole; and were made welcome at the *Cabaret* of Elynour Rummyng. One of his poems is entitled "The Tunnyng of Elynour Rummyng," and contains a description of a real ale-wife, and the various gossips who kept thronging

to her for drink. In the first *passus* these lines occur :

“ And as men say
She dwelt in Sothray,
In a certain stede
Bysyde Lederhede.”

His description of the degraded habits of the people of Letherhead was probably a summary of the effects of intoxication he may have witnessed in the course of his life ; or his quick wit and fertile fancy tempted him to overpass the limits of solemn truth. If he has not overdrawn the condition and habits of the villagers, then our views of the rural innocence and simple manners of former days must undergo a painful change. Elynour Rummyng was, at once, pawnbroker, ale-wife, and virago, and herself and her customers are described by Skelton with a coarse realism befitting the unpleasant subject.

Mr. Stopford Brooke, in his *Primer of English Literature*, remarks “that his earliest poems are after the manner of Chaucer, but he soon took a manner of his own, and, being greatly excited by the cry of the people for Church reformation, wrote a bitter satire on Wolsey for his pride ; and on the clergy for their luxury. His poem, ‘*Why come ye not to Court?*’ was a fierce satire on the great Cardinal.”

Brewer, in his admirable “*Reign of Henry VIII.*,” introduces frequent quotations from Skelton’s works, one of which is a fierce satire against the Duke of Albany, who, in 1523, attempted to invade England, and retreated in ignominious haste, and brought upon himself and the Scots the scorn of the poet, who, in a “multitudinous jingle,” expresses the national feeling of the period.

The poem on *Colin Clout* was also the cry of the country Colin ; and of the Clout or mechanic of the town, against

the corruption of the Church. Both are written in short, "rude, rayling rimes, pleasing only the popular ear;" and Skelton chose them for that purpose. Both have a rough impetuous power; their language is coarse, full even of slang, but Skelton could use any language he pleased. He was an admirable scholar. Erasmus calls him the "glory and light of English letters." *Colin Clout* represents the whole popular feeling of the time, just before the movement of the Reformation took a new turn, by the opposition of the Pope to Henry's divorce. We owe to him some pretty and new love lyrics; and the "*Boke of Phyllyp Sparowe*," which tells of the grief of a nun, called Jane Scrope, for the death of her sparrow, is one of the gayest and most inventive poems in the language.

The house where Elynour Rummyng lived is near the bridge in Letherhead, and, though somewhat altered by recent repairs and additions, retains its distinction as an ale-house. The names of some of her descendants occur in that part of the parish registry which describes the baptisms, marriages, and burials of the beginning of the last century.

MR. S. W. SINGER

The village of Mickleham reminds us of an honoured name in the world of letters. Mr. Singer was, in early life, engaged in commerce; but, having a strong love of learning and literature, became by immense application a distinguished English scholar; editor of many valuable works; and well acquainted with the history of some of the fine arts. He inquired into the origin of "Printing and Engraving on

Wood;" and explored the curious subject of "Playing Cards." He wrote "Prefaces to 'Chapman's Homer;'" and the "Table Talk of John Selden." He published a new edition of Cavendish's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," to which he added many valuable notes and illustrations. "Bishop Hall's Satires;" Bacon's "Essays;" Lovelace's "Poems;" and Chalkhill's "Thealma and Clearchus." He translated Tieck's "Midsummer Night," and Luther's "Simple Way to Pray." His edition of Shakespeare, and his vindication of a certain text of the poet, brought him into an arena where the literary controversy was occasionally very excited. His knowledge of languages, and clear insight into the structure of Saxon, Norman, French; and his acquaintance with the Scandinavian dialects, as well as his large acquaintance with English literature, qualified him to pronounce judgements which are always worthy of respectful consideration.

WALTER THORNBURY.

This prolific writer was born in 1828, and, at the age of seventeen, began a series of topographical papers which were printed in the "Bristol Journal." He was a frequent contributor to the "Athenæum;" "Household Words;" "All the Year Round;" and other periodicals. His novels include "Every man his own Trumpeter;" "True as Steel;" "Monarchs of the Main;" and "Tales for the Marines." His books of travel contain "Life in Spain;" "Life in Turkey;" and "Experiences in the United States;" with descriptions of Egypt and Palestine. His lyrical poetry was much admired. He published "Songs of the Cavaliers and

Roundheads;" and edited "Two Centuries of Song." In the sphere of antiquities he wrote "Shakespeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth;" and contributed important information about "Old London." His history of "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner" is interesting; but his principal work in the department of art was his "Life of Turner," prepared under the supervision of Mr. Ruskin, who described him "as working under the glare of a tropical sun." This outline of his works is necessarily incomplete; and it must be added that, as lyricist, novelist, biographer, traveller, and critic, he died of over-work in his forty-eighth year. He lived in Dorking for some years, and closed his life in the neighbourhood of London.

JOHN TIMBS.

This industrious and prolific author spent a part of his early life in the town of Dorking. Some pleasing papers in the "Leisure Hour" describe his experiences in this locality, the state of the town and neighbourhood, and furnish some interesting information. His published works amount to more than seventy volumes. The "Year Book of Facts" was continued for thirty-eight years. His writings are useful and entertaining. He was a diligent collector of facts, curious information, and anecdotes, which, but for his activity, might have been silently lost and forgotten. He wrote on the subjects of Abbeys and Castles; Club Life; Curiosities of Science; Eccentricities of Men and Animals; the Cities of London and Westminster; Errors; Delusions; Useful Inventions; the Lives of Wits; and other miscellaneous topics. His life was marked by unwearied industry; and

his volumes are consulted with advantage both by authors and the general public.

ABRAHAM TUCKER.

The author of the "The Light of Nature pursued" was the son of a London merchant, and was left to the guardianship of his uncle, Sir Issac Tillard, from whom he did not gain much assistance in the way of education. The Baronet's advice to young Tucker was, as he was expected to write often to his relations, that he should adopt St. Paul's Epistles as the model of his correspondence. He purchased Betchworth Castle in 1727, and soon after was made a magistrate. In a poem on "Boxhill," by Edward Beaven, there is an allusion to his character and person in the following lines :

"For Tucker fills the magisterial chair,
Who long has gained the love of human kind ;
The featur'd soul's displayed in his free eye,
The beam of honour strong and mercy's shade."

He devoted himself to the pursuits and pleasures of a country life until blindness withdrew him from outward objects to the study of philosophy, and the completion of a work which has given him a place among the metaphysicians of England. His work has been honoured with the approbation of Paley, Rev. Robert Hall, and Sir James Mackintosh. He was a steady, though not a slavish, follower of Locke and Hartley. There is scarcely any subject which concerns morality or religion, the present or the future, which he does not discuss in very simple and homely language ; since it was his maxim to think with the wise and speak as the vulgar. There is an inoffensive

egotism in his writings, which enables us to know more of his habitudes of thought and personal experience, than philosophers usually disclose. Paley praises him for the profusion of his illustrations, which are, for the most part, of a very homely description; but grow so naturally out of the train of thought as to be unfit for any other topic, and are as much parts of the idea as the wing is part of the bird, and the flower of the plant.

Sir James Mackintosh remarks: "He was endowed with a singular capacity for careful observation and original reflection; with a fancy, perhaps unmatched, in producing various and happy illustrations. Take him all in all, however, the neglect of his writings is the strongest proof of the disinclination of the English nation, for the last half-century, to Metaphysical Philosophy."

Paley observes: "I have found in this writer more original thinking and observation, upon the several subjects he has taken in hand, than in any other writer, not to say in all others put together."

The following passage, from Leslie Stephen's "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," may be fitly introduced here:

"The ablest and most original exponent of this theory (the utilitarian theory of happiness) was Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature Pursued.' Few men have led more blameless or happier lives than this neglected philosopher. He delighted neither in fox-hunting, nor in place-hunting. Philosophical theories were the game which he loved to follow, through all the windings of some speculative labyrinth, and his ambition was to be received as a worthy colleague of Locke instead of Chatham. His

devotion to abstract inquiries was free from the slightest tinge of moroseness or indifference to practical affairs. He was an example of that rarest of intellectual compounds—the metaphysical humorist. He might have stood for a likeness of Mr. Shandy; and Montaigne is perhaps the writer to whom, though at a long distance, he bears the closest resemblance. This mixture of shrewdness and kindness, which made him active and amiable in all the relations of life, shows itself in every page of his book. Listening to abstract disquisitions upon theology, ethics, and metaphysics, we strangely learn to love the author, whose eye is always twinkling with suppressed humour, even in the gravest passages of his discourse. There is something so simple and child-like in his outbreaks of playfulness, that his incongruities never shock us. Indeed, his illustrations, quaint as they may be, have frequently the merit of an almost incomparable felicity. We see the old gentleman writing in his study, and when perplexed to explain his theories, raising his eyes and smiling complacently, as he presses into his service the first object that meets his gaze. The childish game of cat's-cradle, the handiwork of the village carpenter, the groom saddling a horse, a girl going to a ball, or something that reminds him of his own courtship; these, and a hundred other familiar objects, enable him to expound his views on fate, free-will, a future life, the mechanism of the human mind, and the purposes of the Almighty. To be candid is part of his nature; a difficulty, instead of heating his temper, receives a genuine welcome; for does it not give one more problem, over which he may brood for hours, and which may serve as a point of attachment for some new webs of theory? He would have regarded a

fallacy which was too easily exposed, just as a sportsman would regard a fox which did not give him a good run. No man's pen was ever freer from gall. An antagonist is, therefore, a friend in disguise, to be met with a quaint joke, instead of a bitter sarcasm.

And, of course, it follows that Tucker is not seldom wearisome and immeasurably prolix. He never hurries; he cares nothing for concentration; the twentieth statement of any proposition is as prolix as the first; and he utterly ignores the principle that the secret of being tedious is to say everything."

In 1773 Tucker published a small volume on "Vowel Sounds," in which he anticipates some of the principles advocated by the friends of phonetic spelling. He proposes a reformation of our alphabet, which certainly errs by defect and excess; and desires a change of characters for our vowel sounds. Though many have attempted to introduce alterations; the letters, spelling, and vowels of our language hold their own, and defy the endeavours of reformers to make any change in the accepted form of writing and printing. He introduces the subject of English verse, and professes to show the practicability and pleasure of the Hexameter, as applied to our language. He has one piece of advice which may still be useful to some, who, as he remarks, "eat their own words" by a close and indistinct utterance." "Therefore" (he remarks), "our French masters are continually plying us with 'Ouvrez la bouche, Monsieur,' 'Ouvrez la bouche.'" We laugh at them for cutting faces; and they, in return, charge us with mumbling and whispering. For certainly the French have a greater agility and wider stretch of cheeks than we, so that you may often

look down their throats, as they seem to confess by the phrase 'rire à gorge déployée,' laugh with the throat displayed." Another of Tucker's works turned upon the question of personal identity, and is entitled "Man in quest of Himself." One more remains to be mentioned, which is "Advice to a Son against Party Clubs." These, with the works already noticed, show his love of metaphysical speculation, and his interest in the practical affairs of life.

There is, at the entrance of the Church of St. Martin's, Dorking, a sculptured mural monument to his memory, thus inscribed :

"Near this place are deposited the remains of ABRAHAM TUCKER, of Betchworth Castle, Esq., who departed this life the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1774, aged 69. And of *Doreothy*, his wife, daughter of Edward Barker, Esq., late Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. She died the 7th of May, 1754, in the 48rd year of her age."

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

"*Cowell's Interpreter*" (published 1727 A.D.) supplies the following explanations of words which occur in the account of various manors.

- 1.—*Bondmen* were those who bound themselves by covenant to serve the lord of the manor.
- 2.—*Bordars* were dwellers in cottages, and supplied the lord of the manor with poultry, eggs, &c., for his board or entertainment.
- 3.—*Carucate*, a portion of land which might be tilled with one plough in a year and a day.
- 4.—*Curtilage*, a yard or paddock.
- 5.—*Demesne* originally signified land held of a superior or lord.
- 6.—*Hide*, about one hundred and twenty acres.
- 7.—*Herbage* is the fruit of the earth produced by nature for the bite or mouth of the cattle; but is commonly used for a liberty that a man hath to feed cattle in another man's ground.
- 8.—*Homager*, one that is bound to do homage, and who anciently said to the lord "I become your man."

- 9.—*Knight's fee*, one who held on condition of military service.
- 10.—*Infangthief*, privilege granted to lords of certain manors to judge a thief taken within their fee. *Outfangthief*, a liberty or privilege at Common Law, whereby a lord is enabled to call any man dwelling within his own fee and taken for felony in another place, and to judge him in his own court.
- 11.—*Pannage* is the food of mast of beech or acorns that swine feed on in the woods.
- 12.—*Socage*, ancient tenure by which tenants were obliged to cultivate the lands of their lord.
- 13.—*Thegn* signifies a freeholder.
- 14.—*Villains* were such persons as belonged to the land, tilled the lord's demesne, and might not depart without his licence.

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